This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

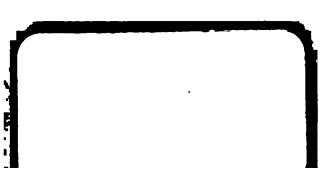
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

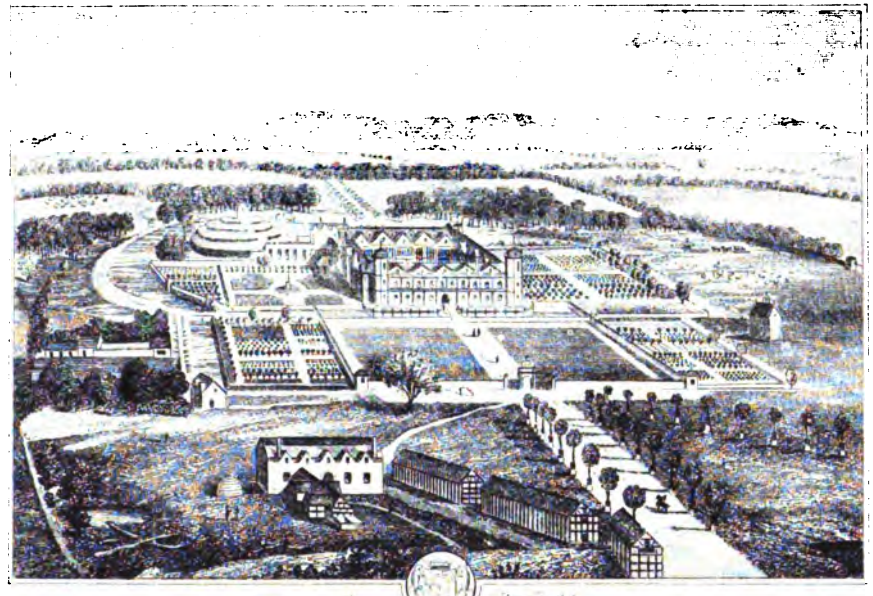
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`





Dunham Hall, 1697.

(FROM AN OLD PRINT)

NEW SERIES, 1887.

Cheshire

Notes & Queries.

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF MATTERS PAST AND PRESENT CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

EDITED BY E. W. BULKELEY, F. R. HIST. SOC.

Stockport:
SWAIN AND BEARBY, ADVERTISER OFFICE, KING-STREET, PARK.
London:
ELLIOT STOCK, 61, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
Manchester:
HENRY GRAY, ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLER, 47, LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.
1887.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
50959A
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R 1922 L

STOCKPORT:
PRINTED BY SWAIN AND BEARBY, ADVERTISER STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

INTRODUCTION.

TO see ourselves as others see us is a reflection which comes early to the intelligent student of humanity, and so the power of understanding the peculiar forces which have governed human action in the past is one which forms the foundation of all history. We require to understand how the people who are now dead and gone, lived and had their being; we want to know their manners and customs, their proverbs and their poetry, their lives and their work, so that, by deduction, we may be able to trace the rise and progress or retrogression and decay of our people in political thought, religious sentiment, or domestic duty.

By this means we can so guide our actions as to avoid the ruts through which they stumbled, and we shall see also how to make straight the path of life either for ourselves or for the youthful or ignorant who are dependent upon us for that knowledge which guides the wheel of state, whether of man or a kingdom, through perils of which it knows nothing.

The history of nations may be likened to a web woven by human action, the warp and the woof of which depend very greatly upon the education their children have received, whilst the pattern of the cloth depends upon the principles which have made them famous or otherwise. The lives of some good men and women are marked in the web by threads of gold and of silver; whilst those of hasty passions, the thoughtless or wicked, have dark and blood-coloured stainings. The intermixture of these upon the varying tints of political and religious impressions, toned by the warmth of our domestic institutions amongst the great masses of the people, is the mantle of history which is partly woven by the County of Cheshire, and which is to be found inscribed in its NOTES AND QUERIES.

The retrospect into the past, therefore, which NOTES AND QUERIES gives us in such a familiar and intellectual manner, may be likened to a garment of many colours, which although seemingly bizarre in its strong contrasts of colour and quaintness of pattern, yet has a pleasing and truly artistic effect to the eye of a diligent student who tries to understand the *ars celare artem*, or the art which conceals itself in its art; and as this process is constantly going on, nothing being permanent in this world, where all is continually advancing, so modern notes of passing motives will afford our successors some real indication of the acting influences of this Victorian age which may serve to make clear the impressions by which the fabric has been produced—i.e., *that future ages may be able to judge from such a chronicle as* NOTES AND QUERIES, *the processes of development by which the present life and customs of Cheshire have arisen.*

The English pattern of to day is not the homespun of our great-grandfathers' times, for their lives were as full of monotony as their clothing in those pre-education days; but it is as distinctly derivative as it is that the "child is the father of the man."

The silks and satins formerly exclusive to the great in the land, are now common to the vulgar; and the *art* which at present remains the only distinction of *ton*, is gradually being absorbed by the masses. In the same way do differences dwindle by education.

The analogy might be extended, but it is needless. The record of quaint and curious tales, stories, rhymes, proverbs, and customs, will instruct future thinkers quite as much, or more, than it interests and entertains present readers; whilst the registration of ancient buildings, paths, records, traditions, and romances, will confer a great boon on the future historian.

Hence, as it is a benefit to the public to be able to have the advantage of such editorial skill as is shown in the CHESHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, so it is the duty of those who may happen to meet with subjects of interest to themselves, to submit them to the Editor of the CHESHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES for arrangement and proper classification, so that if found worthy they may be chronicled. THOMAS KAY.

Moorfield, Stockport, December 31st, 1887

INDEX.

In this Index attention has been paid more to the names of Persons and Places connected with the County of Chester, than to the names of those to whom only incidental reference is made.

Names occurring more than once on the same page are only given once in the Index.

FRONTISPIECE: DUNHAM HALL, ALTRINCHAM.

BY PERMISSION OF A. INGHAM, ESQ.

A

ALDERLEY—
Heywood Hall... 55
ALTRINCHAM—
Dunham Hall (Frontispiece) 65
Ancient Brass of the Leghs at Macclesfield Church 22
Ancient Cheshire Deeds 69
A Reminiscence of Richard Cobden 108
Ashe, Thomas, a Stockport Poet 272

B

Bamford, Sam 60
Barlow Hall 207
Boundary Walking at Stockport ... 203, 235, 239
Boundary Walking Last Century 239
Bishop of Bullock Smithy 262, 271, 283
Bracebridge Hall 13
Bramall Hall 132, 139, 144, 151, 156, 165
BIOGRAPHY—
Bradshaw, Henry, of Marple 86
Bradshaw, John 98 99
Mosley, Oswald 92
Warren, Sir Edward, of Poynton 220

C

Carden Family of Cheshire 132
"Cheddle Swinger" 227
CHESHIRE—
A Farm Tenure in 1750 26
BIBLIOGRAPHY—
Adams, Richard... 2
Aiken, John 2
Alcock, Matthew 2
Alcock, Thomas, M.A. 2
Alcock, Thomas, M.D. 2
Allen, John 2
Allen, Thomas 2
Alexander, Samuel 2
Allom, Thomas 2
Amerie, Robert 2
Arden, Richard Pepper... 3

Arderne, James 3
Armitage, John 3
Artby, William R. B. 4
Ashe, Thomas 4
Aspland, Robert Brook 4
Astley, Francis Dukinfield 4
Aston, Sir Thomas 4
Atkinson, Thomas 5
Axon, William E. A. 5
Axon, William 5
Back, Sir George 5
Badeslade, Thomas 5
Bailey, John Eglington 5
Bailey, Peter 6
Bagshaw, Samuel 179
Barnes, Thomas 6
Balderstone, R. R. 6
Baldwin, Thomas 6
Bancroft, Thomas 6
Bangs, Benjamin 7
Banne, Nathaniel 7
Banton, Peake 7
Bardsley, John Waring 8
Barker, Thomas 8
Barlow, John 8
Barlow, John (Alderley) 8
Barlow, John, M.R.C.V.S, ... 8
Barlow, Robert 8
Barlow, Thomas Werthington 8
Barlow, William 8
Barnacle, Henry Glanville 9
Barwick, John 9
Bass, Thomas James 9
Bateman, C. T. Tallant 30
Batenham, W. 30
Baughe, Thomas 30
Baylee, Joseph 31
Bayley, Ven. Henry Vincent 31
Bayley, Joseph 31
Beaufort, Daniel Augustus 31
Beamont, William 31
Bedford, Henry 31
Bedford, John 32
Bellairs, Henry Walford 32
Belsham, Thomas 32
Bentley, J. M. 179
Bever, Thomas 32
Biddulph, Paulina 32
Birchall, William 32
Birkenhead, Henry 33
Birkenhead, Sir John 33
Blackwell, Ernest 33
Blomfield, Charles James 33
Boden, James 34
Bold, Samuel 34
Bolton, John 34
Booth, George 34
Booth, Sir George 34
Booth, George (Lord Delamere) 35
Booth, George (Earl of Warrington) ... 35
Booth, Henry 35
Booth, John 131
Borlase, Edmund 36
Bostock, James 36
Bostock, Lawrence 36
Bowden, John 36
Bower, George Whitehead 36
Boydell, John 37
Brackenbury, Thomas 37
Bradburn, R. 37
Bradshaw, Henry 37
Bradshaw, John 37
Bradshaw, John 38
Brandt, Francis 113
Brassey, Thomas (Lord) 113
Brassey, Annie (Lady) 114
Brereton, Henry 114
Brereton, John 114
Brereton, Owen Salusbury 115
Brereton, Thomas 115
Brereton, Jane 115
Brereton, Sir William (Brereton Hall) 116
Brereton, Sir William (Handforth) ... 116
Brereton, William 116
Brerewood, Edward 114
Brettell, Jeremiah 117
Bridge, Ralph 117
Briggs, Thomas 117
Briggs, J. 117
Bringhurst, Joseph 117
Britton, John 117
Brocklehurst, Thomas Unett 175
Brooke, Ralph 104, 117
Brooke, Richard 118
Brooke, Thomas 118
Brooke, Thomas, L.L.D., ... 118
Brookes, Joshua, B.A., ... 118
Broome, William 119
Broster, John 119
Broster, Peter 119
Brothers, Richard 119
Broughton, Rhoda 175
Brown, James 120
Brownlow, William 176
Brownsword, John 176
Brushfield, Thomas Nadauld 176
Buckler, John Chessell 176
Bulkeley, Edward Woodhead 177
Bulkeley, Agnes Ethel 177
Bulkeley, Richard George 177
Bunbury, Sir Henry 178
Burgess, John 178
Burghall, Edward 178
Burnet, John 178
Burns, Arthur 178
Burroughs, Edward 178

Burtt, John 179
Bush, Charles S 179
Butterworth, James 179
Byfield, Nicholas 176
Byrde, John 179
Byrth, Thomas 179
Caldecott, Randolph 244
Cartwright, Thomas 245
Case, Thomas 246
Cash, Thomas 246
Cassey, J. 246
Catherall, Samuel 246
Catherall, Thomas 247
Cawdrey, Daniel... 217
Cawdrey, Zachariah 247
Chadderton, William 247
Chadwick, Samuel 247
Chaloner, Edward 248
Chaloner, James 248
Chaloner, Thomas 248
Chaloner, Sir Thomas 248
Cheshire, Thomas 248
Cheshire County Works 248
British and Roman Roads in 157
Cestrians at Shrewsbury Fight ... 195, 242
Historical Remains 226
Its Canals 240
Its Roads 205
Its Rivers 188, 196
Knights of the Royal Oak 144
Members of Parliament from 1820 to 1837... 232
Monumental Brasses 22
Parliamentary History 231, 274, 298
Scraplana ... 20, 83, 98, 120, 135, 138, 143, 159
Swanwick, Family of... 291
The Iron Gates, or The Cheshire Enchanter 261
WORTHIES—
Bradshaw, Henry 86
Bradshaw, John... ... ... 93, 99
Brooke, Peter, of Handford 155, 255, 294
Downes, Peter 191
Lowe, Alexander 214
Mosley, Oswald 92
Penny, Edward R. A. 208
Warren, Sir Edward, of Poynton ... 220
Young Pretender in 96, 112, 136, 141, 143, 160, 174
Chester and the Romans 18
County Elections and the Shire Oak 150
Curiosities of Deaths and Marriages ...9, 102, 257, 299

D

Dialectic Words 282
Dunham Hall, Altrincham (Frontispiece) ... 65

E

Early English Pottery 271
English Church Architecture 52, 71

F

Founder of the Wesleyan Methodist Society at Dean Row 284

G

Glowworms 144

H

Heywood Hall, Alderley 55
Historical Remains in Cheshire 226
History of the Leghs of Lyme 192, 276
Hooper Family, of Chester 276
How to Write a Family History... 271

K

Knutsford Ghost Story 192

L

Lady Hamilton 258, 288
Landlords and Farmers of the Middle Ages ... 48
Legend of Combermere 159
Legend of the Trafford Arms 81
Leghs of Lyme 192, 276
Lines Written on Visiting Prestbury Church ... 99
Local Weather Reports 19, 45, 311
Local Relics at the Manchester Exhibition ... 199
Lord Egerton of Tatton 51
Lot Faulkner of Cheadle... 66
Lyme Hall, Disley 192, 276

M

Maid of Bramall Hall 262, 271, 296
Manumission: or the Making a Free Man... ... 261
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT from 1820 to 1830—
Belgrave, Viscount 231, 232, 235, 275
Brocklehurst, John 275
Davenport, E. Davies, of Capesthorne ...231, 232
Egerton, Sir P. de M. Grey, of Oulton... ... 232
Egerton, William T., of Tatton 231, 275
Egerton, Wilbraham, of Tatton... 232
Grosvenor, Thomas 231
Grosvenor, Hon Robert... ... 232, 234, 235, 275
Jervis, John 275
Lloyd, John Horatio 275
Maddock, John Finchett 261
Marsland, Major Thomas 275
Offley, Foster Cunliffe 235
Ryle, John... 275
Stanley, E. J., of Alderley 275
Wilbraham, George, of Delamere House 235, 275

N

Newton Family of Stockport 276
Nixon, the Cheshire Prophet... ... ... 164, 174

O

Offerton Hall, near Stockport 18
Old Parish Registers 108

Old Stretford and its Associations 45
Order of the Royal Oak 144
Owd Siah: A Warburton Legend 21

P

Parish Registers of Haslington 191
Parson Dunn of Cheadle 227
Plague in Cheshire 79
Plaster Rooms 156
Pownall Fee Township Records ... 27, 76, 132, 180, 211, 268

Q

Queen's Jubilee... 141

R

Rutter Family of Kingsley 262
Recollections of Stockport 14, 48, 60, 84, 96, 104, 128 131, 145, 161, 183, 197, 209, 227, 243, 253, 262, 276
Randle Holme's Transcripts of Chester Parish Registers 62

S

Sandbach Crosses: Their History and Description 100, 225
Shakespeare, Richard Mainy and the Fittons 137, 206
Short Trips into Taffy Land 56, 109, 148
Shuttleworth, William, a Stockport Artist ... 52, 280
Sir William C. Brooks, Bart., M.P. 221
Speke Hall, Lancashire 140
STOCKPORT—
A Curious Occupation 131
Anecdote of an Ancient Hostelry at 131
Borough Bounds 203, 235, 239
Bridgefield and its Silk Factories 197
Church and King Clubs 209
Gadsby's Chapel 184
Gas Works: List of Original Shareholders 287
Grammar School 84, 96
Hidderley, Thomas 14
Howards of Hope Hill 161
Its Streets and Lanes 145
Jacky Lomas and his Bear 121
John Dean, the Stockport Murderer 197
Kersnaw Family 153, 183
Offerton Hall 188
Old Stockport Inns 85
Parish Church 292
Parish Registers ...39, 86, 121, 165, 213, 263, 300
Quaker Bent 15
Recollections of ... 14, 48, 60, 84, 96, 104, 128, 131, 145, 161, 183, 197, 209, 227, 243, 253, 262, 276
Richard Cobden: A Reminiscence... ... 108
Shuttleworth, William, artist 52, 280
Stockport Men at the Battles of Waterloo and Corunna 48
The Making of Wellington-road 227
The Stockport Gibbet 197
Thomas Ashe, Poet 272
Wainwright, John 18, 38, 44, 127

T

Tattons of Wythenshawe... 220
The Upper Mersey 293, 300
The Cheshire Swanwicks... 291
Tradition of Dunham Hall 7
Trafford Arms, The 21
Transcript of the Stockport Parish Registers 39, 86 121, 165, 213, 263, 300

W

Wainwright Family of Stockport ... 18, 38, 44, 127
Walking the Stockport Borough Bounds 203, 235, 239
Whitworth, Sir Joseph 109
Wife Selling... 154
WILMSLOW—
Founder of Dean Row Methodist Society ... 284
Peter Brooke of Handford 155, 255, 294
Pownall Fee Township Records 27, 76, 132, 180, 211, 268
River Birkin 196
Walk Mill Bridge 224
Warburton, John... 284

Y

Young Pretender in Cheshire 96, 112, 136, 141 143, 160, 174

6626

Cheshire Notes and Queries.

[REPRINTED FROM THE *STOCKPORT ADVERTISER*]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1887.

Notes.

CHESHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I.

EVERY County has its heroes and men of renown; its authors, divines, philosophers, poets—a line extending backwards until lost in the misty haze of the remote past. Of the greater number of these, existing generations have but vague and shadowy conceptions; some are only known to the antiquary or local topographer, whilst of others there remains a name and nothing more. Frequently will their names crop up in reading or conversation, when curiosity is excited to know something about them, and it is often only after a search through half a score volumes that the desired information can be found, whilst, in many cases, nothing whatever can be ascertained from the resources of a private or even public library. In this and succeeding papers the compiler has singled out the Cheshire authors, in which will be found many names fully entitled to take rank amongst the most famous of Englishmen. Nothing is attempted beyond a mere compilation, and the sketches are little more than outlines. The record of the works of each author, however, is made as perfect as the most extended and painstaking research will admit; the titles and dates being approximately, if not absolutely accurate; and he trusts that there are not any errors of sufficient magnitude to mar the usefulness of the work as a practical guide to the literature of the county.

The words Cheshire authors are here used in their most comprehensive form, and include, first and foremost, native authors; second, the names of writers who have published works relating to the county or any particular part of it; third, such as live or have lived within the county, not natives; and, fourth, Cheshire printed books. The work is arranged in alphabetical order, the works of each writer being also given in order of date. Another valuable feature remains to be mentioned. Compilers of manuals of literature have almost universally fallen into the great error of giving their own opinions, almost exclusively, upon the merits or demerits of the authors under consideration. Now these opinions may be valuable or not. This error the compiler has endeavoured to avoid by giving where possible the opinions of men who are known and appreciated by the reading public.

All who purchase books for local libraries or for their own private collection will see the usefulness of having as complete a list as it is possible to get together of works relating to the county of Chester whilst the laudable curiosity of the bibliomaniac or lover of rare works is not forgotten, for here will be found occasional notices of

The small, rare volume, black with tarnished gold.

By way of conclusion, the following extracts from the works of eminent writers are given on the subject of books. The first is from D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, and is an imitation of Rantzau's classical address to his books:

Golden volumes! richest treasures!
Objects of delicious pleasures!
You my eyes rejoicing please,
You my hands in rapture seize!
Brilliant wits, and musing sages,
Lights who beam'd through many ages;
Left to your conscious leaves their story,
And dar'd to trust you with their glory:
And now their hope of fame achieved,
Dear volumes! you have not deceived.

Good old Bishop Hall is eloquent on the same theme. In his meditation on the sight of a large library he says—

"What a world of thought is here packed up together! . . . . . What a happiness it is, that without the aid of necromancy, I can here call up any of the ancient worthies of learning, whether human or divine, and confer with them upon all my doubts; that I can at pleasure summon whole synods of reverend fathers and acute doctors from all the coasts of the earth to give their well-studied judgments in all doubtful points which I propose.

"Blessed be God, who hath set up so many clear lamps in His church; none but the wilfully blind can plead darkness. And blessed be the memory of those His faithful servants, who have left their blood, their spirits, their lives, in these precious papers; and have willingly wasted themselves into these enduring monuments to give light to others."

Again. E. L. Bulwer, says:—

> The past but lives in words; a thousand ages
> Were blank, if books had not evoked their ghosts,
> And kept the pale unbodied shades to warn us
> From fleshless lips.

Whilst Colton urges that "Next to acquiring good friends, the best acquisition is that of good books."

ADAMS, RICHARD, a Nonconformist divine, born in Wirral, and educated at Cambridge and Oxford. He died in 1698-9, after having been ejected in 1662 for refusing to conform. He wrote:

1—Notes on St. Paul's Epistle to the Phillippians and Colossians in Poole's Bible.

2—The Main Principles of the Christian Religion.

AIKEN, JOHN, M.D.; born 1747. Died 1822. He wrote many things, the following being the one by which he is best known, and containing a very full description of the Cheshire district, with 23 plates and maps relating to this county.

1—A Description of the Country from thirty to forty miles round Manchester: containing its Geography, Natural and Civil, Principal Productions, River and Canal Navigations, a Particular Account of its Towns and Chief Villages: their History, Population, Commerce, Manufactures, Buildings, Government, etc. 4to. 1795

ALCOCK, MATTHEW, a physician born in Runcorn in 1707. After studying the classics at a private school he went to Edinburgh, thence to Leyden, where he took his Doctor's degree in 1737, returning to England the following year. In 1741 he was incorporated M.A. of Jesus College, Oxford, and completed his degrees there in 1749. In 1744 he was elected F.R.S. and in 1754 chosen Fellow of the College of Physicians In 1759 he retired to his native town, where he continued to practice physic till his death in 1779. He commenced printing a treatise under the following title, but never finished it:

1—On the Effects of Climate.

ALCOCK, THOMAS. Born at Aston, in the parish of Runcorn, Oct. 8, 1709. Died at Runcorn, Aug. 24, 1798. Vicar of Runcorn and St. Budeaux. Notices of this author appear in *Ecclesiastical History of Old Plymouth* by J. B. Rowe (Plymouth, 1876), iii, pp. 18-22, and *The Cheshire Sheaf*, vol. i., pp. 329, 340, 349. The following inscription to his memory may be read on a marble mural monument close to the chancel screen in Runcorn Parish Church:

> Thomas Alcock, A.M., pacis justiciarius hujus ecclesiæ vicarius; natus est viii. Octob., MDCCIX. Mortuus xxiv. Aug., MDCCXCVIII. Spe resurrectionis ad vitam eternam.

He wrote an interesting biography of his brother, Dr Nathan Alcock, and several pamphlets. One of them is entitled:

1—Enclemical Colic in Devonshire not caused by a solution of lead in the Cyder. 176[illegible]

ALCOCK, THOMAS, M.D., of Sale, was a native of Cheshire, and at one time Lecturer in Botany in Owens College, Manchester. He is known as the author of

1—A Lecture in Zoology. 186[illegible]

ALLEN, JOHN, M.A.

1—A Sermon preached at the Assizes at Chester 4to. London, 168[illegible]

ALLEN THOMAS, a doctor of divinity, who wrote the following, being a Latin MS. descriptive of the city of Chester, and now in the Bodleian Library:

1—Lucianus Monacus de laude Cestrie.

ALEXANDER SAMUEL, a native of Needham Market, Suffolk, where he was born in 1749. He died December 15, 1824, aged 75 years. Amongst other things he wrote:

1—Remarks on Dr. Adam Clarke's Discourse on the nature, institution, and design of the Holy Eucharist, commonly called the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and signed "Verax." 12mo. Printed and sold by J. Lomax, Stockport. 181[illegible]

ALLOM, THOMAS, an artist and architect, born in London in 1804, died 1872. He published the following work, consisting of full-page and half-page engravings of the principal mansions, etc., in the counties named:

1—The Counties of Chester, Derby, etc. Illustrated from original drawings with Historical and Topographical Descriptions by T. Noble and T. Ross. 4to. London, 183[illegible]

AMERIE, ROBERT, was Sheriff of Chester City in 1608, and is a local worthy named in Hemingway's

History, who at his own cost caused three silver cups of good value to be made, the which silver cups were upon St. George's Day for ever to be run for on the Roodee at Chester. He also appears to have had a considerable hand in seeing that Randle Higden's Whitsun Playes should be duly performed in his native city, and it was looked upon as a thing honourable to Mr Amerie that he should have identified himself so thoroughly with the sports and pastimes of his day, and in his praise the following verse was sung:

Amor is love, and courage is his name,
That did begin this pompe and pryncely game,
The charge is great to him that all began,
Who now is satisfied to see all so well done.

In connection therewith he, conjointly with Richard Davies, wrote the following work, which has since been reprinted in the Chetham Society's series of publications, (which see).

1—Chester's Triumph in Honour of her Prince, as it was performed upon St. George's Day, 1610, in the foresaid citie. 4to. London, 1610

ARDEN, RICHARD PEPPER, first lord Alvanley baptised at Stockport, June 20, 1744, became a very distinguished man. *The Admission Register* (i. pp. 45) of the Manchester Grammar School says: He was the second son of John Arden, of Harden Hall, Bredbury, and Underbank Hall, Stockport, and of Pepper Hall, Yorkshire. Richard Pepper Arden entered Manchester Grammar School with his elder brother John, June 20, 1753. In 1763 he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and soon distinguished himself by his public exercises. He commenced B.A. in 1766, and proceeded M.A. in 1769, his merits being further rewarded by an election to a fellowship of his college. After a course of training at the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn, he commenced practice as a barrister at the Court of Chancery, and soon rose high in public estimation as a lawyer. He entered Parliament as member for Newton in 1782, and subsequently sat for the boroughs of Aldborough, Hastings, and Bath. We find him taking office as solicitor-general in 1783, and in the following year he became attorney-general and chief justice of Chester. In 1788 he succeeded Lord Kenyon as Master of the Rolls, receiving the honour of knighthood in June the same year. On the resignation of Pitt in 1801 Sir R P. Arden accepted office as chief justice of the Common Pleas under Mr Addington, and in May the same year he was created baron Alvanley. He married Anne Dorothea, daughter of Richard Wilbraham, of Rode, Cheshire, and died March 19, 1804, aged 59. He left two sons who in turn succeeded to the title, but with the last of them it became extinct. In the field of literature he has left but little to be remembered by but if an opinion may be formed from some of the occasional verses with which he amused his friends, "he who was industriously represented, and for a long time believed, to be a very dull man, could have retorted the keen shafts of the Rolliad with counter missives of equal brilliancy, point, and severity." The following satirical epigram, which is attributed to his pen, is worth recording here. Dr. Samuel Ogden, the famous sermon writer and a native of Manchester, had written three copies of verses on the accession of George III.; the first in Latin, the second in English, and the third in Arabic. The epigram was published in the *Cambridge Verses* of 1763:

When Ogden his prosaic verse
In Latin numbers drest,
The Roman language proved too weak
To stand the critic's test.

In English verse he ventured next,
With rhyme for his defence;
But, ah! rhyme only would not do,
They still expected *sense*.

Enraged, the Doctor swore he'd place
On critics no reliance;
Involved his thoughts in Arabic,
And bid them all defiance.

ARDERNE, JAMES, was born at Harden Hall, Bredbury, and baptised there October 12, 1636, and at the age of 17 was entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, subsequently removing to St. John's. At this college he graduated B.A. in 1656, and proceeded M.A. in the usual course. In 1677 he was appointed chaplain in Ordinary to Charles II., and in 1682 was presented by his royal master to the rectory of Davenham, in his native county. This preferment he resigned in 1686. He was installed Dean of Chester in 1682, where he died September 15, 1691, his remains being enshrined in the choir of the cathedral there. By his will he bequeathed all his books for the purpose of forming a library in the Cathedral Church of Chester for the use of the city and clergy. For list of references see the *Stockport Advertiser Notes and Queries*, vol iii, p. 146. He wrote—

1—Directions concerning the matter and stile of Sermons. 12mo. pp. 96. London, 1671
2—The True Christian's Character and Crown. 1671
3—A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Right Rev. Father in God, John, [Pearson] Lord Bishop of Chester. 4to. pp. 9. London, 1677
4—Conjectura circa *Epinomen* D. Clementis Romani, Cui Subjiciuntur Castigationes in Epipanium et Patavium de Eucharistia de Cœli batu Clericorum et de Orationibus pro vitâ functis. Autore Jacobo de Ardenna etc. 4to. pp. 27. Dedicated to Henry, Earl of Clarendon, and Laurence, Viscount Chillingworth. 1683
5—The Dean of Chester's speech to His Majesty, August 27, 1687. Folio. London, 1687

ARMITAGE, JOHN was born at Chester in 1788, his father, the Rev. William Armitage, being minister of Queen-street Chapel in that city. For many years of

his life he followed commercial pursuits, but having secured a competency he, in the year 1833, devoted himself entirely to the work of the Christian ministry abouring chiefly in Monmouthshire with great acceptance. He died in 1848. He wrote and published some small things, but it is very difficult to meet with copies of them.

ARTHY, WILLIAM ROBERT BRIDGE, B.D., vicar of St. George's, Sutton, Macclesfield, from 1848–73. Mr Arthy, who was born in 1815, was educated at St. Bees, where he was a first-class prize man, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He took his degree of B.D. in 1856. He was ordained deacon in 1846, and priest the following year by the Bishop of Chester. After serving a short time as curate of St. James's, Manchester, he was appointed vicar o St. George's, Sutton, in 1848, and remained there till 1873, when he removed to the vicarage of Weston, Yorkshire. In 1880 he was appointed chaplain to Henshaw's Blind Asylum in succession to the Rev. Dr Rogers, the present rector of St. Thomas's, Heaton Norris. Mr Arthy died very suddenly May 20, 1884. The following works are from his pen:

1—Cholera, the Voice of God. 1849
2—The Tercentenary of the Prayer Book. 12mo. pp. 15. Macclesfield, 1849
3—Death of the Righteous. 1850
4—Lectures on the Theology of Dr Newman. 1851
5—Our National Duties and Advantages. 8vo. pp 15. Macclesfield, 1853
6—Sabbath Observance. 12mo. pp. 16. Macclesfield, 1855
7—Early Sunset: A Sermon on the occasion of the death of Sarah L. Burgess. 12mo. pp. 24. Macclesfield, 1856
8—Job's Profession of Faith in the Redeemer: Funeral Sermon for Henry Wardle, Esq. 8vo. pp. 11. Macclesfield, 1859
9—Perfect Law of Liberty: Sermon at Wincle. 8vo. pp. 17. Macclesfield, 1864
10—Funeral Sermon for Mr Thomas Higginbotham. 12mo. pp. 20. Macclesfield, 1875

ASHE THOMAS. A clergyman who was born in Stockport, and educated at the Grammar School in that town. B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, 1859. He is the author of:

1—Edith, or Love and Life in Cheshire. 8vo. 1873
2—Songs, Now and Then. 12mo. 1876
3—Poems. Complete Edition. 8vo. pp. 330. Bell and Sons. London, 1886

ASPLAND, ROBERT BROOK, M.A., was the son of the Rev. Robert Aspland, a Unitarian minister at Newport, I.W. where he was born January 19, 1805. After being educated at a private school at Blackheath he proceeded to the Glasgow University where he took hi degree in 1822, and afterwards studied theology at the Manchester College, York. His first call was to a congregation in Crook's Lane, Chester, in August, 1826. From there in 1833, he proceeded to Bristol, and from that town came in 1837 to Dukinfield. Here he remained for more than twenty years, till he removed on account of his wife's health to Hackney, to succeed his father, who had ministered there for forty years He died somewhat suddenly June 21, 1869, and was buried at Hackney. (*cf. East Cheshire*, ii. 37.) In 1845 he preached a sermon at Dukinfield on the occasion of the reopening of the "Old Chapel," which was subsequently published under the following title:

1—History of Old Nonconformity in Dukinfield: A Sermon preached on the afternoon of Sunday October 12, 1845, when the Old Chapel was reopened for Public Worship. With an Appendix. Manchester, 1845
2—A Sermon preached at Mottram in 1847.
3—Memoir of the Rev Robert Aspland. 8vo. 1850

ASTLEY, FRANCIS DUKINFIELD, of Dukinfield Lodge, was born at Dukinfield, July 17, 1781. He was educated at Rugby, and Christ Church, Oxford, and was high sheriff of Cheshire, 1807. He took much interest in the fine arts, and was the author of the following publications, the most important of which was a volume of poems of more than average excellence which he printed privately in 1819. He was also very fond of field sports and kept a pack of harriers at Dukinfield. An engraving depicting him with his harriers was published about 1810. He built the Hunter's Tower on a high hill overlooking Stalybridge, and opened it February 20, 1807. He died at Horwich House, Whaley Bridge, the residence of Mr Thomas Gisborne, July 23, 1825, aged 44, and was interred at Dukinfield. His funeral sermon, by the Rev John Gaskell, was afterwards published. (*cf. East Cheshire* ii. 23.) Works:

1—The Planter's Guide. 1807
2—Varnishando, a serio-comic poem addressed to Collectors of Paintings by An Admirer of the Art. 4to. 1809
3—The Graphomania: An Epistle to John Harden. 4to. 1809
4—Poems and Translations. 8vo. pp. viii.–182. 1819
5—Poems by the late F. D. Astley, Esq., Dukinfield Lodge. Ashton-under-Lyne: Printed by T. Cunningham and Son, Stamford-street.

ASTON, Sir THOMAS, baronet, a member of an ancient Cheshire family, of Aston, and "a brave loyal gentleman" attached to the cause of Charles I. of Brazenose College, Oxford. In 1628 he was created a baronet, and in 1635 was high sheriff of his native county. On the breaking out of the rebellion he raised a troop of horse for the King, but was defeated and wounded at Nantwich in 1642. Afterwards he was taken prisoner and carried to Stafford. Whilst there he

tried to escape, but a soldier gave him a blow on the head, which, with other wounds, produced a fever, of which he died in 1643. Wood calls him "a stout and earned man" On page 5 of 'A Remonstrance against Presbitery" Sir Thomas gives a copy of "Certain Positions preached at St John's Church in Chester by Mr Samuel Eaton a minister lately returned from New England, upon Sunday the third day of January, 1640, [1640-1] in the afternoon" and on page 6 he gives 'Certain other Positions preached by the same man at Knuttesford a Great Market Town in the same county." He wrote and published:

1—A Remonstrance Against Presbitery Exhibited by divers of the Nobilitie, Gentrie, Ministers, and Inhabitants of the County Palatine of Chester with the Motives of that Remonstrance. Together with a Short Survey of the Presbyterian Discipline, and a Brief Review of the Institution, Succession and Jurisdiction of the Order of Bishops. Appended is a Petition to the Parliament. 4to London, 1641

2—A Collection of Petitions to the King and Parliament. 1642

ATKINSON, THOMAS, a Lancashire man, who, towards the close of the 17th century, wrote two pamphlets published in 1678 and 1684. The first of these concerned the diocese of Chester as it then stood, and the bishop's action therein, and was entitled as follows:

1—The Christian's Testimony Against Tythes, In an Account of the Great Spoil and Rapine Committed by the Bishop of Chester's Tythe-Farmer at Cartmell in Lancashire, upon the People there called Quakers, in the years 1677 and 1678. 4to. 1687

AUCHINCLOSS, J., D.D., minister of the Tabernacle Chapel, Stockport, from 1794 to his death, May 29, 1800. (*cf. Nonconformity in Cheshire*, p. 300.) He wrote and published in that town an answer to Paine's Age of Reason, under the following title—

1—The Sophistry of the first part of Paine's Age of Reason, or a Rational Vindication of the Holy Scriptures, as a Positive Revelation from God, with the causes of Deism. In three sermons. 8vo. pp. 60. Stockport: J. Clarke, 1796

AXON, WILLIAM E. A. A most active living writer, on the staff of the *Manchester Guardian*. Between 1867 and 1886 he has published no fewer than seventy-six works, his "Annals of Manchester" being his magnum opus. The following are such as have any relation to the county of Chester:

1—Black Knight of Ashton. 1870
2—Nixon's Cheshire Prophecies. Manchester, 1873
3—The same, second edition. 1878
4—Libraries of Lancashire and Cheshire 1880
5—Sunday in Lancashire and Cheshire 1882
6—Lancashire Gleanings. 8vo. pp. 390. Manchester, Tubbs, Brook, and Chrystal, 1883
7—Cheshire Gleanings. 8vo. pp. 332. Manchester, Tubbs. Brook, and Chrystal, 1884
8—Annals of Manchester. 8vo. pp. xviii, 456. Manchester, John Heywood, 1886

AXON, WILLIAM, a Chester resident, author of a story entitled:

1—The Suspected Spy. 12mo. pp. 132. Chester, 1844

BACK, Sir GEORGE, the distinguished voyager and explorer in the Arctic regions, was born at Holly Vale, Stockport, in 1796. He entered the Navy at an early age, and accompanied Sir John Franklin on his Arctic voyages in 1818-19-23. In 1833 he undertook an overland journey in search of Captain Ross. On this occasion he descended Back River till he reached the Polar Sea, and then traced the coasts as far as Bathurst Inlet. The result of this journey was the first of the two following works, and respecting which the *Athenæum* of that day says:—"Of all the voyages of discovery entered upon within our recollection, none engaged public attention so thoroughly as the expedition the fruits of which are before us." In 1831 he was made captain, and in 1836 examined the coasts between Captain Turnagain and Regent Inlet. In 1838 he received the honour of knighthood, and was presented, for his exertions in the paths of geographical science, with the Geographical Society's medal. He was admiral in 1867, and died in London, June 23, 1877, aged 82 years.

1—Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River and Along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean in the years 1833-34. 35. 8vo. 1836

2—Narrative of an Expedition in H.M.S. Terror, undertaken with a view to geographical discovery on the Arctic Shores, in the years 1836-7. 1838

BADESLADE, THOMAS. An authority on river navigation in the eighteenth century, who wrote:

1—Navigation of King's Lynn. 1725
2—Reasons shewing how the works to recover and preserve the Navigation of the River Dee will destroy the Navigation. Folio. 1735

BAILEY, JOHN EGLINGTON, F.S.A., of Stretford, was born at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, February 13, 1840. From *Men of the Time* (p. 61) we learn that he was educated at Boteler's Free Grammar School, Warrington, and Owens College, Manchester. For many years he has been connected with the Manchester branch of the large mercantile firm of Messrs Ralli Bros. In 1876 he was appointed a member of the Council of the Chetham Society, and is now its secretary. In addition to a large number of papers contributed to local and other journals relating chiefly to the biography, history and bibliography of Lancashire and Cheshire, Mr Bailey has published the following:

1—The Life of Thomas Fuller, D.D., with Notices of

his Books, his Kinsmen, and his Friends. 1874
2—A collection of Dr. Fuller's Sermons. 1877
3—Memoir of Henry Clarke. 1877
4—The Palatine Note Book: For the Intercommunication of Antiquaries, Bibliophiles, and other Investigators into the History and Literature of the counties of Lancaster, Chester, &c. 4to. First number issued January 1. 1881
5—The Bibliography of Shorthand in M S.
6—Old Stretford: A lecture delivered to the members and friends of the Stretford Institute, February 19, 1878. Manchester, 1878

Mr Bailey has also edited editions of the following works:

7—Manchester, Al Mondo: A Contemplation of Life and Immortallity. By Henry Montagu, Earl of Manchester. Reprinted from the 1639 edition.
8—The School Candidates: A Prosaic Burlesque, by Henry Clarke, LL.D. Occasioned by the election of a Schoolmaster at the village of Stretford, near Manchester, 18th January, 1788. Reprinted from the original, and edited with a memoir of the author. 8vo. pp. 242. Manchester
9—Inventories of Church Goods of Lancashire, 1552. Chetham Society. Manchester, 1878

BAILEY, PETER was the son of a solicitor at Nantwich, who after being educated at Rugby and Merton College, entered himself at the Temple with the view of studying for the bar. He gave more attention, however, to literature than to law, and became editor of *The Museum*, and died January 25, 1823.

1—Poems. 8vo. London, 1803
2—Poems. Another Edition. 12mo. Philadephia, 1804
3—Idwal, a volume of Epic poetry. Privately printed. 1824
4—Orestes in Argos. A tragedy in five acts and in verse. 8vo. London, 1825
5—Sketches from St. George's-in-the-Fields.
6—A Queen's Appeal. In the Spenserian Stanza. Published Anonymously.

BAINES, THOMAS, born 1802, was son of Mr Edward Baines, M.P. for Leeds, and for many years editor of the *Liverpool Times*. Besides a History of the Commerce of Liverpool (1852), and a work on South Africa, Mr Baines published in conjunction with Sir William Fairbairn, the eminent engineer, the following relating to this county:

1—Lancashire and Cheshire, Past and Present. Being a History and Description of these Palantine Counties from the Earliest Ages to the present time. Four volumes 4to., with numerous plates and portraits. 1869

BALDERSTONE, R. R. A clergyman who served at Wincle, near Macclesfield, at the beginning of the present century.

1—Sermons selected and improved from Archbishop Tillotson. 8vo. 1810

BALDWIN, THOMAS, who made a balloon excursion from Chester in 1785, and putting his observations on paper published them in book form, entitled:

1—Airopaidia. Containing the Narrative of a Balloon Excursion from Chester to London. 8vo. pp. viii. 360. Chester, 1786

BANCROFT, THOMAS was the son of Thomas Bancroft, threadmaker, Manchester, and was born in Deansgate, in 1756. He entered the Manchester Grammar School, June 11, 1763, and was educated under Mr Robert Thyer and Mr Lawson. He held a school exhibition from 1778 to 1781, and graduated at Brazenose College, Oxford, B.A., October 10, 1781. In 1780 he was employed to correct the edition of *Homer*, printed at the Clarendon Press, and the two Falconers were indebted to Bancroft and Greswell, as well as to Halliwell and others for subordinate corrections of *Strabo*. After leaving Oxford he was for a time assistant master in Manchester school, and shortly afterwards was appointed headmaster of King Henry VIII's School, at Chester, and collated to a minor canonry in the Cathedral. Whilst master at the latter school his under master was the learned William Parr Greswell, author of *The Annals of Parisian Typography* and other works, and father of five distinguished sons who became fellows of colleges in Oxford, after attaining honour in the public examinations. At Chester he had for one of his pupils Ormerod the historian of Cheshire, and who subsequently became Bancroft's biographer. (cf. Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, i. xi.) The same writer adds that it is with pleasure he finds an opportunity of bearing testimony to the strong genius, and strong learning of a preceptor, for whose memory he will ever entertain the highest respect, and with the recollection of whose name one of the most important and populous districts of Lancashire will long associate the eloquence of the divine, and the fairness of the magistrate displayed in counteracting the efforts of the advocates of blasphemy and sedition at the time of French Revolution. (*supra*, 366.) It was a custom for the scholars to perform classic plays, and as aids, Bancroft wrote *Prolusiones Poeticæ*, being a selection of poetical exercises in Greek, Latin, and English, with a dedication to Bishop Cleaver as the literary firstfruits of the King's School, Chester. In 1793 he was presented by Dr. Cleaver to the living of Bolton, and instituted one of the King's Lancashire Preachers by Dr. Majendie. He died February 5, 1811, in the 55th year of his age, his remains being interred at Bolton. (cf. *Manchester Grammar School Admission Register*, i. 103). The following is a list of his writings:

1—The Poetical Correspondent; or Sketches of Manchester in Verse. (Anonymous.) 4to. 1777
2—Prolusiones Poeticæ, or a Selection of Poetical Exercises in Greek, Latin, and English, partly original and partly translated. Small 8vo. pp. viii. and 188. Chester, J. Fletcher. 1788

Names of Authors from Mr Bancroft's list.

T. PARR: In Somnum, Hen. IV, Soliloquy on Sleep (p. 28); Speech of Wolsey, "Farewell! a long farewell to all my greatness" (p. 32); Dr. Halsewell (p. 90); Fidicinis et Phil (p. 121); Spring (p. 140).

THOMAS FALCONER: Bellator Indicus (p. 44).

W. P. GRESWELL: Dying Christian (p. 36); Mary's Dream (p. 52); Beggar's Petition (p. 62); Nothing (p. 112); Sleep (p. 125).

BANCROFT and GRESWELL: Cantilena Hyemalis (p. 40).

BANCROFT: All the rest.

3—Ars Rhetorica, or a Compendium of Rhetoric. Privately printed at Chester for the use of the King's School, and without date.

4—A Sermon preached before the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Chester, May 29, 1791; published at their request, 4to. pp. 16. Chester.

5—A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church, in Chester, on Sunday, the 9th of December, 1792. 8vo. pp. 17. Manchester, Harrop. 1793

6—Christian Zeal and Civil Obedience, earnestly recommended to the Friends of Piety and Good Government. 2nd edition, enlarged 8vo. pp. 70. Bolton: Printed by J. Gardner, Deansgate. 1800

7—A Sermon preached before the Officers and Privates of the Loyal Bolton Volunteer Corps of Infantry on Thursday, May 16th, 1802, being the day on which they were disembodied and their colours deposited in the Parish Church of Bolton. Published at their request. The names of all the members of the corps are appended. 8vo. pp. 20. Bolton: J. Gardner. 1802

8—A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Bolton on Wednesday, October 19th, 1823, being the day appointed by proclamation for a national fast. 8vo. pp. 22. Bolton: J. Gardner. 1803

9—A Manuscript Volume of Occasional Sermons, in Mr Bancroft's handwriting; prepared for the press, but not printed.

10—A Letter addressed to Mr T. N. on his separation from his second wife without cause, by the Rev. T. Bancroft. In MS.

11—A Letter addressed to a young gentleman once a pupil of the Rev. T. Bancroft, on Liberalism and Unbelief. In MS.

12—An Essay on the Study of History, written at Oxford. Probably an unsuccessful, although carefully composed, prize essay, containing some eloquent passages. In MS.

13—Poems. Political translations from Horace, Voltaire's Henriade, &c., Greek epigrams, translations from the Greek, about the years 1773-4. In MS.

BALSHAW, CHARLES, was a printer, who came from Ormskirk, where his family had been for many generations, and who settled in Altrincham about 1840. It was about a year after this that he produced his first Altrincham directory, then a modest pamphlet-like production, the population then being about 3400. Succeeding editions show a vast improvement, and they are mostly embellished with steel engravings of various objects of interest in the locality. The latest of these extant was published in 1857-8. Mr Charles Balshaw, in addition to taking a prominent part in town's affairs generally, was mayor of the borough in 1858, chairman of the Board of Guardians, a Forester, Oddfellow, bailiff of the County Court, auctioneer and valuer, and Quartermaster of the Altrincham Volunteers or the Old Twelfth. Mr Balshaw died in January, 1869.

1—The Stranger's Guide and Complete Directory, to Altrincham, Bowdon, Dunham, Hale, etc. 8vo. Altrincham, 1857

BANGS, BENJAMIN, born in the parish of Longham in Norfolk, 1652. He was a prominent Friend in his day, and laboured amongst that sect as a minister about 65 years. During the latter part of his life he resided at Stockport, where he died December 6, 1741, in his 90th year, his remains being interred in the Friends' burying ground at Stockport. In 1757 Joseph Hobson wrote a *Memoir of the Life and Convincement of that worthy Friend Benjamin Bangs*. Bangs wrote:

1—A Testimony concerning Giles Benardiston Printed about 1680

2—A Piece written by or relating to him. 1719

BANNE, NATHANIEL was a native of Cheshire and brought up to the church. He was for some time minister of Caldecot in Rutlandshire, but was ejected in 1662, for his Nonconformity, when he settled in Manchester as a physician, and became a noted person for his skill in his profession. (*Border Counties' Worthies* i. 12; *Nonconformist Memorial* iii. 133). Martindale calls him his dear friend, and Newcome frequently mentions him. On April 4, 1681, Easter Monday, he was chosen feofee of the hospital at Manchester, and attended Newcome in the last illness. (*Autobiography* p. 283-305). He had a large practice in Cheshire, and was his friend of several Nonconformists. He is said to have written some works for the press, but it is not known whether any of them were ever published. He was the father of the Rev N. Banne, the first rector of St Ann's Church, Manchester.

BANTON, PEAKE, Curate of the Old Church, Macclesfield, 1849-51, Vicar of Duston, in the Diocese of Peterborough, 1863. Works:

1—Two Sermons preached in the Old Church, Hanley, on Sunday, May 27, 1849. 8vo. pp. 31. By request. Macclesfield: Swinnerton and Brown, 1841

2—Sevenfold Mystery. Sermons on 1 Timothy. 1856

3—Spellbound, a Tale of Macclesfield Forest in Verse. 1859

BARDSLEY, JOHN WARING, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, son of Rev. James Bardsley, Rector of St. Anne's, Manchester. Curate of Sale, Cheshire, 1859. Vicar of St. Saviour's, Liverpool, 1861, and First Archdeacon of Warrington, 1880. Author of

1—Counsels to Candidates for Confirmation. London, 1882

BARKER, THOMAS, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford. Vicar of Reverby, Lincoln. Formerly Curate (1854-6) of Wallasey, Cheshire. Author of

1—Plain Sermons. 1858
2—Strictures on Maurice's Doctrine of Sacrifice. 1858
3—University Sermon. 1868

BARLOW, JOHN, of Alderley, a Friend, who died September 14, 1846, aged 57 years. He wrote a small thing against horse racing, entitled as follows:

1—To the Inhabitants of Wilmslow and its Vicinity. Dated 21st of 7th month. 4to. 1819

BARLOW, JOHN, was born in Cheshire in 1580, and became a student of Alban's Hall in 1600, and having taken holy orders, he published several sermons, most of which are now exceedingly rare. He died in 1661.

1—Sermons.

BARLOW, JOHN, was born at the Oaks, Chorley, Cheshire, in 1815, and subsequently became well-known as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Veterinary College, Edinburgh, where he died much regretted in 1855. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and the life of this Christian gentleman has been published under the following title:

1—A Memoir of John Barlow, late Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Veterinary College, Edinburgh. 8vo. pp. 8. London, for the Society of Friends. 1858

BARLOW, ROBERT, was "Master of the Free Grammar School of Winwick and Minister of Burtonwood." He held the curacy of Winwick from 1803 to 1810, in which latter year he became curate of Lower Peover, and died there January 23, 1823. He published:

1—The Proneness of a Philosophising Spirit to Embrace Error; with Remarks upon Mr Lancaster's New System of Education, pointing out its defects with regard to Religious Instruction and Moral Management. A Sermon preached May 18, 1807, in the Collegiate Church of Manchester. 8vo. pp. vii. and 32. Manchester, 1808

BARLOW, THOMAS WORTHINGTON. The only son of William Worthington Barlow, of Cranage, Cheshire. Having been educated for the law he was called to the bar of Gray's Inn, June 14, 1848, and soon after commenced practice on the Northern Circuit as a special pleader, confining himself principally to the Lancashire courts. It was whilst here that he published the works by which he is known as an author, notably his *Historical Collector*. In 1856-7 Mr Barlow went to Sierra Leone as Queen's Advocate, and died there about 1859. He published:

1—A Chart of British Ornithology. 4to. London, 1847
2—Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Collector. A monthly publication which existed for about two years. Two vols. 8vo. Manchester, 1852-3
3—The Mystic Number: A Glance at the System of Nature. 8vo. Manchester, 1852
4—Cheshire: Its Historical and Literary Associations, Illustrated in a Series of Biographical Sketches. 8vo. Manchester, 1852
5—Another Edition with reprint of the Diary of Ed. Burghall, 1628 to 1663. 8vo. Manchester, 1855
6—A Sketch of the History of Holmes Chapel, Cheshire pp 34. 8vo. Manchester, 1853
7—Memoir of William Broome, with Selections from his Works. 8vo. Manchester, 1854

BARLOW, WILLIAM, D.D., Dean of Chester, descended from the ancient family of the Barlows, of Barlow Hall, co. Lancaster, was born about 1564. He was brought up in the family of Bishop Cosin, whose life he wrote in 1596, and subsequently became fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Queen Elizabeth. In 1603, Dr Barlow was nominated by James I, one of the Divines at the Hampton Court Conference, the substance of which controversy he afterwards published. On the death of the Earl of Essex he preached a sermon at St Paul's Cross, now very rare. On December 13, 1604, he was installed Dean of Chester, and on May 30 in the following year he was consecrated at Lambeth, Bishop of Rochester. Having held that see, at that time the poorest in the kingdom, three years, he was translated to Lincoln and enthroned September 1, 1609. He acted as chairman of the Westminster Committee of Translators of the Bible, which was responsible for the Epistles (T. H. Blunt's *Key to Holy Bible* 1868, p. 28). Bishop Barlow had the character of a learned and excellent preacher, and was in high esteem with King James and those in power about the Court. (See also Hasted's *Kent* vol. ii, and Willis's *Cathedrals*) He died suddenly at his palace at Buckden, September 7, 1613. The following is an amended list of his writings taken from Baines's *History of Lancashire*, new edition vol. i. 404:

1—A Translation of three sermons by Ledoric Lavater, of Zurich, by order of the Archbishop of Canterbury. 8vo. London, 1596
2—Vita et Obitus ornatissimi celeberrimiq: Viri Ricardi Cosin, Legum Doctoris, Decani Curiæ de Arcubis. 4to. London, 1598
3—Carmina Funebria in Ejusdem Venerandi Doctoris triste fatum &c. 4to. London, 1598

4—A Sermon on Matthew xxi. 22 at St. Paul's Cross. 8vo. London, 1601

5—A Defence of the Articles of Protestant Religion Against Libel. 4to. London, 1601

6—The Summe and Substance of the Conference which it pleased His Excellent Majesty [James I,] to have with the Lord Bishops and other of his Clergie, in His Majestie's Privy Chamber at Hampton Court, January 14, 15, 16, 1603. 4to. London, 1604

7—The same reprinted in Phœnise, vol i. 4to. London, 1638

8—A Sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross, on Psalm xviii. 50, the next Sunday after the Gunpowder Plot. 4to. London, 1606

9—A Sermon on Acts xx. 28. on the Antiquity and and Superiority of Bishops. 4to. London, 1606

10—A Sermon on Luke xvii. 37 4to. London, 1609

11—Titio Erepta, Brand Snatched from the Fire, being a Sermon on Zachariah iii. 2. preached before the Privy Council. 4to. London, 1607

12—An answer to a Nameless Catholic's censure upon the Apology made by James I. for the oath of Allegiance. 4to. London, 1609

BARNACLE, HENRY GLANVILLE, M.A., Cantab, F.R.A.S., son of Rev. H. Barnacle, Vicar of Knutsford. Curate of Neston, 1877. Vicar of Holmes Chapel, 1882. Author of

1—Letter to Farmers Concerning the Weather of Cheshire. 1877

BARWICK, JOHN. Born in Westmorland, 1612. Died 1664. A doctor of divinity and chaplain to Thomas Morton, rector of Stockport, bishop of Chester and subsequently of Durham. He was a zealous adherent of Charles II. in his exile. This monarch, at the Restoration, offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, but this he declined, accepting the deanery of Durham, and subsequently the deanery of St. Paul's. On the death of Bishop Morton, at the residence of Sir Henry Yelverton, Easton Mauduit, Barwick preached his funeral sermon. This was subsequently published, together with a life of the bishop. Dr. Barwick's works were edited in 1721 by Hilkiah Bedford. In Thurloe's State Papers will be found many of his letters to Chancellor Hyde. Some of these epistles were intercepted, and although written in cypher, were understood whereat the chancellor thus expresses himself: "I was confident the Devil himself cannot decypher a letter that is well written, or find that 100 stands for Sir Harry Vane. I have heard of many of the pretenders to that skill, and have spoken with some of them, but have found them all to be mountebanks." Dr. Barwick published:

1—A Piece against the Covenant. Oxford, 1644

2—The Fight, Victory, and Triumph of St. Paul accommodated to the Right Rev. Father in God, Thomas [Morton] Lord Bishop of Duresme, in a sermon preached at his funeral at Easton Mauduit, on Michaelmas Day, 1659, together with a Life of the said Bishop. 4to. London, 1660

3—Deceivers Deceived. A sermon. 4to. 1661

BASS THOMAS JAMES. At the present time curate of St. Stephen's, Liverpool, but who was previously pastor at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, in Portwood, Stockport. Since joining the Established Church he has issued an attractive little volume on the principles of Christian giving, with an introduction by the Dean of Canterbury, and entitled—

1—The King's Coin; or God's Fraction, 8vo. London, 1886

A Bookworm.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1887.

Notes.

CURIOSITIES OF DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

I.

From the *Manchester Mercury and Harrop's General Advertiser.*

JANUARY, 1801.

Married, a few days since, at Corlcombe, Dorset, Mr Job Gibbs, aged 48, to Miss Sarah Matthews, aged 16, His former wife was a year older than his mother.

FEBRUARY, 1801.

Died, last week, at Lowdham, in Nottinghamshire, in the 102nd year of his age, Mr Crooke, a publican of that place. He retained all his faculties to the last moment of his existence, and not more than two years ago walked to Bingham, a distance of six miles, and returned home the same evening with all possible ease. An unlucky fall from an ass a few weeks ago was the cause of his death.

MAY, 1801.

Died, on Wednesday, the Rev. Henry Cunliffe, M.A., chaplain to Lord Byron, and late minister of Ardwick.

JULY, 1801.

Died, on Saturday se'nnight, Mr John Greenwood, of Colne. For several years he had lived in the open avowal of Atheism, but we are happy to learn that in his last sickness he declared himself fully convinced of the being of God, and spoke much of the horrors of

Atheism. A few days before his death he ordered four elegant volumes on Atheistical subjects to be brought to him, which he immediately committed to the flames. He died with every mark of a true penitent, professing his firm belief in the Christian religion.

AUGUST, 1801.

Died, on Tuesday, the 21st ult., at Liverpool, Mrs Brownent, in the 80th year of her age, widow of the late Mr John Brownent, of Frodsham, and the same day her daughter, Miss Martha Brownent, aged 48 years. They were both interred in one grave in St. Paul's Churchyard.

OCTOBER, 1801.

Married, on Sunday se'nnight, at Monmouth, Mr Isaac Billings, aged 82, to Mrs Ashford, aged 73, being the bridegroom's fourth wife and the bride's third husband.

Died, Saturday se'nnight, at Stockport, Mr Joseph Thornely, at a very advanced age. He had been 60 years chief ringer and sexton at the old church of that town.

Married, on the 5th instant, Mr William Garnet, aged 56, to Miss Philipton, aged 22, both of Crosthwaite, in Westmorland. What is more remarkable, he weighs 21 stone, and his bride only about seven.

DECEMBER, 1801.

Married, lately, after a courtship of 40 years and upwards, Adam Watham, bachelor, and Letitia Bevan, spinster, of Talhenny Hall, in the county of Pembroke, whose united ages amounted to 120 years.

JANUARY, 1802.

Died, lately, at North Warsham, aged 77, Mr John Grimes, who, in the course of six years, had three weddings, six births, six burials, and lately buried his sixth wife.

Married, on the 13th ult., at Norton, near Stockton, Cuthbert Taylor to Ann Hutchinson. The bride walked with a crutch, the bridegroom had but one arm, the bridegroom's man had one leg, and the bride's maid was blind. Never at one time perhaps appeared such a mutilated group at the altar of Hymen.

FEBRUARY, 1802.

Died, on the 26th ult., at Whitworth, Mr John Taylor, celebrated for his successful application of a nostrum in the cure of green wounds, &c., by which he long since acquired the title of the Whitworth Doctor.

Died, on the 30th ult., Doctor George Wallis, of London, author of several works of celebrity. Died, same day, in the 112th year of her age, Mrs Golden, of Hilton, in Cleveland. She had the use of her faculties till the day of her death.

Died lately, at Rheims, in Germany, a woman at the age of 102, having had 19 husbands and bred up 27 children. She was attended to the grave by 153 sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons, many of the former going upon crutches or being led blind, or borne down with age. She had herself eight brothers and 14 sisters, all of whom made good use of their time, so that the old woman was aunt to upwards of 1000 people.

Died, on Monday se'nnight, Mr William Webedale, of Norwich. The venerable man lived in three centuries, and expired at the advanced age of 102 years.

Died, on Sunday se'nnight, in the workhouse at Gaulksholm, belonging to the township of Todmorden, Luke Jackson, who was born March 12th, 1699, who was consequently nearly 103 years of age. He lived in three centuries and five reigns—viz., William and Mary, Ann, Georges 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. He enjoyed the perfect use of his faculties to the very last, and had such an aversion to physic and physicians that on his death-bed, when the governor was ordered to procure medical assistance for him, he earnestly requested that none might be got.

APRIL, 1802.

Died, on Wednesday se'nnight, at Hawkesbury, in Gloucestershire, in the 97th year of his age, the Rev. Porter Cole, M.A. He was vicar of Hawkesbury 73 years, and was never absent from his parish for the space of one month at any one time, and he never advanced the rent of the tithes of any of his parishioners during his long incumbency.

Died, last week, at his seat in Cheshire, the Hon. Booth Grey, brother to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. He served in three successive Parliaments for the borough of Leicester, and on every important occasion evinced an independency of spirit that did honour to his birth.

Died, Friday se'nnight, suddenly, in the 29th year of his age, John Bull, mason, of Shaftesbury, whose miraculous escapes have been somewhat singular. In repairing a house some years since for Mr Ironbridge the scaffold gave way, and he fell from a place ten feet high, with a ton of large stones, unhurt. Being employed with one J. Garratt in repairing a well for Mr E. Ogden, they both fell into it 96 feet deep, and, strange to say, they received very little injury. He has since served his Majesty on board the Monarch, was in the hottest part of the battle with the Dutch fleet with Lord Duncan, and at the battle of Copenhagen eight men out of eleven were killed at the gun where he was quartered.

MAY, 1802.

Died, on the 6th inst, aged 100, Mrs Pilmer, of Stamford Baron. Her brother and sister died this year, the former aged 75 and the latter 87 years. Two other brothers also within these three years, the one 95 and the other 77 years old. Their father attained the age of 103, and the surviving brother has withstood the chilling blasts of 88 years.

Died, on the 6th inst, at Guernsey, aged 40, of water in his chest, Samuel McDonald, of the 93r

Regiment, commonly known by the name of Bro. Sam. He served during the American war with his countrymen, the Sutherland Fencibles, and afterwards as fugle man in the Royals till 1791, when he was taken into the household of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as lodge porter at Carlton House, and remained in that capacity till 1793. He was then appointed a sergeant in the late Sutherland Fencibles, and continued to act in that corps and the 93rd Regiment formed from it till his death. He was six feet ten inches in height, four feet round the chest, and well proportioned. He continued active till his 35th year, when he began to decline. His strength was prodigious, but he was never known to exert it improperly.

Died, Friday se'nnight, at Norwich, aged 85, Mrs Beaton. This lady was commonly called Freemason, and was known to have acquired a knowledge of this secret science by having concealed herself in a closet. The secret, however, died with her.

JULY, 1802.

Married, on Sunday se'nnight, at Prestwich, Mr Richard Knowles, aged 70, to Miss Kennedy, aged 25. This is the fourth time he has approached the sacred altar of Hymen.

AUGUST, 1802.

Died, on Wednesday se'nnight, at Lancaster, aged 68, Mrs Elizabeth Barwick, a maiden lady. Her death was occasioned by falling out of a two pair of stairs window, on the Green Area, a few days before, by which she broke an arm, a thigh, and a leg, and was otherwise much bruised.

SEPTEMBER, 1802.

On the 26th ult., the Lady of the Right Rev the Bishop of Chester, of a son, being her thirteenth child.

Married, on Monday, at the Collegiate Church, Mr Richard Hinde, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Wheeler, daughter of Mr Wheeler, of this town, printer.

Married, lately, at Saundley, near Gainsbro', the Rev Mr Shaw, aged 75, to his housekeeper, aged 21.

NOVEMBER, 1802.

On the 18th instant, at Alderley Park, in Cheshire, the Hon. Mrs Stanley, the Lady of John Thomas Stanley, Esq., of two sons.

DECEMBER, 1802.

Died, a few days ago at Chatburn, near Clithero, James Wignall, joiner; he had thirty-four children by one wife, all born alive!

FEBRUARY, 1803.

Married, on Thursday, at the Collegiate Church, Mr C. Tavaré, to Miss Catherine Owens, both of this town [Manchester].

Died, last week at Leigh, in Worcestershire, aged 110, a woman named Gwilliam, who at the day of her death saw and heard as well as at any period of her life.

MARCH, 1803.

Died, on Wednesday last, at Heptonstall, near Halifax, the Rev Tobit Sutcliff, in the 85th year of his age. He was presented to the curacy of Heptonstall in the year 1744, and has enjoyed that benefice above 58 years. For the first 48 years of his ministry in that place such was the excellent state of his health that he was never once under the necessity of asking for assistance from any of the clergy in the discharge of his duty; but during that long period performed in his own person all the duty of his church, both on the week day and on Sunday. It is remarkable that he and his two immediate predecessors have possessed that curacy above one hundred and thirty-three years.

Died, on Sunday last, at his lodgings in this town George Walmsley, Esq., late of the First (or Royal) Dragoons, in which regiment he faithfully served his King and country during a period of 45 years.

Died, last week, at her seat in Warwickshire, Lady Andover. She has died immensely rich in landed and personal property, the latter is supposed to exceed £300,000.

APRIL, 1803.

Died, lately, at Shotton, Durham, Christian Wallace, aged 105 years. She had resided there nearly the whole of that period.

Died, on Sunday morning, within a few hours of each other, Mrs Moorhouse, 81 years of age, and in her 79th year, Mrs Heap, both of Ardwick, they had lived companions in the same house a number of years.

MAY, 1803.

Married on Monday se'nnight, Mr Wm. Brown, shoemaker, to Mrs Eller Sundell, both of Lancaster. This is the fifth time the blooming bride has entered the happy state of matrimony, though she never yet has had the pleasure of burying any one of her husbands, three of them having been lost at sea, and the other having ran away from her.

Married at Raarworth, Norfolk, Mr W. Brown, aged 60, to Mrs Elizabeth Gunton, aged 63. The bridegroom has had three wives, the bride three husbands, and the bridegroom's daughter, who attended at the wedding, had also been married three times.

Died on Monday se'nnight, at Liverpool, Mr Philip Breflaw, aged 77 years, well known for his celebrated deceptions, &c.

Died on the 20th of May, on board L'Hercule, of 74 guns, in Port Royal Harbour, after only two days' illness, Solomon Ferris, Esq., commander of that ship, and senior captain of the squadron on that station aged 55 years. Captain Ferris was the officer who so nobly defended the Hannibal, of 74 guns, in Sir J. Saumarez's memorable action with the French squadron in Algefiras Bay on the 6th of July, 1800.

AUGUST, 1803.

Died last week, at his house in Queen-street, Westminster, in his 58th year, Mr William Woodfall. He was the chief founder of the public print entitled the *Morning Chronicle*, which he conducted with great zeal and assiduity for upwards of twenty years.

Died on Sunday evening, Robert Seymour Dallas, youngest son of the Rev. Robert Dallas. This child met his death by reaching at a small cup of boiling paste, the contents of which fell upon his stomach and (though every method was used for his recovery) put a period to his existence in about twenty-four hours.

SEPTEMBER, 1803.

Married on Monday last, at Samlesbury, near Preston, David Heys, aged 84, to Mary Whittaker, aged 86; the groomsman was 78, and the bridesmaid 93. The greatest hilarity prevailed at this happy wedding, and the bride, in order to show her agility, entertained the company by dancing a minuet in the course of the evening.

Married lately, Captain Trafford, of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, eldest son of John Trafford, Esq., of Trafford, near Manchester, to Miss Laura Colman, youngest daughter of Francis Colman, Esq., of Devonshire.

Died on Sunday, Henry Simpson, printer, employed in the office of this paper upwards of forty-six years.

OCTOBER, 1803.

Married lately, at Dublin, Thomas Green, aged 69, to Margaret Ashmore, aged 66 years, she being his sixth wife and he her fifth husband.

Died on Tuesday, suddenly, Mr Lowndes, of the Boar's Head, in Middleton.

Died a few days ago, at the Moravian School in Mirfield, near Leeds, Christian Mydowe, a native of the island of Otaheite, in the South Seas, in the 17th or 18th year of his age. The day before his death he was, at his own request, initiated into the Church by baptism, expressing his faith and confidence in the animating hopes inspired by the Christian religion.

Died lately, at Turnham-green, in the 83rd year of his age, Ralph Griffith, Esq., LL.D. He was the original institutor of the *Monthly Review*, the first work of its kind in this country, which, with unrivalled perseverance and a peculiar state of health, he has conducted for fifty-four years.

A few days ago, at Ingleton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Ann, the wife of John Harrington, a labouring collier, gave birth to four children, three boys and a girl, which all lived to be baptized, but died soon afterwards.

The wife of the shepherd of Montagu Burgoyne, Esq., of Markill, Essex, was last week delivered of two fine boys and a girl, who are all doing well.

Died lately, Mr Edward Sheaf, aged 83, of Offenham Worcestershire, and on the Saturday following, just as the hearse came to fetch the deceased, his wife Mrs Ann Sheaf, also aged 83.

Died on the 3rd instant, Mrs E. Matthew, aunt to the Earl of Landaff, by whom a property of £100,000 devolves to his lordship.

NOVEMBER, 1803.

Married lately, Mr Thomas Duffy, a respectable farmer, of Eperstone, near Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, to Miss Crame, a lady of fortune in the county of Westmoreland. The annals of matrimony scarce afford a more singular instance of unwearied attachment than the above. The parties were known to each other in youth and became mutually enamoured, but the unrelenting opposition of parents broke off the match. Mr D. formed another connection, he married, was the father of several children, and became a widower. His first love was again by correspondence renewed; again frustrated by the same means, he sought consolation in the arms of a second wife, his family again increased, and he a second time became a widower. His first flame, still unextinguished, once more renewed, and former obstacles being extinct, after a lapse of twenty-five years without ever seeing each other in the interval, this couple have at length been united.

Died at Curracloe, near Wexford, Mr John Tute; though in his 110th year, he possessed a degree of cheerfulness and activity not often found in men of half his age.

Died a few days since, Captain Thomas Burton, aged 94, the oldest officer in his Majesty's service. He was formerly of the Coldstream Guards, in which he lost his arm in the battle of Fontenoy.

DECEMBER, 1803.

Died on Saturday se'nnight, in the 99th year of her age, Sarah Taylor, of Prescot, widow of the late Peter Taylor, of Whiston, with whom she lived 63 years as his wife. This venerable family trunk has left the following branches: — Five sons, thirty-nine grandchildren, sixty-nine great grandchildren—total, one hundred and thirteen, all living.

Died on Thursday se'nnight, at his father's house in London, at the age of six years, Master R. Hingston, whose death was occasioned by a brass nail which, entering his windpipe, brought on suffocation. A serious caution to parents to discourage as much as possible the putting of any sort of playthings (as they are termed, in the mouth.

Died on Wednesday se'nnight, at Tuckworth Hall, near Preston, Lawrence Rawstherne, Esq., who served the office of sheriff of this county about the year 1780.

Died on Tuesday last, Mr James Frodsham, of the Ring of Bells public-house, Overton, in consequence

of a fall from a stile, by which his neck was dislocated.

Died at London, in his 88th year, William Jackson, Esq., one of the cashiers of the Bank of England. He was father of the bank, having been in it nearly 60 years.

Died on the 1st ult., in the commune of Boefchepe, department of the North, France, Bonaventure Lahayne, aged 85 years. He had been married seven times, and was father of 35 children, 17 of whom he had by his seventh wife.

Died last Wednesday, at Stockport, Mr James Hartley. In his youth he had been well instructed in mathematical learning by his father, the late eminent Mr J. Hartley, of Werneth, and in more advanced life had applied with diligence and success to chemistry and experimental philosophy.

Died on Tuesday, the 6th inst., Mr George Crank, of Shrewsbury, aged 92 years, formerly a clothworker. He was a very abstemious man, living principally on vegetables, eating very little animal food, and drinking nothing but water and milk from his earliest years.

Died this week, in our workhouse, a female pauper aged 110. She has left a granddaughter aged 75, whom she called her grandchild.

JANUARY, 1804.

Died, on Tuesday, at Dodworth, Yorkshire, Miss Millwood, of Silkstone. A dreadful fatality has attended this amiable family. The father, mother, son, and two daughters have all died within a few weeks of each other.

Died, on the 18th ult., Mr T. Pollard, of the Bay Horse Inn, Houghton Lane, near Preston. His death was occasioned by too freely rearing his chair whilst in conversation, whence it was carried beyond its equilibrium, and in his fall he pitched on his elbow, which brought on a mortification that ended in his death within three days after the accident.

Married, at Tadcaster, Mr John Bailey, shoemaker, aged 78, after a tedious courtship of seven days, to Mrs Hague, his fifth wife.

Died, at Aberlaldie, Perthshire, on the 7th instant, John Stewart, tinker, at the advanced age of 111. He retained his faculties in full vigour, and earned a subsistence by his labour till his death, which was generally thought to have been hastened by the festivities of the season. His children are all long since dead, but he has left a widow, whom he only married in the course of the last summer.

Died, on Friday morning, at his house in Salford, aged 76, Mr Joseph Harrop, formerly printer and proprietor of this paper, which he established in the year 1752. He had retired from business for upwards of sixteen years, and was highly esteemed amongst an extensive circle of acquaintances.

Died, on Saturday, in the 33rd year of his age, Mr Joseph Packer, of the Volunteer, in Spring-field. He was only 5ft. 7½in. high, and weighed the astonishing weight of upwards of 29 stone.

MARCH, 1804.

Died, about the middle of February last, in Paris, Mr Milne, a celebrated machinist, equally known in England and France, and the first who constructed cotton mills in the latter country.

Died, on the 1st inst., aged 60, the Rev. John Spencer, a man of great classical talents, and member of the ancient English Academy at Liege, in Germany, from whence, on account of losses sustained by the French Revolution, he returned to his native country with the rest of his brethren and settled at Stonyhurst, in this county. He has been a teacher for upwards of 34 years, during which time many of the first nobility and gentry of the Catholic persuasion were under his tuition. His poetic pen gave frequent proofs of his firm attachment to the British Government; and his unfeigned piety, loyalty, and cheerfulness render him lamented by his acquaintance, and his death a loss to society in general.

APRIL, 1804.

Died, on the 17th ult., at Totnes, in Devonshire, Rear Admiral Epworth, who was an officer on board the late Admiral Keppel's ship at the taking of the Havannah in 1760, and was present at many of the naval conquests during that year.

Died, on the 30th ult., at Stockport, Mr Josiah Bardsley, a gentleman of considerable taste, information, and virtue; a most affectionate husband and tender parent. His death is imputed to the effects of grief for the recent loss of three infant children. Notwithstanding a steady application to business, he cultivated with success the principal branches of elegant literature, and has left in manuscript verses on different subjects.

FREDERICK LAWERENCE TAVARE.

22, Sherwood-street, Fallowfield.

Replies.

BRACEBRIDGE HALL.

The original of the above was Aston Hall, near Birmingham. The story was written whilst Washington Irving was living in Graham-street, Birmingham. This I know to be an undoubted fact, for an uncle of mine, a prominent Birmingham artist, was an intimate friend of Irving's, and was with him during the composition of the story. It is, moreover, confirmed in a note attached to one edition of the work; I forget which.

F. W. RODEN.

Smallheath.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1887.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

(*Ante* Volumn I., page 291.)

Adjoining Butcher Walmsley's premises in the Underbank was a passage or alley, which led to his slaughter house, and further opened into a yard, which contained four or five dwellings, which still remain, under the houses fronting the Bear Hole This court still perpetuat s the Walmsley family by being called "Walmsley's Court." Early in the present century two brothers were born, and resided many years in this court, namely, Richard and Robert Jones. They each became well known in Stockport by their vocal abilities. Richard Jones was a very diminutive person. For many years he was employed at the Water Side Mill, near Disley, for Messrs James Marshall and Sons, as their carder. It would be about the year 1833 when the Messrs Marshall transferred Mr Jones from their mill at Disley to the Palmer Mills in Portwood. One of the first acts Mr Jones did when he came to Stockport again was to become a member of the Tiviot Dale Sunday School. He was made a visitor and leader of the singing in the girls' room, and was also the sub-leader of the chapel choir for a number of years. He had a weak, squealing voice, and was faulty in pitching the tunes too high when unaided by some musical instrument. These faults were counter-balanced by his zeal and sociality, and take him all in all he rendered much valuable service both to the school and chapel. He grew in favour with his employers at the Palmer Mills; from being the carder and manager over one room only he was invested with the management of the whole of the carding and spinning department. Mr Jones filled this position at the Palmer Mills many years until the management of the whole concern was vested in one person, that of Mr Thomas Bayley. Mr Jones's last occupation was having the management of Mr Wm. Andrews' mill in the park, which he retained until shortly before his death, which took place about fifteen years ago. Many friends of the Wesleyan society attended his funeral.

I first became acquainted with Robert Jones about the year 1831. He then, and for many years after, by the invitation of Messrs Brooks and Swain, attended our musical gatherings at the Tiviot Dale Sunday School.

Robert was then held in high repute amongst the musicians of Stockport. He was the *protege* of those two vocal giants, Messrs Thomas Oldham and Abel Wilson. He was a member, and had been a number of years, of the Stockport Sunday School orchestra, and there met in fellowship with a number of musicians of the last century. He had been a visitor on all special occasions to the Tiviot Dale Chapel orchestra. He was present as a vocalist at the opening of St. Thomas's Church, and went to assist Mr Weston on special occasions at that place of worship for many years. He formed the acquaintance of Messrs Barratt, William, and John Jackson, and William Warnett, all vocalists, who met every Saturday night in a house in Heaton-lane, kept by Mr Joseph Whiteley for many years, and there spent the evening in glee singing. Robert Jones, during the last twenty years of his life, injured his reputation very much by his intemperate habits. His voice, which was never one of the best, became husky and untuneable. He was the choirmaster at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Edgeley, several times, and on each occasion left in consequence of unsteadiness. Sometimes he would refrain from having any intoxicants for several months together, and during that time he would appear very penitent. Canon Firth had a kind heart within him, and could feel for, and have compassion on, a repented sinner. Nobody knew this better than Robert Jones, and few knew better how to gain the canon's absolution. There is, however, an end to all things earthly, and Robert's cup of shortcomings at last was filled to the brim as regards his connection with the Catholic Chapel in Edgeley. It happened this way: he had been reinstated in his office as choirmaster, promising that he would keep sober; it was supposed by the members of the choir that he was a teetotaler. Besides being the choirmaster on this, his last engagement, at the Catholic Chapel, he instituted a singing class, which was well patronised by the members of the choir and a number of the worshippers attending the chapel, and things went very smoothly with him until one Cheadle Wakes Sunday evening.

On this Sunday Mr Robert was invited to take tea with one of the male members of the choir. The rum bottle was freely handed round during this tea party, and Robert was prevailed upon to take a little drop. After taking the first drop Robert began to like it, and did not need any more persuasion to take it, so he took a lot more than he could well carry steadily. He was advised by his

friends not to go near the chapel that night, but Robert took no heed to their counsel, go he would. Mr Jones's seat in the orchestra was on the front form. A portion of this form worked on hinges, and had to be lifted up when anyone wanted to go to the front, and then let down again, and then it became a seat. He staggered to the chapel, and got there about twenty minutes late. When he made his appearance in the orchestra one of the lady singers lifted up the form that he might get to the front. She then recommenced her devotions, and left Mr Robert to shift for himself. Mr Robert neglected putting the form down again, and when he tried to sit down he fell through the aperture on his back, which caused a commotion in the orchestra. He lay on his back stunned and unheeded several seconds. Some of the male members then went to render him some assistance. Seeing him thus motionless, they concluded that he was in a paralytic fit. They commenced to slap his hands; that had no effect upon him, he still lay motionless. One of the youths got one of Mr Robert's fingers between his teeth and gave it a squeeze. This roused Mr Jones up; he belched forth an oath, and wanted to know what they were doing at him. All eyes in the chapel were directed to the orchestra, and there was a great commotion. The male members of the choir unceremoniously carried Mr Robert to the top of the stairs leading to the orchestra, put him down and allowed him to roll downstairs. I believe this was his last appearance in any orchestra. Robert Jones was a mule spinner by trade. He did very little of it for many years before his death. The last occupation I saw him following was hawking crumpets or tea cakes. The last time I saw him he came to my residence hawking a score copy of Mozart's 12th Mass, which I bought of him, and he died shortly after. That is about twelve years ago.

Adjoining Walmsley's-court was the residence and bakehouse of Mr Thomas Hidderley, baker and provision dealer. Mr Hidderley was born in the year 1784. A baker in the early part of the present century was a very important personage. There was none that I knew more popular than Mr Thomas Hidderley. There were very few ovens then in the operatives' dwellings; I know that there was none in our house. A man came through the streets weekly, crying "backstones." He had a donkey with him, which carried two panniers laden with these backstones. We had one of these primitive baking machines at our house. It was a flat stone, of a bluish colour, about eighteen inches square, and about half an inch in thickness. We had an iron frame which fitted on the top bar of the fire grate, and covered the fire. At this time we had several turf-cutters who visited us weekly with their carts laden with turf. These turves were cut from the bogs of such places as Lindow Common, Baguley Moor, Chat Moss, &c. They were about five inches square and about two inches in thickness, and were sold about thirteen for a penny. When my mother wished to bake a few cakes she would put a few of these on the fire, fix the crow over the turf, then place the backstone on the crow, and commence her baking.

Baking day was a red letter day with me when a boy. I have often sat watching my mother baking her cakes on the bakestone, and have felt surprised at the time to see how quickly she could turn them off when she had got the turf into a nice red glow. When my mother was busy with her baking, and I was on the watch, somehow or other she had invariably a piece of dough of about two ounces in weight which she seemed in a fix what to do with. This was placed on one corner of the bakestone and attended to with as much care as its full sized mates. When this lilliputian cake was properly baked it was always placed in my hand, smoking hot, and was regarded by me with as great a treat and eaten with as a great a relish as any morsel I have ever had since. It must be borne in mind that white wheaten bread was a luxury to most of the operatives then, for flour was selling at 1s 6d per doz. lbs.

There was an old established flour and provision shop in Chestergate, nearly opposite the Wheat Sheaf public-house, kept by a Quaker. I never heard his Christian name; he was always called Quaker Bent. Mr Bent was an old man in the year 1828, and had a very antiquated appearance. He wore knee breeches of a light colour, grey hose, and low shoes, tightened by buckles, said to be made of silver. Mr Bent was seldom seen outside his shop, except on special occasions, such as going to the Stockport market on the Friday afternoon and going to his meeting house in the Hillgate, built in the year 1705. On these occasions Mr Bent would turn out, rigged in his full equipment, that consisted of the articles before mentioned, a grey coat, with prodigious laps and pockets (very much like the one we see Dr. Johnson depicted wearing towards the middle of the last century), and the orthodox Quaker's hat, with low crown and broad brim. Quaker Bent was noted for selling good and cheap flour, and thither my mother sent me for it for years. There was much what they called

brown bread eaten by the workpeople then. This was made with flour, mixed with bran and sharps, which was a little cheaper than pure flour, and was considered to be very wholesome. There were also a number of substitutes largely partaken of then instead of wheaten bread. Oatmeal was more taken, too, then as food than it is now. It was made into porridge and taken to the mills and workshops in tin cans and brown mess pots for the operatives' breakfasts. It was made into porridge and brought on the table in a large dish for supper. The dish was placed on the centre of the table, a hole was scooped out in the centre of the porridge, and a quantity of sweet milk was teemed into this hole. Sometimes buttermilk would be substituted, and at other times treacle. The family, each armed with a spoon, at a given signal commenced to eat their supper, a spoonful and a dip at a time. There was not much mincing over this meal; they that were slow over it generally got a poor share.

Oatmeal was partaken of very largely baked into cakes, from the thickness of a sixpence to half an inch. The thick ones were generally placed in a chest and fetched out when wanted. The thin ones were, as a rule, put on a frame which hung a little below the ceiling of the houseplace. Many a rough and ready meal has been madeand relished from the last-mentioned cakes, prepared in the following manner. A quantity of boiling water is poured into a basin, then added a smal slice of butter, seasoned with pepper and salt, then they broke the oat cake in pieces, put it in the basin, and the meal was prepared, and was deemed a savoury mess. There was another substitute for wheaten bread which was largely partaken of by the poorer people. It was called "jannock." It was almost black, and had a very uninviting appearance. I never saw any of it in our house, neither did I ever taste it, but I have often seen some of the jerry spinners munching it.

Although wheaten flour was so dear in the year 1823, we had other eatables very cheap. Potatoes were 4s per load, or 20lb for 4d Beef, butter, bacon, cheese, eggs, and milk were also cheap. Tea, coffee, and sugar were excisable articles, and were very dear, and were a luxury which the poorer class seldom enjoyed. The most cruel impost, I think, was that put upon salt. This article in food could not well be dispelled from the poor man's table, and therefore the heavy impost put upon salt was a sore burden on the poor operatives.

My mother always sent to Quaker Bent's shop for her salt, and I was often appointed to fetch it. If I went for half-a-pound my mother gave me twopence halfpenny to pay for it. If she wanted a pound, then I had to take fourpence halfpenny with me to purchase it. It would be about the year 1825 when a boat-load of salt got damaged in its transit to the consignee, and he refused to take it in. Ultimately this boat-load of salt was moored on the canal side near the Navigation Bridge, Heaton Norris, and there offered for sale at threepence per pound. My mother (frugal soul as she was) could not let this opportunity pass by. A shilling and a small bag were placed in my hands, and I was instructed to go and fetch four pounds of this cheap salt. On my way thither and coming back I met many on the same errand; indeed, it was like a pilgrimage to a sacred place. Very near the same date a boat-load of damaged soap was moored in the same place and offered for sale at fourpence per pound. My mother again must speculate in these cheap bargains; a shilling was entrusted to me, with the command that I was to fetch three pounds of this cheap soap. On my way I overtook a number of others bent on the same errand, and we met others returning, laden with their cheap soap. This last speculation of my mother's proved a complete failure. The soap was almost worthless, and my mother, do whatever she would could never produce a lather from it, and there was little comfort in our house as long as a bit of it remained. I will now return to my mother's cooking on the bakestone. I left her last baking cakes. Our wheaten bread, as a rule, was baked by Mr Thomas Hidderley, and made into six pound loaves. To vary our diet sometimes my mother would bake our bread in what she called cobs. She placed a large lump of dough on the bakestone, she then covered the dough with a tin cover called the curfew, which then formed an oven, and baked excellent bread. Pies and puddings in dishes were baked the same way. It was a busy time with Mr Hidderley every Sunday forenoon. Beef stew was largely partaken of for breakfast. Many families possessed what they called a stew mug. This was a round earthen jar. There were various sizes; ours when full would contain about two gallons. These stew mugs and their contents, which consisted of shin bones, cows' heads, pepper, water, and salt, sometimes a few onions would be put in, were taken to Mr Hidderley's bakehouse on the Saturday evening. They were placed in his oven, and remained there until about eight o'clock on the Sunday morning. At

that hour Chestergate was all alive, when persons would be seen fetching their stew in all directions. There would be a string of people waiting for their turn to get their water from the old School Pump, which stood close to Mr Hidderley's shop. On the opposite side of the road a Mr Barlow kept a beerhouse, now a beerhouse called the "Harp of Ireland." This was one of the first beerhouses opened in Stockport of its kind, and was called a "jerry shop." Mr Barlow was supposed to sell his beer cheaper than the full-licensed publican, and he was largely patronised. Mr Barlow did not open his door for the sale of beer on a Sunday, but about eight o'clock every Sunday morning he opened his front window, and served his customers through the aperture. I have counted as many as twenty people waiting, pot in hand, their turn to be thus served with liquor on a Sunday morning.

In my last paper I left Mr Thomas Hidderley, baker, busy drawing the numerous stew mugs out of his oven, his usual occupation about eight o'clock every Sunday morning. When he had got rid of his customers he had to get his oven in readiness to bake the Sunday dinners of his neighbours, which, though great in number, were few in variety. As our Sunday dinner never went to the bakehouse to be cooked, I will try to describe how my mother managed without an oven. Our next cooking utensil to the backstone was a round iron pot with a swing handle at the top, which would hold about two gallons and a half of liquid; we had also a stationary iron bar fast inside our chimney, attached to this was a chain which always hung a short distance over the fireplace. There was a hook which could be hooked on to any link in this chain, and so place the iron pot to the distance from the fire which it required to be. This kettle was in daily use, either for boiling potatoes, potato ash, or broth. Broth was a very fashionable Sunday's dinner with the operatives in the year 1823. There were three kinds of broth brewed occasionally at our house, namely, beef, mutton, and sheep's head, which were nearly all cooked in the same way. The quantity of beef put into the Sunday's dinner varied according to circumstances; if money was plentiful we had a large lump, if the money ran short the beef dwindled down also. It was a common saying then amongst the jenny spinners if they had earned little money that week, that there would be very few stars on their broth on Sunday. Or if a person was making a bargain, and his customer was bringing him down to the lowest farthing, we should hear one or the other remark, "Nay, nay, that won't allow of any stars on the broth." That meant that the bargain would not allow of any profit, therefore they could not purchase beef to put into the broth. Beef, mutton, veal, and pork, when the exchequer would afford such treats, was generally cooked in a "Dutch oven." As these are now almost unknown, I will now describe the process. The beef was placed in the oven, which was composed of tin, the lower portion being a tray for the meat, and the back acted as a reflector, put upon a three-legged stand, and put before the fire; there it remained until it was properly roasted. We had a favourite Sunday dish in those days, which was very often brought upon our table, which was called Yorkshire pudding. This was composed of milk, eggs, flour, and some kind of seasoning. This batter was poured into a tin dish and put before the fire to bake, and the beef was suspended over it; by this means the gravy from the meat fell on the pudding below. It will thus be seen that although we had no ovens connected with our fireplaces in our dwellings in those days, a good dinner might be cooked if the materials were forthcoming.

We left Mr Hidderley preparing his oven to bake the dinners for his neighbours. From half-past nine until ten o'clock, on the Sunday morning we might have seen parties from all directions on their way to his bakehouse carrying their dinner before them. These consisted largely of potato pies, beef or mutton, put in a dish, and potatoes piled all round; and all kinds of flesh meat, in iron and tin dishes. Sometimes there was such a similarity in the dishes and their contents that the parties could not choose their own dinner, which caused many a dispute. On these occasions Mr Hidderley had to be the umpire, but his decision did not at all times give satisfaction to the disputants, and sometimes a row took place in the bakehouse. To avoid this state of things all sorts of private marks were put upon the dishes and the crusts of the pies. Some had a certain number of notches filed in the rim of their dish. Others would put pieces of broken earthenware of various patterns and shape at the top of the eatables to be baked. Bakers then, as now, were not like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. I know of mothers who, when sending their Sunday's dinner to the bakehouse to be baked, have cautioned the taker to stay in the bakehouse until they saw their dinner placed inside the oven, and the oven door closed. My readers can imagine that the bakers of those days would have plenty of company during the

time they were placing the viands in the oven, and each of them would be of a suspicious character, and would watch every movement which was made.

Half-past twelve at noon was the stipulated time for Mr Hidderley to withdraw from his oven the dinners of his numerous hungry neighbours. Then commenced another busy time, and Chestergate and its approaches again presented a lively appearance, and the air was filled with an odorous perfume. I was then a scholar at this time (1823) in the High-street Church Sunday School. After the school had closed I have, on many occasions, loitered with my schoolmates until nearly one o'clock. In going down the Bear Hole-brow to my home the chief parties I met were those bringing their family dinners from Mr Hidderley's bake-house. Anyone with an observant eye could form an opinion of the worldly circumstances of the different families by seeing their Sunday's dinner taken home. We should meet some slip-shod, and in their every-day apparel; their dinner corresponded, and everything about it looked untidy, scanty, and uninviting. We also met some sturdy, honest-looking operative, dressed in his every-day garb, but everything about him clean and neat. This man carried before him a huge potatoe pie, wrapped in a napkin as white as snow, and he looked like a man that was not afraid of work, but who wished to earn his living honestly.

On one occasion I met a beautiful and well-dressed girl. She had before her a dish filled with potatoes and beef. This, to my mind, was the most luxurious dish I ever saw. I could see the beef peeping out from the centre of the dish, surrounded by potatoes so nicely baked that they looked liked cherry-cheeked apples, and I must confess that the girl and the dinner together were not without effect upon me. Pickford's-brow was formerly a very narrow passage. One Sunday noon I saw a half-starved looking man carrying his family's dinner before him; at the same time the worshippers from St. Peter's Church were crowding the brow on their way home, preceded by Mr Staveley Barratt, the chief-constable, who was strutting as pompously as a peacock. This half-famished operative was trying to edge his way past these fine folks as best he could, and, doubtless, the poor fellow felt ashamed of his situation, but he must have felt it more so when this jack-in-office deliberately came and kicked the poor man's family's dinner out of his hands, and then gave the man a severe reprimand for daring thus to mingle with the *elite* of the town. This defender of the law then strutted away, glorying in his manly action. A fearful retribution came across this limb of the law. Staveley Barratt d ed in the year 1842 at his residence, the New Bailey, in the Mill-lane, Warren-street, a raving maniac. I heard his screams shortly before his death, when I was crossing Lancashire Bridge.

Mr Thomas Hidderley was a hard-working, frugal, and steady person. When his bakehouse did not demand his presence we might see him working in his extensive garden, situated on the south side of Rook-row, on the site now occupied by St. Peter's Church Day and Sunday School. This highly respected Stockportonian was born in the year 1784, and died on August the 29th, 1854, aged 70 years, and is buried in the north side of St. Peter's churchyard.

Stockport. J. GREENHALGH.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT.

I learn that it is the intention of the corporation of Manchester to give a Stockport worthy a prominent place in their palatial Town Hall. This will be a representation of John Wainwright, the composer of the tune "Stockport," and sung to "Christians awake," proceeding to the Cathedral with a number of choristers in surplices to sing the celebrated hymn of Dr Byrom's. There have been some inquiries made in town by or for the artist with a view to obtaining some data to work upon, with what success I know not. I do not think it at all likely there is anything extant in the shape of a likeness, so that the artist's imagination will have full play in picturing what a musician should be. The picture will be a mural one.

If Manchester, which only possesses a secondary interest in John Wainwright, can thus recognise and honour him in her high places, how much more ought Stockport to do so. Perhaps it is because as yet we have no town hall with its mural tablets, or is it that a musician has no honour in his own town?

MENTOR.

CHESTER AND THE ROMANS.

At the last meeting of the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, held at Chetham College, Manchester, among other papers of interest was one read by Mr George Esdaile, of Stretford, on "Aldborough, Caerleon, Dorchester, and some parts of Rome, compared with Chester." The paper was illustrated by a number of specially prepared maps and plans to scale, showing at a glance the comparative importance of each camp. We regret that

we cannot do more than present a brief outline of what is certainly a valuable contribution to the literature of the county :—

Mr Esdaile said that the object of his paper was to compare the Roman camps in Britain with what he believed could be shown to be contemporary camps in Rome. He would in the first place allude to the very considerable force which the empire supported in the island, for he thought that their numbers were not fully understood. To elucidate this question he showed a map of England, on which he had marked the sites of such ancient British cities as are recorded, and the localities which from their titles of Chester are known to have been occupied by the Romans in greater or lesser force. Even computing that a fourth of these places were occupied at an identical period, the number of troops would be great, and Mr Esdaile gave detailed reasons for assuming that the number of legions located in Britain were more than was generally allowed. Mr Esdaile gave instances from a series of coins that the empire had thought fit to celebrate about eighty victories gained by Roman troops in Britain during 253 years. Referring to the traces at Chester which he had previously described (before the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society in 1883), and which he found to bear out the limits of the standard camp area as drawn by Higgins, Mr Esdaile commented upon similar coincidents at the Aldborough site—visited by the society last year—at the sites of Caerleon on Usk, at Dorchester, and at Rome itself, on the site of the Prætorian camp there, which was once the quarters of a force varying from ten thousand in the time of Liberius to forty thousand in the time of Severus. He also drew attention to two sites of lost camps in Rome, one the Castra Peregrina, which also took its rise in the first years of the empire, when the plan laid down by Hyginus was the military rule, and the square camp of "Cæsar," the exception to the practice of castrametation; the other camp was that known as Castra Equites Singulares, the limits of which also corresponded with that normal area. Great difficulties stand in the way of excavation at the present time from the masses of superincumbent material over the various sites; but the evidences of maps, tablets with inscriptions, and names, however, greatly assist in the plotting down of such camp areas. That the Imperial city required ample and regulated accommodation for her soldiery was a matter of course, and it is not mere conjecture that the sites which tradition gives them are trustworthy.

EDITOR.

LOCAL RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1886.

WILMSLOW DISTRICT.

I have pleasure in sending you copy of my record of rainfall for the past year 1886, and for comparison I append the rainfall of eight preceding years.

	Inches.		Days.
1878	33·50	.....	191
1879	32·78	.....	161
1880	39 59	.....	157
1881	34·76	.....	159
1882	41·95	.....	192
1883	34·95	.....	170
1884	26·94	.....	160
1885	30·45	.....	174
1886	38·62	.....	193
Average of 9 years ...	34·84	.....	173

Southside, Wilmslow. GEORGE PEARSON.

I enclose rainfall table for the district for the year 1886:—

	Inches.		Days.
January	3·756	in	25
February	1·02	„	7
March	2·20	„	10
April	1·845	„	14
May	5 37	„	19
June	1·43	„	7
July	3·31	„	19
August	1·815	„	13
September	3·30	„	15
October	5·575	„	21
November	2 47	„	18
December	4·12	„	16
Total for year	36·211	„	184
Rainfall for year 1885 ...	29·952	„	187
„ „ 1884 ...	27·795	„	156
„ „ 1883 ...	37·045	„	180

Wilmslow. JNO. HOLDEN, F.R. Met. Soc.

ALTRINCHAM DISTRICT.

The following figures show the rainfall in Altrincham :—

	1886. inches.		Previous 10 years' average. inches.
January	4·55	...	2·61
February	·41	...	2·96
March	2·22	...	2·28
April	1 58	...	1 99
May	6·62	...	2·32
June	1·72	...	3·34
July	5·22	...	3·66
August	1·80	...	3·37
September	4·28	...	3·66
October	5·83	...	3·58
November	2·60	...	3·50
December	2·85	...	3·50
Totals	39·70	..	36·82

Altrincham. J. NEWTON, C.E.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1887.

Notes.

CHESHIRE SCRAPIANA.

I.

We Cestrians are very proud of our county, but when we are asked to give some account of its configuration and its peculiar character, how few of us can do so from personal observation. You have done us much service by calling in the aid of local writers who can, and who have, given wonderfully interesting accounts of men and places, of trades and manufactures, in the perusal of which we, one and all, have found both our pleasure and our reward, and, as an old writer has some years ago described the shape or form of Cheshire, in a few plain words, I cannot do better than incorporate it with this note, by way of supplement to what others have said. He says:—

The general appearance of Cheshire is that of an extended plain; but on the eastern side there is a range of hilly, or, rather, mountainous country, connected with the Derbyshire and Yorkshire hills, of about twenty-five miles in length and five in breadth, extending from near Congleton to the north-eastern extremity of the county. From Macclesfield, in a north-western direction, the surface is irregular and hilly; but continues of that description not further than to Alderley, about five or six miles from Macclesfield. On the Shropshire side the surface is also broken and irregular. Approaching the western side of the county (at the distance of about ten miles east from Chester) there is another range of irregular hills, between the rivers Dee and Mersey; these hills are in a direction almost north and south, and extend about twenty-five miles from Malpas, on the south side of the county, to Frodsham, on the north side of it. The remaining part of the county, amounting to nearly four-fifths of the whole, is probably not more, on the medium, than from 100 to 200 feet above the level of the sea. Cheshire has formerly been celebrated as the vale royal of England, and if seen from the highlands about Macclesfield the whole county appears westward one extended plain.

Cheshire is not at all changed in that respect, as any one can see who will march away to the higher lands, and feast his eyes upon a sight that cannot fail to do his heart good; but if the writer of that quotation had lived now, and he had to describe the county from another point of view, think you he could have done so as under?—

There are in Cheshire many very considerable estates possessed by gentlemen who reside in the county. The number of proprietors of land, possessing from £500 to £1000 per annum rent, are also many. But the race of yeomanry is supposed to be much diminished. Another species of freeholder, however, has increased in those parts bordering on Lancashire and Yorkshire, where a number of small farms have been purchased by manufacturers of cotton, &c.

The tenure is almost universally freehold; there are some few copyholds, or what may be called customary freeholds paying fines and rent certain, in Macclesfield, Halton, and one or two other manors.

The land is occupied in farms of various extent; some may contain 500 acres and upwards; there are few, however, of more than 300 acres; though the practice of laying farms together seems to be increasing, on the whole, it is probable that there is at least one farmer to every 80 statute acres. In a parish which is nearly in the centre of the county the following is an exact statement:—

£	£				Tenants.
From 300	to 150	per annum	there	are	6
150	to 100	,,	,,	,,	11
100	to 50	,,	,,	,,	18
30	to 15	,,	,,	,,	3
15	to 8	,,	,,	,,	28

There are very few woods of any considerable extent in Cheshire, but there is an abundance of timber, principally oak, in the hedge rows, particularly on the Lancashire side of the county, to a degree which is frequently detrimental to the farms.

Surely not. Is it not well, then, that we should sit down and think of the wonderful changes that have been brought to pass in Cheshire within the present century? I love to dwell upon the thought that we are over-ruled in all our ways by a beneficent Providence, and that when we say "God made the country, but man the towns," we do not mean to deny that God has done *all*, through us men. What a wonderful Cheshire men have made, under God, by means of roads, canals, railways, manufactories, and agricultural implements; so wonderful, that if the dead writer of the words I have quoted could only rise from his grave and see for himself the Cheshire of to-day, he would not know it from the descriptions he had himself given of it some years ago. Ah! but, looking around us once more in the light of the past seven lean years of sore trials, not to say disaster, and then to take landowners and their tenants into our confidence, to examine the criminal statistics of the country, its local burdens in supporting the poor, the insane, police, and the maintenance of law and order; the most hopeful Cestrian among us cannot but admit that the glitter of the past eighty years is becoming somewhat dull, and that very much of the shine is being taken out of it. It is not all gold we have been looking at. Even some of the goodness and of the glory of old time would seem to have been lent to us, and that however truly we may boast in one sense that we still are "chief of men," the race has not been altogether to the swift, nor the praise to the strong. It behoves us now, therefore, more than ever to review ourselves, our works, our principles, and our faith even, if we would continue to hold our own in the

great struggle for existence. Where are we to begin that review of ourselves? In the country, I think. The relation of man to man is far better understood there than it is in the towns. Landowners, tenants, men-servants, and women-servants, cottagers, children, and even babes, hang more upon each other there than they do elsewhere. If righteousness be the strength of a people, and example be more powerful than precept, we may find our great reward, even in temporal affairs, if we study the lessons of our own times, in the light of the older ones we have learnt by rote, and then try to apply the corrections with an unsparing hand, so as to leave the land we love so well better than we found it. The antiquary, in his own quiet way, has this mission confided to him. He is supposed to know all that is old within our border, and by a word here and a line there it is hoped he can help both the moral and the economic reformer in making it plain to the least tutored mind that, whereas there are many good things he had need be thankful for in the new condition of things, it is not altogether wise to shut out what is good in the old, or to haste to make rich, when, in the order of Providence, both old and new are being changed year by year in ways and methods *that must be mastered* if we would retain the proud position we so persistently aspire to hold as Cheshire men.

A Cheshire Antiquary.

THE TRAFFORD ARMS.

Most of us who have lived about Wilmslow have looked upon the old thresher on the hanging sign at the Street-lane-ends hostelry in Chorley, swinging his flail "bat-o'er-th'-ear" — that is, the wrong way; and some of us have, from our old grandfathers, heard the Trafford legend, in some distorted way most likely. The other day an excellent book fell into my hands, called "The Merchant and the Friar," by the eminent antiquary, Mr Palgave. It gives what may be called striking freehand pictures of the state of English society in the 13th century, and while reading this book I was delighted to find two of our county names, Trafford and Mallory, striking objects in one of these pictures. The two foremost characters in the book are Friar Bacon and Marco Polo, and the text is largely filled up with real history from the writings of Friar Bacon, and of men living in the times under consideration. There are only just "dummies", enough introduced to make the pictures complete. Just as at Belle Vue representations, we have some living and real men, while the background is filled in with wooden figures and painting. In this book we have always a strikingly-true picture, and real veritable history of the times. In the extract I am going to give from this book the writer is showing how some of the old Saxon Thanes managed to retain their estates after the Norman Conquest. Further introduction is unnecessary, as the writer will best explain himself, but the reader must remember that the writer is speaking in the 13th century, and is, even then, refrring to past history:—

With respect to the political condition of our countryI believe, however, that the main body of the English nation continued unscattered and unbroken, beneath the rule of the foreigners, to whom the superiority of the soil was transferred.

A large portion of our earls and nobles certainly fell in the field of Hastings; most of the others were forcibly dispossessed. Still, I do not doubt that [many of the lesser Thanes retained their lands, under the obligation of rendering homage to Norman superiors, forming a race of middle men, between the barons and the tillers of the soil [which are all of the old stock doubtless].

If time allowed, I could tell ye how Edwin of Sharnburne was confirmed in his domain by the Norman sovereign. Were not the Thanes of Brougham and Triermain, in the distant north, content to wear and bear a Norman name, veiling their old English ancestry? Recollect ye not John Trafford, the sturdy antagonist of the sheriff; he who took so prominent a part in the election, a scene by which you were so much amused? I do.

Well, if John Trafford were armed for the muster of the Royal host, you would see upon his helmet a strange and uncouth crest, a man armed with a flail; and this, the bearing of the family, betokens their descent and history. Thurkill, whose name stands at the head of the Trafford genealogy—the Lancashire Traffords, the Cheshire Traffords, and the branch settled more recently in our county, are all of one family—prudently refrained from continuing in arms after William had been consecrated at Westminster as sovereign of the realm. He continued at home, patiently yet anxiously awaiting the result, till at length the expected intelligence reached him that a Norman marauder, who had recently ravaged the country, and lived at free quarters in that Hundred, was now guerdoned by a mandate—a writ and seal, as it was termed—from the king to surrender up his lands.

Gislebert Mallore, when he arrived at Trafford, was neither welcomed nor resisted. The gate of the curtelage was open, and the well-timbered house was tenanted merely by the maiden and child. But when the foreigner stalked about the homestead, and examined with eager curiosity the possessions which he came to seize, the stables, the byre, the barn, he found in the latter a sturdy thresher intent upon his work, swinging his large, long, heavy flail, whose rhythmical bang raised clouds of chaff, ascending with each descending blow and filling the air.

If the Norman Malore had understood threshing he would have seen that old Thurkill Trafford was not a thresher, for he flung his flail "bat o'er th' ear," picking it up the wrong way, as shown on the crest; and I suppose Mr Palgrave, not being a skilled husbandman, has not observed this feature; but my grandfather pointed this out to me when I was learning to thresh 50 years ago.

Upon the entrance of Gislebert the thresher intermitted his labour. Stern were his looks, but his language was

cautious, almost courteous, and, producing a purse of decent magnitude, he made himself known as Thurkill, the lord of Trafford. Strange and awkward was the greeting, as may be well supposed. But Thurkill contrived to intimate that possibly Sir Gislebert might prefer returning home with the value of the harvests during the last three years rather than quit his castle of stone and lime in the smiling plains of Normandy. Would it be worth his while to migrate to this poor, cold, and rude domain? Whilst as Thurkill further hinted, the render of a pair of gilt spurs at Martinmas, and the accustomed suit and service due for the town of Trafford to the Hallmoot of Oldthorpe-Mallory —a soke which Gislebert had acquired by his Anglo-Norman compound—would preserve to him all the honours of seigniory. Thus saying, Thurkill begun again swinging his large, long, heavy flail. The homestead in the meanwhile had been filled with a host of English churls, whose lines and ranks bristled with glittering scythes and sharp pitchforks. Gislebert, wholly unaccompanied as he was, did not feel entire comfort in his situation, and giving one glance at the gold and another at the banging flail, the largest, longest, and heaviest (as he afterwards told his wife) he ever set eyes upon, he did not feel very indignant when the purse dropped into his palm, which, in medical fashion, happened, by the merest chance imaginable, to be upturned, whilst he was looking the other way; and, wafted by a favourable wind from Southampton to St. Valery, Gislebert gladly permitted Thurkill to continue in the possession of the paternal acres, which his remote posterity yet enjoy.

This is, as I have already said, spoken in the 13th century, and the fact to which it refers was then long past; but old Thurkill's descendants even yet, at the latter end of the 19th century, enjoy these lands, and the old thresher, with his long waistcoat and flaps, still swings at the Trafford Arms Inn, at Street Lane-ends, in Chorley. WM. NORBURY.

Replies.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN CHESHIRE.

In the reply on monumental brasses in your edition of December 24th, Mr Frederick Tavare intimates that the part of the brass in the chapel of Archbishop Savage, Macclesfield, or what is by some called Earl Rivers' Chapel, is that of "Roger Legh," whereas the Harl MS. states that the words—A Dam. &c., or "From eternal damnation deliver us, O Lord," which we have on the remaining brass, and this, I presume, will decide who are the persons represented. The following is an extract from a paper read recently on this subject before the members of the Macclesfield Scientific Society:—

We may suppose that there was never a period when investigation—in the real spirit of investigation main matters of historic and antiquarian interest was more practised than at the present day; and there was never a time when more ground was being opened, or more treasures exhumed. Amongst these the ancient brass of the Leghs of Ridge is well worthy of being placed in the category of curiosities, for although in this part of England, monumental brasses are much less numerous than in other countries on the eastern coast, yet amongst them this one, though much mutilated, is of a particularly interesting character, if not a unique example. It is true the figure depicted are but of a course and rude execution, but we must make allowance for the artistic deformity by considering the early period in which it was engraved. It is undoubtedly the oldest existing monument we can find in St. Michael's Church, and has at various times caused no small amount of controversy, both as to its originality (the figures formerly existing), the meaning of the pictorial portion, and also as regards the figures now remaining. One author has said the subject represented a pardon granted by the Pope of Rome to a woman and her seven children, and it would be interesting to know who this woman was. Another describes it as originally representing Sir Roger Legh, with his wife, and their seven sons, and six daughters soliciting the same indulgence; but as we have only one part of the family shown in the present brass it remains to be proven which has been (at some early period) removed. This curious relic, or at least the remains of it, is now affixed to a board on the wall of the Savage Chapel, in Macclesfield, in a vault near which the above-named lie buried. The Harl. MS., on which I consider we may place implicit confidence, informs us that originally the brass represented Sir Roger with his seven sons on one side, or compartment, and that of his first wife Elizabeth, with her six daughters, on the other; consequently we assume that the figure of Sir Roger and his seven sons has in some way disappeared. The query arises "Where is the other portion?" It might have been complete when first erected in the older edifice, where it would occupy a conspicuous position in the south aisle of the church, but when placed in the Savage Chapel it was not, as the incision in the stone of the wall on the north side of the altar recess where it was affixed shows, that even at that early period there was only one group of the figures, and that the one now remaining. The Harl. MS. above quoted also states that the scroll represented as proceeding from the mouth of the woman was as follows: A. DAMPNAC'S. ·E·P· PETUA LIBNOS. Dne, which, translated, reads, "From eternal damnation deliver us, O Lord," which we have on the remaining brass. This I presume will decide who are the persons represented. The brass, when complete, would then represent Sir Roger and his wife and children soliciting an indulgence from the Pope, who is depicted at the altar, in the act of confirming or granting their petition, Under the last mentioned figure is the inscription in old English text: "Ye P. Don. for saying V Pater, nost. V. Aves and a Cred is xxv

thousand yeres, and xxvi Dayes of Pardon." Underneath these is another brass engraved in similar characters thus: "Orate, P' niabus Rojeri Legh, et Elizabeth uxris sue, qui quidem Rojerus obiit iiiith die

o c o

Novembris A. dm. M V VI Elizabeth vero obiit V^to die

▲

Octobris, A. dm M. ccccIxxxix quor. niabus p. picietur

▲

De ." † In Burrough's "View of Popery," the engraving is different to this, showing the probability of the present brass being only a substitute for the original, as the words, or rather the letters, are placed in a different manner thus. "Orate, p'a'n'' bus Rojeri Legh et Elizabeth ux'' is sue Qui Quid 'm Rojerus obit iiiith Die Novembris

c

A. Dni M' V VIo. Elizabeth vero obit V. Die Octobris. A; D'ni MOUCCLXXXIX Quor niabus P'Picietar D:"* So that when we come to consider the matter there is not only a portion of the figures deficient, but even the original commemorative brass also, and the one now remaining is only a substitute for it. The only portions of the original brass is the one containing the pardon, another the figure of the woman and six children, the scroll, and the one showing the figure of the Pope at the altar, granting the indulgence. But the most interesting feature which renders this monument of value, and almost unique in design, is the curious representation which appears above the head of the figure. Here we have exhibited an altar, on which is a chalice and missal; before it kneels a figure wearing a triple crown, a nimbus round the head, and vested in the priestly habits worn at the celebration of the mass. Behind the altar appears the figure of the Saviour, as if arising out of the sepulchre, with his hands uplifted, as displaying the wounds of his passion. This is a representation very common in missals, and also well known to ecclesiastic art, but not found, except in the present instance, on monumental brasses. The subject has reference to a passage in the life of St. Gregory the Great, which is given in old missals on St. Gregory's Day, and is often illustrated both in MS. and in early printed copies. It is called St. Gregory's Mass, or Pity, and is an illustration of some of the miracles performed in confirmation of the doctrine of transubstantiation and is given in the quaint English translation of the Golden Legend, thus:—"It happed that a wydowe wonte to brynge every sonday hoostes to syng masse wyth, shold on a tyme be housled and communed. And when St. Gregorye shold give to her ye holye sacrament, in saying, 'Corpus Domine nostri etc,' that is to say, 'The bodye of Oure Lorde Jhesu Cryst, kepe you everlastyng lyf', anon thy's woman began to smyle tofore St Gregorye, and anon he wythdrew his honde, and remysed the sacrament upon th' aulter. And he demanded her tofore the people, why she smyled, and she said 'Because ye brede y.t I have made wyth my proper hondes thou namest ye bodye of oure Lorde Jhesu Cryst.' Anon St. Gregorye put hymself to prayer wyth the people for to pray to God, that hereupon he wolde shew his grace for to conforme oure byleve. And when they were ryson from prayer Saint Gregorye saw the holy sacrament in figure of a pyece of fleshe, as grete as the lytall finger of an honde, and anon after that by the prayer of St. Gregorye, the flesh of the sacrament turned in the semblance of brede as it had been tofore. And therewyth he housled the woman, whych after was more relygyous, and the people more ferme in the fayth." A very interesting piece of sculpture, representing the same story, was discovered at Stoke Charity Church some years ago. The variations in the treatment of the subject, from that of the brass in Macclesfield, are that St. Gregory is represented as a bishop only; his mitre is deposited on the altar, and he holds in one hand the chalice, and in the other the sacramental host. Opposite to him is the figure of an attending priest, and behind the figure of the Saviour is a piece of drapery, held by two angels issuing from heaven, doubtless intended for the sindon, or fine linen, in which our Lord's body was enwrapped. The difference in the attitude of St. Gregory and the accompanying priest also suggests that in this instance he is about to give holy communion, or, perhaps, the viaticum in preparation for death, whereas on the Legh brass he is, as it were, repeating the form or prayer in granting the request of the supplicants only. The same subject, in sculpture, is to be found in a chantry chapel of Exeter Cathedral, though much defaced. In resuming our notice of the Legh brass as to its present mutilated condition and removal it is difficult to suggest a reason. From the pedigree of the Savage family we learn that Sir Edmund Savage, Knt., and brother of Archbishop Savage, married Mary, daughter and heir of William Sparke, of Surrey, gent., and widow of Sir Roger Legh, of Ridge. By this marriage the connection between these two families was brought about, but we must bear in mind that Elizabeth, the first wife of Sir Roger, died in the year 1489, and Sir Roger himself in 1506, only five years after the Savage Chapel was erected. The brass would then in the first instance be placed near or upon their monument or tomb, in the south aisle of the Old Church, in close proximity, or between the chapels of the Leghs of Lyme and the Savages, and the doorway—now built up—in the north-west corner of the last mentioned, suggests the old entrance to the monumhnt of the Leighs of Ridge. When the Lyme chapel was extended in the year 1602 it appears to have been the intention to enclose the burial places of both branches of the family under

* Pray for the souls of Roger Legh and Elizabeth, his wife, which Roger died the 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1506, and Elizabeth, on the 5th day of October, 1489. To whose souls may God be propitious.

one, though it is evident the brass was removed prior to this period, and it is surmised that when the High altar of the church, as also those of the Legh and Savage Chapels, along with the Ladye altar founded by Sir John Percival, were all removed by order of Parliament, in the year 1573, and especially when the rails which enclosed the altar space in the Savage chapel were removed—at the time the monument of Earl Rivers was put up in the year 1696—the brass, on account of its low situation in the wall, would be at the mercy of iconoclastic hands, and in course of time get loosed from its position; and to prevent further mutilation it would be removed, and enclosed after the manner we now see it. The case or board in which it was put after its first removal, in course of time became so decayed that some thirty years ago it was refitted in the one now suspended from the wall. An incident which occurred a few years ago gives hope that at some future time this unique relic will be duly cared for. A lady visitor—a descendant of the Leghs of Lyme—stated that she hoped when the chapel was restored the brass would be returned to its old place in the Legh Chapel.

Macclesfield. I. A. Finney.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

Notes.

OWD SIAH: HIS STORY.

Rather more than 50 years ago Warburton Churchyard, probably because of its proximity to the river Mersey, formed the scene of one or more of those midnight depredations popularly termed "body-snatching," *i.e*, the clandestine exhumation of a newly-interred body in order to sell it for anatomical purposes. The circumstances which led to the disclosure to me of the following connected therewith were simply these: I had made a survey of the church, and as I stood in the basement of the tower my attention was attracted by a bar of iron, some six or eight feet in length, suspended from a nail in the wall, it being pointed at one extremity, and turned to an inverted C shaped handle at the other. I asked, "For what purpose is that iron bar?" "Oh! th' body-snatchers left that," replied the sexton, "and this owd spade." Here he stepped aside and withdrew from a confused heap in the darkened corner all that was left of an ordinary spade, saying "Aw reckon this wur new when they uset it, and th' bar they had for t' try heaw deep th' coffin wur." Years have passed since "Owd Siah," the sexton, told me the story, and only as far as my errant notes allow have I ventured to record it, as one of the short and simple annals of the poor. Within a mile from where that new and commodiousinn now stands, unwittingly named the Saracen's Head, there lived, of humble life respected, John Wareham, his wife, with their children, two sons and a daughter; a godly family, neither pecuniarily rich or poor, known afar for their integrity and upright dealings, as well as their kindness and sympathy for those who needed, and upon whom they were able to bestow their assistance, but it is mainly to the daughter that the story reverts—viz., Miss Jane Wareham. She was the fairest maiden of the village; her loving smile, that enlightened each face it fell upon, secured at once the affections of the young; her sympathetic words and tenderness won the hearts of the infirm and old whom she voluntarily visited, reading from the Bible or "Pilgrim's Progress" to those who, from whatever cause or reason, desired to be read unto, and often by self-sacrifice the whole or part of her share of the good things from the board was conveyed and given to one or other more needy. It is said "The good die first," and there sometimes seemeth truth in this assertion, at least Miss Wareham's errands of mercy, though winning the honourable designation, "The village comforter," oft guiding from darkness into light, were performed "with all the while a cheek, whose bloom was as a mockery of the tomb," as she became known as "good," so the foul bane of English life asserted itself, culminating in the release of her purified spirit into the inherited and perfect rest. The whole village mourned; and many were the wreaths of flowers placed upon the coffin by those weeping villagers assembled around the grave desirous of humbly showing their last tribute of respect to one whom they had learned to love so well.

Now, on the first Sunday after the interment, the parson, who it may here be stated was hardly respected by his people, closed his discourse, or as is colloquially said "praiched th' funeral sarmon," by relating a few touching instances of Miss Wareham's kindness, and tendered sympathy to the mourners by judiciously speaking of the better world "to which," said he, "she is gone but little before us." Truly these were words of comfort to the bereaved and sorrowing, and to none were they more acceptable than old John Wareham, who while slowly wending his way homewards the last of that mourning company was heard repeating:

We shall meet on that beautiful shore
Where partings are no more.

The next morning old John desired to view the place where his daughter lay, saying as he left home, "Well 'Lizbeth, I must go, for I've been uneasy about it all the night;" and who can describe the pangs of horror that passed through the old man's heart as he neared the grave and saw that the ground about it had been disturbed. The harrowing thought that his daughter's body had been stolen passed rapidly through his mind; and overcome by mingled grief and fear, raising his hands heavenwards and crying in the agony of his soul, "My daughter, oh! my daughter," he fell unconscious to the ground. It is probable John Wareham would have remained in this helpless condition had it not been for the grave-digger at work hard by, who hearing these pitiable cries hastened to render all possible assistance, but endeavours to restore him were in vain. At the sound of an approaching vehicle the grave-digger hastened to the churchyard gate, where he saw the basket carriage of J. L., Esq., of the Bent, in charge of a well-built youth of some twenty summers. "Well, father," said the youth, "digging another hole. I've just driven my master to the park, and he sent me with this to the parsonage, but I did not expect to see you; why, sure, what is the matter, father?" The grave-digger, in reply, soon related all that had happened, when the lively adorned youth holding out the letter in his hand, said, "I will go to the parsonage, and then we can put the old gent in the carriage, and I will take him home." And not until he had been conveyed home did old John recover consciousness, and even here, though assured by all interested that it was the sexton who had fresh spread the soil over the grave, his fears abated not, nor was he comforted until two of his stalwart sons, William and Noah, with their cousin George, had promised that they would keep watch near the grave for three consecutive nights, and by the end of that time a heavy stone, as well as the usual tombstone, should be obtained and placed above the coffin as a means of protection.

The three men, true to their purpose, obtained the keys of the church tower, where they kept irksome vigil, and save the frequent screechings of the owl above and the whistling of the wind around the weird tower, the first two nights were passed in lonely silence. On the third night the watchmen, by previous arrangement met at the Punch Bowl, an old quaint-looking publichouse which stood within a stone throw from the churchyard. They had emptied their glasses and were sitting in silence, when two men entered. Both had their caps drawn low over their faces, and seemed somewhat surprised at finding the room previously occupied.

"A very wet night," one of them said.

"It has rained here all the day," George replied "in a short time the waters will be in the meadows from the Bollin side."

"Pickle," said one of the strangers, who apparently knew the landlord, "bring some whiskey here; it is an awful night, and frightfully dark outside."

This request was acceded to with pleasing alacrity, but the statement was not in the least encouraging to the watchmen, who soon agreed that it would be more comfortable sitting in Pickle's warm parlour than in the cold church tower. So they sat down again, and before long were testing their abilities in a game of "shooll board" with the strangers. The contest lasted for some considerable time and resulted in favour of the strangers. Now, amid the excitement which ensued, the landlord was called upon to relate what he knew of "the mystery of owd Towers," to which he readily assented, and began by yawning "poor owd 'Towers."

THE MYSTERY OF OWD TOWERS.

"Ah," said he, "this is the mystery of owd Towers. Owd Towers wur th' exise mon for Awtigem (Altrincham) and reawnd abouts, and never a better feller turn't a glass to th' ceiling in this heawse—he wur an uncommon rare chap. Well, after a short illness he deed, an accordin' wi' his last wishes he wur bury't in yon churchyard, just under th' owd yew tree."

"How long is that since?" queried one of the strangers.

Of course, the Warehams knew what was known of the mystery, but refrained, preferring and enjoying the landlord's orations.

"It'll be five weeks sin', coom next Wens-day. He was a 'ighly respect'd mon, an mony folks coom for't see him bury't. Well, he wur poot in a gradely oak coffin, an' laid by as nicely as ever a mon could be. Heaw-sumever, on th' Sunday followin', when aw th' friends had bin to hear th' funeral sarmon—an' th' parson praiched very nicely abeawt th' owd mon—Joe Bellum, th' sexton, coom aw flusterin' to me, sayin' 'Pickle, coom wi' me, for th' body snatchers an bin an' taen owd Towers.'

"Poor owd Towers," he again yawned, as expressively as his counter emotions would allow. "Well, aw went, an' theer wur th' moourners aw 'reawnd th' grave; they see'd th' top of a stockin' peepin eaut o' th' greaund, so they had th' grave oppun't there an' then, an' bless yo', mon, it wur a seet yer never could forget. Theer wur th' coffin, bu' th' body and aw' wur gone."

"Do they suspect any one?" queried Noah, who had marked the merry twinkle in the eye of Pickle, as he again yawned, "Poor owd Towers!"

This question somewhat confused Pickle, but he continued, "Aw dunno loik for t' say, but they an

their thowts on a mon named Northern, a baker chap from Awtigem. They sen he taen th' body away in his bread cart. Bu' so heaw that is, owd Joe an' th' parson are for t' leave, an' th' new mon is for t' praich next Sunday."

Pickle did not say that he alone was the suspected one, and in consequence was leaving the Punch Bowl, and the inunendo about the parson and honest Joe Bellum was the common move of the guilty to incriminate the innocent; but so thought the Warehams. At this juncture the landlord was called upon to supply others who had entered, so George, taking advantage of his absence, said, "We will leave you now gentlemen, as it is getting late, and we have yet farther to go."

On hearing this William and Noah also bade farewell to the strangers, and the three watchmen left the inn.

The rain still descended in torrents, but only a few moments elapsed before they arrived at their rendezvous, the church tower, where again the lantern was made ready, the door placed so that they could leave or re-enter without noise; the bier which hung against the wall was taken down and used as a seat. Yea, all were ready in case of emergency.

"Time creeps slowly on," said William.

"Yes," replied Noah, "it is hardly twelve yet. I hope this is the last night we shall be required here for this purpose. Now, if I had not seen that the body of Towers was taken I could never have believe that man would stoop so low as to steal the corpse of his fellow-man.

"Nor I," said William, "but it was gone, and doubtless it was the knowledge of that fact which caused my father to fall unconscious at the grave last Monday."

"Stop, hark!" said George, "did you not hear the clanging of the churchyard gate?"

The three men rose immediately, stood against the door, and distinctly heard the approach of footsteps, which came nearer and nearer. They ceased, then voices were heard in conversation.

"It's a queer job, too, to carry a dead body to the river; are you sure the boat will be there?"

"Oh, that is certain, Patch; just stand here against the door for a few minutes, as it is hardly time yet to commence; we don't want the body up before Peace brings the boat."

Patch obeyed, saying "Those fellows we saw at Pickle's are relations, are they not?"

"Yes, but they, simple fellows, suspect nothing; and by this time are safe in bed. This is our last chance, for Pickle says the stone is to be put on to-morrow, and a 'five' is too much money to let slip so easily. Don't be faint-hearted, Patch; when once we have the body the boat will carry us safely to Warrington before four o'clock this morning. I gave Pickle a false address, and he may whistle for his share of our gains."

To this Patch made no reply, and for some time a dead silence prevailed. At length, however, it was broken by a long, shrill whistle, immediately following which the latter speaker again urged Patch not to be faint-hearted, but to come and to begin the work.

Meanwhile the watchmen, who had listened almost breathlessly to this conversation, determined to capture the men in the very act of exhumation; so they allowed sufficient time to elapse, in which the body-snatchers had commenced their work, then cautiously left the tower.

The rain had ceased, and at this moment the moon broke through the rifted clouds, shedding a wild glimmer o'er the scene, and behold the dark forms of two men were visible, one already a foot deep in the ground, and in haste throwing up the soil, and the other warily watching from left to right, apparently unconscious that an approach was determined on from behind. Again all was dark, so the watchmen, who now stood in the corner nearest the stone coffin, crept noiselessly towards the grave. All seemed favourable to certain capture, but unfortunately, on nearing the doorway in the north wall, Noah, who was not aware of the descending steps, stumbled heavily. This apprised the two men that they were not alone, and finding they were discovered fled across the churchyard towards the river.

The watchmen undaunted, immediately gave chase, but arrived at the river's brink only to see the would-be corpse stealers amid stream rowing speedily towards Warrington.

The men thus disturbed left their exhuming instruments behind. These were carefully placed in the church tower (where what remains of them may still be seen), and the irksome task of watching was again resumed, but, as might be reasonably supposed, the watchmen were not again disturbed.

Thus surely secured by her vigilant brothers, the first was the last resting-place of the village comforter, which added not a little to the satisfaction and peace of all concerned.

That morning, as Pickle stood at the front door of the Punch Bowl, he was interrogated as to the strangers whom he had entertained the evening previously, and angrily replied "They left shortly after the Warehams. I know nothing of them except that they said they came from Warrington."

In the afternoon the protection-stone and tombstone were duly placed, and as body-snatchers never a

tempted to raise these, their fears allowing them not the requisite time, the watchmen were released from their voluntary nocturnal duties.

Old John Wareham was comforted, and lived several years after this sad event.

The strangers who came to steal and those who stole have not been publicly made known, but often did Old John say in words of Holy Writ, "You may be sure their sins will find them out, and verily they shall receive their reward."

Now, in conclusion, some may consider that of these themes, with bad men and worse doctors as the chief actors, by-gones should for ever remain by-gones. To them let me say, "Is it not another view of the mis-termed 'good old days,' from which one cannot turn without realising the odium of comparison, and at the same time feeling heartily grateful that our time hath been appointed in 'better' days?"

Bristol. JAMES BOWLAND.

POWNALL FEE, WILMSLOW PARISH: THE TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

The following is a continuation of the records relating to Pownall Fee township, as found in the old parish chest at Wilmslow:—

1748.

An Indenture of Apprenticeship, dated 31 March, 1748, whereby John Kelsall, churchwarden, and Aaron Coppock and Thomas Cash, overseers of Pownall Fee, bind as an apprence ffaithful Mottershead, a poor boy of Pownall Fee, to Edward Parson, of Warford, Husbandman, for the term of ten years, to learn the art of Husbandry, the premium £3 10s. The boy, in addition to meat and clothing, was to have one shilling on the first day of March yearly during the said term. Signed by the churchwarden and overseers respectively, but not by the boy—in the presence of

FRAS. STORY,
JOHN CASH.

Countersigned by Justices,

JOHN BASKERVYLE,
WM. WRIGHT.

January 26, 1748.

Bill from Birmingham for £2 1s 6d, relief advanced to a family named Chorley belonging to Pownall Fee.

To Mr Hulme, Overseer
of the Poor Wemslow,
near Knotsford.

And there is a receipt for the money at the back of the Bill.

An order dated 8 Sep., 1749.

To the overseers of the Township of Bollin Fee—to execute, and to the overseers of Pownall Fee—to receive and observe.—To the overseers of Bollin Fee to remove Samuel Hammond and Ann, his wife (they being *likely* to become chargeable) to the Township of Pownall Fee, in which they were adjudged to be settled.—To the overseers of Pownall Fee directing them to receive and provide for the said persons according to law.

Signed, JOHN BASKERVYLE,
WM. WRIGHT.

A like order also dated 8 Sep., 1749, to overseers of Bollin Fee to remove John Warburton, Martha his wife and John, their son (who were *likely* to become chargeable to the township) to Pownall Fee, where they were also adjudged to be settled.

Signed, JOHN BASKERVYLE,
WM. WRIGHT.

A like order, also dated 8 Sep., 1749, to remove from Bollin Fee to Pownall Fee William Bore (Bower), Mary his wife, Mary, William, Thomas, Catherine and Martha their children, to Pownall Fee. These are also stated in the order to be "*likely* to become chargeable."

Signed, JOHN BASKERVYLE,
WM. WRIGHT.

A like order, also dated 8 Sep., 1749, to remove from Bollin Fee to Pownall Fee, and under similar circumstances, Ralph Sumner, Ellen his wife, John, Ann, Mary, and Elizabeth their children.

Signed, JOHN BASKERVYLE,
WM. WRIGHT.

A like order, also dated 8 Sep., 1749, to remove from Bollin Fee to Pownall Fee, and under similar circumstances, Alexander Harrison, Sarah his wife, and John their son.

Signed, JOHN BASKERVYLE,
WM. WRIGHT.

Bollin Fee seems to have had a clearing out on 8 Sep., 1749. We wonder if there were any reprisals.

An Indenture of Apprenticeship dated 4 Oct., 1749, whereby Peter Warburton, churchwarden, and Richard Wood and Hugh Worthington, overseers of the Poor of Pownall Fee, do bind apprentice unto James Edson, of Nantwich, a glover, Tabitha ffalkener, a poor child, of Pownall Fee. The premium was £3—Edson was to provide for her suitable food and clothing and give her as wages 6d every Christmas-day and also to teach her the art and mystery of a glover.

Signed by all contracting parties but the girl, in the presence of

THOS. BAXTER,
E. GODFREY.

And countersigned by Justices,

JOHN BASKERVYLE.
FR. JODRELL.

The next document is an agreement to let a small farm in Morley. How it got among these township papers does not appear; but it may show how such things were done 145 years back.

1750.

Pigginshawe Brook.

Agreement to Let.

Articles of agreement made and concluded on the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty, between John Harrison, of Heaton Norris, in the County of Lancaster, husbandman, of the one part, and Joseph Harrison, of Morley, in the County of Chester, husbandman, of the other part, as follows, to wit:

ffirst—The said John Harrison, for and in consideration of the yearly rent hereby reserved, hath sett and to farm letten and by these presents doth sett and to farm lett all that dwellinghouse and tenement called Piggasher Brook, lying and being in Morley aforesaid, together with the five closes or fields thereto belonging and therewith held, with the orchard garden privileges and appurtenances thereof To have and to hold the same premises to the sd. Joseph Harrison in manner following, viz.: to all the said land from the second day of February last and the housing from the first day of May next for and during the term of seven years from thence severally next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended yielding and paying to the said John Harrison his executors administrators and assigns the sum of seven pounds of lawful money of Great Britain at or upon the eleventh day of November and twenty-fifth day of March by even and equal portions and eight pounds a year and every year during the remaining six years of the said term on the said days and by equal proportions And the said Joseph Harrison for himself his executors and administrators doth covenant and agree to and with the sd. John Harrison well and truly to pay the said yearly rent at the days and times abovementioned according to the true meaning of these presents And also at the proper costs of the said Joseph improve two of the said closes of these premises being three Cheshire acres one with marle and the other with lime in some part of the term hereby granted and likewise muck in husbandry-like manner the close of the said premises called Lodge Croft sufficient for meadowing and fence and ditch the sd. premises where necessary except the ditch in the little field.

And the said John Harrison agrees with the sd, Joseph Harrison to put and keep the said premises in tenantable repair and ditch the Ditch of the little field and also pay and discharge all manner of chief and Lords Rents Lays Taxes and impositions whatsoever parliamentary parochial or otherwise.

In witness whereof the sd. parties to these presents their hands and seals have hereunto sett the day and year first above written.

JOHN HARRISON.
JOSEPH HARRISON.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of
THOS. HULME
JOHN HUDSON.

An Indenture of Apprenticeship, dated 9th May, 1750, whereby Thomas Ashton, churchwarden, and Richard Wood and Hugh Worthington, overseers of Pownall Fee, bind apprentice to William Cook, of Didsbury, a weaver, William Jenkinson, a poor boy of Stiall (Styall), in Pownall Fee, for the space of eight years. The premium was £2 10s, and the master covenanted to instruct the apprentice in "the art of a weaver, and in *all other arts and business which he shall use.*" [The lad must work at anything he was set to do, that is the effect of this clause], and he was to find him in meat, in clothing, and give him a shilling every Christmas Day. The deed is executed by all the contracting parties excepting the boy, and is witnessed by Thomas Cash and Edmund Holt, and is countersigned by Justices

WM. WRIGHT and
JOHN BASKERVYLE.

County of Chester to Wit.

The examination of John Longson taken the 15th day of May, 1750.

John Longson maketh oath before me, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the sd. county, and saith that he was born in the Township of Bollin Fee, and lived with his father several years, who hired this examinant for a year to Daniel Antrobus, of Marthall, in the sd. county, who was to find the sd. examinant victuals and lodgings for his service, but he served the sd. Daniel Antrobus only nine months. After that the Examinant's father hired him for a year unto Hugh Pownall, of Stiall, for fifteen shillings for that year, and he, the sd. Examinant, was likewise hired to the said Hugh Pownall, of Stial, for a second year, for Twenty-five shillings, both which years the sd. Examinant faithfully served the sd. Hugh Pownall, and the sd. Hugh Pownall provided him, the sd. Examinant, with meat, drink, washing, and lodging during the two years' service. Afterwards the sd. Examinant was hired and lived with Samuel Henshaw, of Moore Hill, for eleven months, and since that time has not been hired or lived in service anywhere, and further saith not.

his
JOHN ⋈ LONGSON,
mark

Sworn before me, being one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the sd. county,
WM. WRIGHT.

April ye 24th, 1751.

Then Jon. Worthington and John Bradbury, for Pownall, being constables for ye last year maid up theire accounts, and theire appears in theire hands 18s 5d, which the paid into John Taylor hand, wich he is to pay to the ensuing officers of ye poor, As witness our hands,

PETER TAYLOR,
AARON COPPOCK,
THOS. COOPER,
JON. TAYLOR,
JOSEPH WALKER.

And the above sd. constables have gathered for the land tax ye sum of	96	16	7	0
and disburst	95	0	3	0
In hand	1	16	4	0

which sum the have paid to the said Jon. Taylor for ye use above.

PETER TAYLOR,
THOS. COOPER,
JOSEPH WALKER,
AARON COPPOCK,
JON. TAYLOR.

April ye 24th, 1751.

Then John Rowlinson and Job Burges, being constables for ye year 1749, made up their acctts, and theire appears in their hands £0 5s 0d, which said sum of five shillings the have paid into the said Jon Taylor's hands for the use as on the other side, as witness our hands,

JOHN KELSALL,
AARON COPPOCK,
THOMAS CASH,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN WORTHINGTON.

April 7th, 1752.

Philip Dale & John Kelsall were constables for the year 1752.

May ye 18, 1752.

Thomas Hooley making his complaint to the town, yt he is run behind with Peter Hodkinson, his ironman, the sum of ten pounds, which he cannot pay, so it is agreed between ye said Thomas Hooley and Aaron Coppock and Daniel Burgess, ye present overseers, yt the said officers shall pay to the sd. Peter Hodkinson ye said above sum of 10 pounds, and the said Thos. Hooley doth sell and deliver to ye said Aaron Coppock and Daniel Burgess his clock and one cow, and promises farther to pay to ye above officers or their succeeding officers twenty shillings a year for the term of five years.—As witness our hands the day and year above said.

Test.
JOHN CASH.

THOMAS HOWLEY,
AARON COPPOCK,
DANIEL BURGESS.

An indenture of apprenticeship dated 9 July, 1752, whereby Richard Hankinson, churchwarden of the parish of Wilmslow, and Aaron Coppock and Daniel Burgess bind with his own free will and consent Robert Hulme to John Bennett, a tailor of Gatley, in Stockport Etchells, for seven years. The premium was £4, and the master was to find the apprentice in meat and clothes, and sixpence a year as hire and wages. All the contracting parties execute this document, including the boy, in the presence of

EDWD. WHITTAKER,
HUGH BURGESS,
JOHN PEARSON,

and the document as usual is countersigned by two justices,

WM. WRIGHT,
J. BASKERVYLE.

Justices order dated 1 Sep., 1752, to remove Thomas Broster, otherwise Yardsley, from Pownall Fee to the township of Salford.—Signed by two justices,

ROG. COMBERBACH, junr.
J. BASKERVYLE.

Justices order dated 3 Oct., 1752, to remove Christian Hewitt, a single woman, from Pownall Fee; the *next and direct way* to the township of Astley.

(Signed) GEO. LEGH,
J. BASKERVYLE.

May ye 17th, 1753.

Then Thos. Ashon for Thos. Pearson and Hugh Hulme being constables for year 1752 maid up there acctts, and theire appears in theire hands one pound five shill., wich is paid into Peter Taylor's hand present overseer of the poor.—As witness our hands,	1	5	0	0

JOHN TAYLOR,
AARON COPPOCK,
DANIEL BURGES.

And att the same time upon the land tax it appears yt theire is 16 shill. in theire hand, which is into Peter Taylor's hand before the same. In all £2 1s.	0	16	0	0

AARON COPPOCK,
JOHN TAYLOR,
DANIEL BURGES.

Nov. ye 6, 1754.

Thomas Cash and David Peers being constables for ye year 1752 maid up theire acctts., and gathered in—

Styall	4	18	8	½
Morley	4	11	1	0
	9	9	9	½

Styall disburst.....	4	0	11	½
Morley	3	16	7	0

And the above officers pd. into Wm. Peers hand to pay Hen. Chapman's haratt (heriot?)..... 1 5 0 0
wich is ye balance.

JOHN TAYLOR,
HUGH WORTHINGTON,
THOS. HARDON,
PETER TAYLOR,
AARON COPPOCK,
THOMAS AKTON.
(ASHTON)

1754.

A bond given by John Dicks the son and John Dicks the father, both of Pownall Fee, gardeners, to Peter Taylor and Hugh Burgess, overseers of Pownall Fee, for the sum of one hundred pounds, dated 7 January, 1754, the reason of which was that Sarah Steel, of Pownall Fee, a single woman, had sworn before Sir Edward Stanley, a justice of the peace, that she was big and pregnant with a bastard child, and that the bounden John Dicks the younger was the father of such child or children (doubtful).

Signed JOHN DICKS, Junr.,
JOHN DICKS, Senr.

In the presence of
EDWD. WHITTAKER,
JOHN BOULTON.

[Where could these two gardeners be employed at this time?]

Jany. 7th, 1754.

I promise to pay to Peter Taylor or Hugh Burgess, overseers of the poor for the time being, or their successors in the said office, the sum of 10s towards the lying-inn and bringing up of Sarah Street, now pregnant with child, if she happen so long to live. As witness my hand,

JOHN DICKS.

Witness,
EDWARD WHITTAKER.

Leigh. WILLIAM NORBURY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1887.

Notes.

CHESHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

II.

BATEMAN, C. T. TALLENT. A Manchester lawyer, son of the late Ignatius W. and Elizabeth Tallent Bateman, formerly of that city, was born at Old Trafford in 1852, was educated at boarding schools in Yorkshire and on the Continent, and at the Schaffhausen College (*Gymnasium*) and the Owens College, nd was admitted a solicitor in 1875. For some years prior to 1876 he resided at Bowdon. He has written, beside "A Home Historical" (Moor Park, Surrey), two editions, Manchester, 1885, and other small separately published works, numerous antiquarian and literary contributions to *Notes and Queries* (London), to *The Palatine Note-Book* (Lancashire and Cheshire), to *Manchester Notes and Queries*, several in the last named being of considerable length, and to other periodicals. Some of these contributions refer to Cheshire [e.g. *Manchester and the Moravians* (two articles), in which a short history is given of Dukinfield Moravian Chapel, etc.; *Cheshire Deed Notes* (one relating to Bullock Smithy, where the origin of that place-name is disclosed, Ashton-on-Mersey, Sale, Nantwich, &c.), he having a large collection of Seventeenth century Cheshire deeds and other records. He has also contributed several papers, since printed, to the Manchester Literary Club, and the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society (of which he is a member of the Council), including *Lancashire and Cheshire Illustrations of Fines and Recoveries; Historical Notes on a Collection* (the author's) *of Lancashire and Cheshire Autographs;* and *An Account and Complete Classification of the Various Ancient Lancashire and Cheshire Local Courts of Justice.* His most important antiquarian work—a history of the Booth family, of Salford, and (incidentally) of the Salford Chapel—is (1886) being published in serial form previous to intended publication, in *Manchester Notes and Queries*, under the title of "The Founder of Trinity Chapel, Salford, and his descendants."

BATENHAM, W. A Chester bookseller who published the following work:

1—The Strangers' Companion in Chester: (2) A Visit to the Cathedral of Chester, &c.

BAUGHE, THOMAS, was, according to Anthony à Wood born in Cheshire, and having been sent to Westminster School for his education, he was, in 1594, elected thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1601. Wood quaintly remarks of him that "In seeking after the rectory of St. Sepulchre, in London, he found a sepulchre—therein being buried there." Freeman, the poet, upon this said:

To lose by fortune and to win by fate,
Such was the case of learned Baugh of late;
He sought St. Pulcher's where (though not his lot
To have St. Pulcher's) yet a grave he got.

Baughe was himself a poet, and some verses of his were printed in *Musa Hospitalis* in 1605. He is known as the author of a sermon entitled:

1—A Summons to Judgment, founded on Job xxi. 14 4to. London, 1614

BAYLEE, JOSEPH, D.D., Principal of St. Aidan's, Birkenhead. He is said to have been a voluminous writer, but the only work we have met with is:

1—The Institutions of the Church of England are of Divine Authority. Third edition 8vo. Dublin, 1838
2—Thoughts upon Questions of Existing Controversy. 1.—Baptismal Regeneration. Birkenhead, 1850

BAYLEY, Ven., HENRY VINCENT. Son of Thomas Butterworth Bayley, of Hope Hall, Pendleton, where he was born December 6, 1777. He became Archdeacon of Stow, and died at Westmeon, August 12, 1844. A memoir of him was printed for private circulation in 1849.

1—A Sermon preached at an ordination in the Cathedral Church of Chester, September 25, 1803. 8vo. Manchester, 1803

BAYLEY, JOSEPH. He was incumbent of Woodside, near Birkenhead, in 1840, when he wrote:

1—An Affectionate Address to the Society of Friends upon some of the views put forth in their Yearly Meeting Epistle for this year 1840. (This brought forth a reply from Samuel Stansfield, of Liverpool, afterwards of Kendal.) 1840

BEAUFORT, DANIEL AUGUSTUS, M.A., rector of Lymm-with-Warburton, 1849–72. Works:

1—Scripture Sufficient without Popish Tradition. The Norrisian Prize Essay for 1840. 8vo. London, 1841
2—Divorce and Re-Marriage. A Sermon, pp. 20. London, 1857
3—The Touchstone of our Love. A Sermon, pp. 21. London, 1867

BEAMONT, WILLIAM, of Orford Hall, near Warrington. A learned and reliable authority on county history. Among his works are:

1—A Diary of a Journey to the East in the Autumn of 1854. 2 vols. 8vo. Warrington, 1856
2—The Arley Charters. A Calendar of Ancient Family Charters preserved at Arley Hall, Cheshire, the Seat of R. E. Egerton Warburton, Esq., with Notes and Explanation. Introduction. 4to. Newton, 1866
3—To Sinai and Syene and back in 1860 and 1861. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1871
4—Winwick; its History. Second Edition. 8vo. pp 133. Warrington, 1873
5—Another Edition. 8vo. pp 104. Warrington, 1875
6—A History of the Castle of Halton and the Priory or Abbey of Norton: with an Account of the Barons of Halton, the Priors and Abbots of Norton and an account of Rock Savage and Daresbury Church. Illustrated. 4to. Edinburgh, 1873
7—Warrington Church Notes. The Parish Church of St Elfin and other churches of the Parish. 8vo. pp 133. Warrington, 1875
8—A History of the House of Lyme in Cheshire, completed from Documents of the Legh Family of that House. 8vo. pp 207. Warrington, 1876
9—An Account of the Cheshire Township of Appleton since the Norman Conquest. 8vo. pp 93. Warrington, 1877
10—An Account of the Rolls of the Honour of Halton. 4to. pp 60. Warrington, 1879
11—On three Dramas of Shakespeare. Richard II.' Henry IV., part I., Henry IV., part II. 8vo. pp 168 Warrington, 1879

Mr Beamont has also edited the following works for the Chetham Society:

12—Warrington in 1465. Vol 17. 4to. 1849
13—History Warrington Friary. 4to. Manchester, 1851
14—The Jacobite Trials in Manchester in 1694. From an Unpublished Manuscript. 4to. Manchester, 1853
15—Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire. 4to. 1864
16—Tracts written in the Controversy respecting the legitimacy of Amicia daughter of Hugh Cyveliok Earl of Chester by Sir P. Leycester, bart. Vols 78. 80. 4to. Manchester, 1869
17—Annals of the Lords of Warrington for the first five centuries after the Conquest. Vols 86. 87. 4to. Manchester, 1872
18—An Account of the Ancient Town of Frodsham in Cheshire. 8vo. pp. 272. Warrington, 1881

BEDFORD, HENRY, LL.D., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, sometime curate of Wilmslow. Author of:

1—Despising the Poor. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Wilmslow on Sunday morning, August 14, 1859. 8vo. pp. 12. Manchester
2—In Memoriam. Twelve sermons. 12mo. pp. 143. London, 1869.

BEDFORD, JOHN. A Wesleyan minister born at Wakefield July 27, 1810. After receiving a good education he entered upon the study of the law at Leeds, where he remained until his entrance into the ranks of the Wesleyan ministry in 1831. His first circuit was Glasgow, his appointments following that being—Sevenoaks, 1832; Manchester (Grosvenor-street), 1833; Bury, 1835; Preston, 1837; Bolton, 1840; Derby, 1843; Birmingham (Belmont-row), 1849; Stockport (Tiviot Dale), 1852; Manchester (Grosvenor-street), 1855; Manchester (Irwell-street), 1858, which was the last of his circuit appointments. From Irwell-street Mr Bedford was transferred to the secretaryship of the Manchester Chapel Committee, exchanging this for the secretaryship to the Board of Trustees in 1872, which office he held until his death at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, November 20, 1879. Mr

Bedford was in its widest sense a connexional man, taking interest in any and everything affecting the general good, and, as the following list of his works go to prove, was ever ready to take up his pen in defence of the religious cause he had so much at heart. The scheme for erecting on the site of the Oldham-street Chapel a suitable edifice for connexional purposes was commenced by him, and which has resulted in the splendid building now standing at the corner of Oldham-street and Dale-street. The highest connexional honour was conferred upon him in 1867, when he was elected President of the Bristol Conference. Many of Mr Bedford's sermons and speeches have been published in local and connexional newspapers, the following being such as appeared in an independent form:

1—Correspondence with the Rev. William Sutcliffe relative to the Doctrines, Ministry, and System of the Wesleyan Methodists. pp. 50. Bolton, 1842
2—Answer to a letter from a Clergyman to his Parishioners. pp. 24. Bolton, 1842
3—Funeral Sermon for the Duke of Wellington. pp. 24. Stockport, 1852
4—Funeral Sermon for Rev. Dr. Newton. pp. 36. Stockport, 1852

BELLAIRS, H. WALFORD, M.A., was Incumbent of Christ Church, Chester, 1838; succeeded the Rev. Martin Gilpin, as incumbent of St. Thomas's Stockport, January 27, 1840; Vicar of Nuneaton, 1872. Author of—

1—Tales of the Town. 8vo. London, 1843
2—The Church and the School. Oxford, 1886

BELSHAM, THOMAS, the son of a Dissenting minister at Bedford, was born there in 1750. In 1789 he embraced the Unitarian opinions of Dr. Priestley, whom he succeeded at Hackney when Priestley removed to America. The Unitarian Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was formed at the suggestion of Mr Belsham. In 1805 he was chosen for the Essex-street Chapel in the Strand, where he remained until his death, in 1829. He is generally considered one of the ablest of Unitarian writers, but his works, which are voluminous, unlike those of his younger brother William, were severely handled by the critics of his day. Of his *Improved Version of the New Testament* Rose says it was "evidently prepared by persons without sufficient scholarship for any real improvement;" Orme, that "it mangles and misrepresents the original text;" while Lowndes says it basely insinuates that Archbishop Newcome was a Socinian. The only work of his, however, with which we are concerned is his life of Lindsey, of Middlewich, one of the founders of Sunday schools, and entitled:

1—Memoirs of Theophilus Lindsey. 8vo. London, 1812

BESSE, JOSEPH, of Colchester, subsequently of London, who died at Ratcliffe, London, November 25, 1757, aged 74 years, and was interred in Friends' burial ground there. He wrote, amongst other things, *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers for the Testimony of a Good Conscience*. The first volume contains the persecutions in the English counties alphabetically arranged, amongst them being—

1—A Vindication of a Book intituled, A Brief Account of Many of the Persecutions of the People Called Quakers, &c., presented to the members of both Houses of Parliament; an answer to a late examination thereof, so far as the Clergy of the Diocess as Oxford, Gloucester, and Chester are concerned in it. 8vo. London, 1740

BEVER, THOMAS, LL.D., jurist, and Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, was born at Mortimer, in Cheshire, 1725, and died in 1781. In the following works he has traced with great perspicuity the progress of the civil law through two thousand years. He intended in another volume to have continued his history to a later period, but it was never carried into execution. Dr Coote describes him as "a better scholar than writer, and a better writer than pleader," while Dr. Irving says "Bever writes like a scholar and a man of ability, but he laboured under the disadvantage of being in a great measure unacquainted with the best civilians of the Continent, more especially those of recent date." His *Legal Polity* was translated into the German by Völkel, who has corrected many of his errors.

1—A Discourse on the Study of Jurisprudence and the Civil Law. 4to. Oxford, 1766
2—The History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State. 4to. London, 1781

BIDDULPH, PAULINA, author of:

1—Joyce; a Story. 8vo. Chester printed

BIRCHALL, WILLIAM, a clergyman who wrote:

1—Reformation of Manners. A sermon preached in the Cathedral of Chester at the Assizes, March 18, 1772.

BIRKENHEAD.

1—The Priory of Birkenhead. A Tale of the 14th Century. 12mo. pp. 152. London, 1819
2—The Strangers' Guide through Birkenhead. 12mo. Birkenhead, 1847
3—A Description of Birkenhead Iron Works. By Thomas Whitehead. 8vo. pp. 44 Liverpool, 1853
4—Reports of (F. Vacher) the Medical Officer of Health to the Health Committee on the Removal and Disposal of Town Refuse. 8vo. Birkenhead, 1874
5—Report on the Sanitary Condition of Birkenhead and Claughton-cum-Grange for the year 1873. By F. Vacher. 8vo. Birkenhead, 1874

BIRKENHEAD, HENRY, LL.D., was born at Backford, near Chester, and became a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. He founded the Professorship of Poetry in that University in 1707, and was himself a Latin poet of some excellence.

1—Poematia in Elegiaca, Iambica, Polymetra, Antitechnemata et Metaphrases Membranatim Quadripartita. 8vo. Oxford, 1656

2—Otium Literarium sive Miscellanæ Quædam Poemata. 8vo. 1656

3—Verses on the Death of Sir B. Grenville. 1684

4—Some of the Philosophical Works of (his intimate friend) Henry Jacob; with a Preface. 4to.

BIRKENHEAD, Sir JOHN, was born at Northwich in 1615, and was entered a servitor of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1632. During the Civil War to Birkenhead was confided the editorship of *Mercurius Aulicus*, or the Court Mercury, the vehicle of communication between the Court at Oxford and the rest of the Kingdom. It was printed weekly in one quarto sheet, and sometimes more, and was published from January 1, 1642, to the end of 1645, and afterwards occasionally. This Court journal was opposed by the Parliament in the *Mercurium Britannicus*, written by Marchamont Needham. Sir John excelled in satirical wit, and published a number of works in which this dangerous talent was not spared. At the Restoration he was knighted and made Master of Requests. He died in 1679.

1—Mercurius Aulicus, communicating the intelligence of the affairs of the Court to the rest of the Kingdom from the year 1642. 4to. 1642-45

2—The Assembly Men. This was written in 1647. 4to. London, 1662-3

3—The same, another edition. 4to. Oxford, 1704

4—An Answer to a Speech without Doors, or Animadversions upon the Unsafe and Dangerous Answer to the Scotch Papers; printed under the name of Mr Chalmer's Speech. Folio.

5—News from Pembroke and Montgomerie, or Oxford Manchester'd. 1648

6—St. Paul's Churchyard: Libri theologici, politici, historici, nundinis Paulinis una cum templo, prostant venales, &c. 4to. 1649

7—The Four-Legged Quaker, a ballad to the tune of The Dog and the Elder's Maid.

8—A New Ballade of a Famous German Prince.

9—Effigies Amoris, sive quid sit amor effigitanti responsum. (This was published by Birkenhead at the desire of Robert Waring, who wished to be unknown, and passed through three editions, subsequently appearing under another title: The Picture of Love Unveiled. Translated into English by the famous Mr Norris, of Bemerton.) 4to. London, 1649

BLAKE, JAMES, who kept an academy for young gentlemen at Hallwood, near Runcorn, in Cheshire, was a native of that county. He paid much attention to reading and recitation, and that others might profit by his instruction published:

1—The Universal Piece Writer, the Reader and Reciter; being a Collection of Detached Sentences, Extracts of Poetry, &c., adapted for Specimens of Penmanship in the four hands usually practiced, and alphabetically arranged under each; with Poetical Extracts for Mottoes and Quotations; also Pieces with Titles for Fancy Heads, and Selections of Prose, Verse, and Dialogue for Reading and Reciting. 8vo. pp. 400. Chester, T. Cutter, 1811

BLACKWELL, ERNEST. A native of Stockport, and for some time connected with the press in that town. On the occasion of the visit of Mr R. T. Booth, the Temperance reformer to Stockport in 1883, Mr Blackwell accepted an appointment with him as secretary, and in that year wrote the life of Mr Booth. Shortly afterwards he left England with Mr Booth for a tour through the Antipodes. Subsequently Mr Blackwell joined the staff of the *Sydney Morning Telegraph*, and was one of the two pressmen who went with the Australian contingent to Egypt during the Soudan Campaign in 1885.

1—Booth, of the Blue Ribbon Army movement; or, the Factory Boy who became a Temperance Evangelist, with preface by Canon Wilberforce. 8vo. pp. 328. London, 1883

BLOMFIELD, CHARLES JAMES, D.D., born May 29, 1786, at Bury-St.-Edmunds, where his father had a school. In October, 1804, he went from the Bury Grammar School to Trinity College, Cambridge; was elected a scholar in the following year; gained Sir W Browne's medal in that year, and again in 1805; and was elected Craven scholar. In 1808 he graduated as third wrangler and first chancellor's medallist; in 1809 he was elected fellow of his college. He proceeded to M.A. in 1811, B.D. in 1818, and D.D. in 1820. He was ordained by the Bishop of Bristol, and served successively at Quarrington and Dunton in Lincolnshire; Tuddenham, Suffolk; St. Bololph's, Bishopsgate, London, and as archdeacon of Colchester in 1822. Nominated on the 8th, elected on the 9th, Queen's assent 11th, confirmed 19th, and on June, 20th, 1824, he was consecrated Bishop of Chester in Whitehall Chapel by Dr. Harcourt, Archbishop of York. He was translated to the see of London in August, 1828, where he died in 1857. His lordship's reputation as a classical scholar, founded upon his editions of Æschylus and Callimachus, etc., is too well established to render it necessary to dwell upon the subject here. The list of his works and of these relating to them occupy six pages in the British Museum catalogue. Whilst at Chester he wrote and published:

1—A Charge Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of

Chester at the Primary Visitation in August and September, 1825. 4to. London, 1825
2—Five Lectures on the Gospel of St. John. 12mo.
3—Twelve Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles. 8vo. London, 1829
4—Memoir of Charles James Blomfield, D.D., Bishop of London. Edited by his Son, Alfred Blomfield, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. Two vols. 8vo. London, 1863
5—The Same, second edition. 8vo. pp. 424.

BODEN, JAMES, a Dissenting minister, who published:
1—A Life of John Reece.

BOLD, SAMUEL. Born at Chester in 1687, and was educated in that city under the Rev. William Cooke, a clergyman who had been ejected for Nonconformity. He was ordained to the ministry of the Church of England, and for more than half a century was rector of Steeple and vicar of Shapwick in Dorsetshire. He died in 1737. His works are:
1—Christianity for French Refugees against Persecution, Gal. iv. 29. 4to. 1682
2—A Sermon on Revelations, iii. 20. 12mo. 1687
3—A Brief Account of the first rise of the name Protestant. 4to. London, 1688
4—Exhortation to Charity. A Sermon on Romans viii. 18. 4to. 1689
5—A Second Examination of Dr. Comber's Scholastical History of Liturgies. 4to. London, 1691
6—Man's Great Duty, or a Discourse of the care every man should take to make sure of his Soul's Salvation. 12mo. London, 1693
7—A Sermon on Phillippians, iii. 8. 8vo. 1697
8—Observations on the most considerable Objections which have been made to Mr Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding. 8vo. London, 1699
9—A Discourse concerning the Resurrection of the Same Body, with Letters concerning the Immortality of the Soul; of created thinking Substances, and Remarks on Mr Norris's Ideal World. 8vo. London, 1705
10—Sundry Tracts in Vindication of Mr Locke's Reasonableness of Christianity. 8vo. London, 1706
11—A Sermon on Psalm cxxxvi. 23. 8vo. 1715
12—A Sermon on Deut. xxxiii. 29. 1716
13—An Help in Devotion; more especially in the Sacred Work of Retirement and Employment in the Closet; being the New Testament considered, with a view to what every chapter may furnish as proper to assist Christians in their Daily Devotions. 1736
14—The Same, Second Edition. 8vo. 1801

BOLTON, JOHN, a Quaker residing in London, and who died there in 1679, aged 80 years. He wrote several small things in defence of the Friends' religion, one of which was a reply to Nathaniel Smith, of Cheshire (which see):
1—A Justification of the Righteous Judgement of God on Nathaniel Smith, who was a shoemaker; who, being ashamed of his own Trade, styles himself in his Book, Student in Physick, whose lying mouth God hath set a stop to. Given forth by one who loves the Truth. John Bolton. 4to. 1669

BOOTH, GEORGE, was born at Tintwistle, in Cheshire, in 1806. About 1830 he came to Manchester and entered the service of Mr John Rylands, but left to join his brother, Mr Hugh Booth, as Manchester warehousemen in High-street. In 1874 he retired from business, devoting almost the whole of his time to the service of the public until his death, which took place July 2, 1886. Mr Booth was a magistrate and alderman in the Manchester City Council. His favourite department in the council was the waterworks, and from his early connections with the Woodhead valley came to look upon the waterworks as peculiarly his own. A tall column—the chimney of a submerged mill—springing from one of the reservoirs, is called "Booth's Obelisk" after Alderman Booth. In 1870 he published a description in doggerel verse of the Woodhead waterworks. Mr Booth's contributions to prose literature consisted of several pamphlets on Disestablishment and other subjects.
1—A Description of the Manchester Waterworks, January 18, 1170. 12 mo. pp 16. Manchester 1870
2—The same, second edition, with the addition of some occasional verses was printed in 1878.

BOOTH, GEORGE, son of Sir John Booth, of Dunham Massey, was born there in 1635. He was educated for the law, and for many years filled the office of Prothonotary of Chester. He died in 1719. He is known as the author of the following works, respecting the first of which Anthony, the American writer, says:—"We are indebted to him [Booth] for the preservation of a multitude of particulars, which but for him we never should have known." Respecting the same work [Diodorus], Clarke says:—"This translation, which is now very scarce, is in high reputation for its general correctness." Criticising Booth's work on Real Actions, Marvin, in his *Legal Bibliography*, describes it as "An imperfect and unsatisfactory book but for want of a better treatise upon the subject 'is even cited as an authoritative compilation.'"
1—The Historical Library of Diodorus the Sicilian translated into English. Folio. 17[illegible]
2—The Nature and Practice of Real Actions in the Writs and Process, both original and judicial, together with some Records in the Court, before the Justice of the County Palatine of Chester proving the Antiquity of the Jurisdiction of the Court, and of some Families. Folio. London, 17[illegible]
3—The same, second Edition. 17[illegible]

4—The same, Second Edition corrected, with the Notes of the late George Hill, serjeant-at-law. 8vo. 1811

BOOTH, GEORGE, Lord Delamere, was the second son of William Booth and grandson of the first Sir George Booth, of Dunham Massey, whose heir he was. He was born November 15, 1622, at Dunham Massey, and was destined to play a very active part in the civil war. He was first on the side of the Parliament, but becoming dissatisfied with the Commonwealth he headed the Cheshire rising of 1659, which was but the prelude to the Restoration of Charles II. in the following year. For this he was created Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey at the coronation, the patent bearing date April 20, 1661. He sat as representative of the county in the Long Parliament, after the displacing of one of the other members, and was thrice returned member for the same during the usurpation in 1654, 1656 and 1660. By a commission sent to him from the King at Brussels, 1659, he was constituted commander of the King's forces in Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales. On August 19, in that year, he met the Parliament forces at Winnington-bridge, near Nantwich, and commanded by Lambert. Here the Royalists were utterly routed and Sir George Booth taken prisoner. After the battle he attempted to effect his escape in female attire (see works), but being discovered and taken at Newport Pagnell, was committed to the Tower. He was afterwards liberated, and was restored, in February, 1659-60, to his seat in Parliament, and had shortly after the happiness of being the first of the twelve members elected to carry to King Charles II. the answer of the House to his Majesty's letter. In the same year the sum of £20,000 was on the point of being voted to him as a reward for his eminent services and great sufferings, when he himself in his place in the House, requested that his reward might not be more than half the amount, which was accordingly granted by the Commons, August 2, and confirmed by the Lords the following day. As a further reward from the Crown, he had the barony of Delamere of Dunham Massey conferred upon him, and had liberty to propose six gentlemen to receive the honour of knighthood, and two for the dignity of baronet. "After this," according to Collins, "not being studious to please the Court in those measures that were taken in some part of that reign," both he and his family were soon afterwards disregarded by the King, and illused by his successor James II. He died at Dunham Massey, August 8, and was buried at Bowdon, September 9, 1684, aged 62 years. Among the collection of tracts in the British Museum will be found the following relating to Sir George Booth. An immense variety of occasional notices of Sir George Booth will be found in the other pamphlets and weekly journals in the same collection:

1—Instructions agreed upon by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for Sir William Brereton, barronet, one of the members of the House of Commons, and for Sir George Booth Knight and Barronet and the rest of the Deputie Lieutenants of the Citie and Countie of Chester. 4to. 1642

2—A Declaration of Sir George Booth at the last general rendezvous, on Tuesday last, near the City of Chester. 4to. 1659

3—Sir George Booth's Letter of the 2d of August, 1659, Shewing the Reasons of his present engagement. 4to. 1656

4—A Dialogue between Sir George Booth and Sir John Presbyter. 4to. London, 1659

5—A True Narrative of the manner of the taking of Sir George Booth, on Tuesday night last, etc., likewise the Parliamentary Resolve, touching the said Sir George; also his examination in the Tower. 4to. London, 1659

6—A Plea for Sir George Booth and the Cheshire Gentlemen, signed W. P[rynne].

7—A letter from Sir George Booth to a Friend of his, showing the reasons of his present Engagement in defence of his Country's Libertie. Chester, August 2. 1659

8—An Express from the Knights and Gentlemen now engaged with Sir George Booth. Manchester, August 9. 1659

9—One and Twentie Cheshire Queries, &c. 4to. 1659

10—A Bloudy Fight between the Parliament's Forces and Sir George Booth's, on Priest Moor, near Red Hill Castle, in the county of Salop. 1659

11—The certainty of Salvation, Funeral Sermon by Z. Cawdrey (which see).

BOOTH, GEORGE, second Earl of Warrington, was second son and heir of the next mentioned Henry, Earl of Warrington, and was born at Mere Hall, Cheshire, May 2, 1675. He died August 2, 1758, and was buried at Bowdon, leaving one daughter, Mary, who married, n May, 1736, Harry Grey, fourth Earl of Stamford. George Booth published the two following works, the first anonymously:

1—Considerations upon the Institution of Marriage. By a gentleman. London, 1739

2—A Letter to the Writer of the "Present State of the Republic of Letters," vindicating Henry, Earl of Warrington, from some reflections in Burnet's "History of His own Time." 1734

BOOTH, HENRY, first Earl of Warrington and Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey, and father of the last-named George Booth, was born at Dunham in 1651, being the second son and heir of George Booth, first Lord Delamere. He was elected M.P. for the county of Chester during the lifetime of his father, in the Parliaments of 1678, 1679 and 1679, 1681, and was ap-

pointed custos rotulorum of the county of Chester on the resignation of his father in 1673. He was distinguished in an early period of his parliamentary career by his ardent affection for the liberties of his country and the Protestant establishment, and was active in promoting the bill for the exclusion of the Catholic Duke of York, in other exertions to secure the purity of Parliaments, in instituting inquiry into the corruption of the judges, and in recommending the punishment of such as might be found guilty. For this he was put out of commission of the peace, deprived of his office of custos rotulorum, and after his accession to his father's title was thrice committed to the Tower. On his third commitment the House of Lords interfered, on his remonstrance, by demanding from the Sovereign why he was absent from attendance the House. Then Lord Delamere was brought to trial before a select number of peers, Jeffries, his personal enemy, and a judge who had been assailed by him in Parliament, being appointed high steward in the court. He was at once acquitted, as Burnett says, "to the great joy of the whole town." After this Lord Delamere lived in retirement at Dunham until the arrival of the Prince of Orange, when he raised a considerable body of men in Cheshire and Lancashire and joined the Prince in December, 1688. Shortly after the accession of William III (April 12, 1689). Lord Delamere was constituted lord lieutenant of the city and county of Chester, and on July 8, in the same year custos rotulorum of the county, and made a privy counsellor, which offices he held for life. He was also made chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, April 9, 1689, which last offices he held for a year only. He was created Earl of Warrington April 17, 1690, with a pension of £2000 a year. (*Ormerod* i., 532.) He is described as being a man of strict piety, of great worth, honour, and humanity, his death taking place in London, January 2, 1693-4, at the age of 42. He was interred at Bowdon. His published works are:

1—Speech of Henry Booth, spoken in Chester, March 2, 1680-1, at his being elected one of the Knights of the Shire of that county. Folio. London, 1681

2—The Proceedings upon the Bayling of Lords Brandon, Gerard [Earl of Macclesfield], and Henry Booth. Folio. 1683

3—The Tryal of Henry, Baron Delamere, for High Treason, January 14, 1685. Folio. London, 1686

4—The Late Lord Russell's Case, with Observations upon it. Folio. London, 1689

5—The Speech of Henry, Earl of Warrington, to the Grand Jury at Chester, April 13, 1692. 4to. London, 1692

6—The Charge of Henry, Earl of Warrington, to the Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions held for the County of Chester, October 11, 1692. 4to. London, 1693

7—The Charge of Henry, Earl of Warrington, to the Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions held for the County of Chester, April 25, 1693. 4to. London, 1694

8—The Works of Henry, late Lord Delamere, containing his advice to his children, with discourses on the affairs of the two last reigns: Never before printed. 8vo. London, 1694

8—A Collection of Speeches of Henry, late Earl of Warrington. 4to. London, 1694

BORLASE, EDMUND, a surgeon, who died in 1682. He was son of Sir John Borlase, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, and practised physic with great reputation and success at Chester. He wrote:

1—Lathom Spaw in Lancashire, with some remarkable cases and cures effected by it. 8vo. pp 72. London, 167[illegible]

2—The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England;...a Brief Account of the Rebellion in 1641. 8vo. pp. 284. London, 1675

3—The History of the Execrable Irish Rebellion, traced from many preceding acts to the grand eruption in 1641, and thence pursued to the Act of Settlement, 1662. Folio. 1680

4—Brief Reflections on the Earl of Castlehaven's Memoirs. London, 1681

BOSTOCK, JAMES, M.A., was incumbent of Wincle, near Macclesfield, from 1832 to 1872. Whilst there he published the following, being a sermon preached at Wincle in 1854:

1—Thanksgiving for the Harvest. 8vo. pp. 12. Macclesfield: Swinnerton and Brown.

BOSTOCK, LAWRENCE, was born at Bostock, in Cheshire, and was one of the earliest writers upon the antiquities of his native city. His handiwork is contained in a folio MS. and is made up of articles upon descents, pedigrees, notes of families, and a visitation of churches. According to *Ormerod* (i—xxxix) he was also author of a poem of some merit on the subject of the Norman Earldom. His collections are preserved in the Harleian Collection 139.

BOWDEN, JOHN, was a native of Chester, being born there in 1747. He subsequently followed the trade of a stonemason at Macclesfield, during which time he made a collection of epitaphs. These he embodied in the last named of the following works attributed to his pen:

1—A Poem on the Explosion at a Puppet Show at Chester. 1772

2—The Epitaph Writer. Consisting of Original Epitaphs arranged on a New Plan, to which is prefixed an Essay on Epitaph Writing. 12mo. pp. xxii. 160. Chester, 1[illegible]

BOWER, GEORGE WHITEHEAD. First vicar of

St. Mary's, Newton Moor, Hyde. Presented October 13, 1839. Sometime curate of Ormskirk and Ashton-under-Lyne. He died in 1873, having published:

1—Sermons. 1836
2—An Address to Adult Persons desirous of being baptised.
3—A Tract on Confirmation.
4—Rules and Order of Instruction for a National Sunday School.
5—An Address chiefly Directed to those who occupy Influential Stations in Life.

BOYDELL, JOHN, incumbent of St. Oswald's, Ashbourn, at the commencement of the eighteenth century. He wrote:

1—The River of Justice Navigable. Being an assize sermon preached at Chester Cathedral in 1707.
2—The Church Organ; or, a Vindication of the Grave and Solemn Musick in Divine Service, in a Discourse [on Ps. cl. 4] at the opening of the new organ erected in St. Oswald's, Ashbourn. London, 1727

BRACKENBURY, THOMAS. Author of:

1—The Labour of Love; Scriptural Holiness and Efficient Work. 16mo. London, 1772
2—The Explosion. Being a Poem descriptive of an Explosion in Chester in 1772. 1772
3—Sententia. A Poem.

BRADBURN, R. A native of Chester, who wrote:

1—A Search after Truth. 8vo. 1808
2—Poems, Moral and Historical. 12mo. pp. 46. Chester, 1819

BRADSHAW, HENRY, an early English poet who died in 1513, entered whilst a boy into the Benedictine Monastery of St. Werberg, Chester, his native city. He studied at Gloucester, now Worcester College, Oxford, and after a course of theology he returned to his cell at Chester, and in his elder years wrote De Antiquitate and Magnificentia Urbis Cestriæ; Chronicon, etc, so necessary, even to the most devout, is regular labour. He is best known as the translator, *ante* 1500, of the Life of Saint Werberg, in criticising which Dibdin says "that his name will stand among the foremost in the list of those of the period wherein he wrote." Both his works are now very rare, and realise high prices, perhaps as much on account of the printer as the author. See an interesting account of him in Dibdin's *Typog. Antiq.*, vol. ii., 491. See also Wood's *Athen Oxon.* by Bliss, i, 13-19; Savage's *Librarian*, ii., 75-79; Herbert's *Typog. Antig.*; Warton's *History of English Poetry*; Allibone's *Dict. Brit. and Amer. Authors*, i, 236.

1—The Holy Lyfe and History of Saynt Werburge, very fruitfull for all Christen People to rede. In Black Letter, without pagination, 4to. Imprinted by Richard Pynson. 1521
2—The same, edited for Chetham Society, by E Hawkins, and being vol. xv., 4to. 1843
3—Lyfe of Saynt Radegunde. 4to. Imprinted by Richard Pynson.
4—A Treatise, de Antiquitate et Magnificentia Urbis Cestriæ.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, was the son of Henry Bradshaw and Catherine, his wife, of Marple Hall, near Stockport. It is said by some that the subject of this sketch was born at Marple, whilst others assert that Wyberslegh Hall was the scene of that event. Both estates belonged to Henry Bradshaw, grandfather of the judge. When Judge Bradshaw's father and mother were married Wyberslegh Hall was given them as a residence, and it was not until the death of the elder Henry Bradshaw, in January 1619-20 at which time John Bradshaw was 18 years old, that Henry Bradshaw removed to Marple. His baptism is thus recorded in the Stockport Parish Registers:

1603.—December. John, the sonne of Henrye Bradshaw of Marple, was baptised the 10th. *traster.*

The last word is written in a different hand to the entry, and is supposed to have been added thereto by some ardent Royalist of later times. Respecting John Bradshaw and the two brothers who survived, they are best remembered by the following verse made in the judge's name, and which, if true, is a remarkable instance of prevision:

> My brother *Henry* must heir the land;
> My brother *Frank* must be at his command:
> Whilst I, poor *Jack*, shall do that,
> Which all the world will wonder at.

John Bradshaw was educated first at Stockport Grammar School, then at Bunbury, and at Middleton, to all of which he bequeathed large sums for their endowment. Designed for the law, he was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, April 23, 1627, and to the bench of that society June 23, 1645, when he was appointed judge of the Sheriff's Court, London. It is thought he acted for some years as a provincial counsel, as he at one time lived at Congleton and served the office of mayor there in 1637, and was afterwards high steward. He was appointed Chief Justice of Chester in March, 1647, and at the great move in the legal offices shortly before the trial of Charles I., he was made Serjeant (October 12, 1648). Shortly afterwards he was promoted to the rank of Commissioner in the New High Court of Justice, and on January 10, 1649, was further dignified with the title of Lord President. The King's trial began on January 20, 1649, and Clarendon (vi., 218) says that "he administered the office with all the pride, impudence, and superciliousness imaginable." But then Lord Clarendon, also a Cheshire man, was a most zealous adherent to the King's cause. It is also noteworthy that Bradshaw was the first to sign the warrant for the King's execution. A friend to pure

Democracy he strenuously opposed the efforts of Cromwell to engross all the powers of State into his own hands, and eagerly thwarted his measures. In Cromwell's Parliament of 1654 he was returned one of the four members for his native county, but on account of his continued opposition to the schemes of the Protector, Cromwell caused him to be defeated at subsequent elections. Foss states that Cromwell declined to create him a peer on account of the distaste that existed between them. On the death of Cromwell, Bradshaw, in the new Commonwealth Parliament of 1659, became Commissioner of the Great Seal, but in a few weeks he had the mortification of seeing the supreme power in the hands of the military. He only survived the scene a short time, dying at the Deanery, Westminster, October 31, 1659. He was interred with great pomp in Westminster Abbey, his funeral sermon being preached by John Rowe. On the restoration of Charles II. his body, and those of Cromwell and Ireton, were (January 30, 1660-1) disinterred, and, with every mark of obloquy, were dragged on sledges to Tyburn, where they were gibbetted, then beheaded, their bodies thrown in a hole under the gallows, and their heads exposed on Westminster Abbey. Although unknown as an author, the part he took in the stirring events of his time caused him to be a mark for generations of zealous Royalists, and the above brief sketch may help to explain the motives of the writers of the following:

1—Reason against Treason; or a Bone for Bradshaw to picke. 4to. London, 1649

2—The President of Presidents, or an Elegy on the Death of John Bradshaw. Folio. London, 1659

3—The Lamentation of a Sinner; or Bradshaw's horrid farewell, together with his last will and testament. 4to. London, 1659

4—The Arraignment of the Divel, for Stealing Away President Bradshaw. Folio. London, 1659

5—Bradshaw's Ghost: Being a Dialogue between the said Ghost and an Apparition of the Late King Charles. 4to. London, 1659

6—Bradshaw's Ghost: A poem or a dialogue between John Bradshaw, Ferryman, Charon, Oliver Cromwell, F. Ravilliack, and Ignatius Loyola. 1660

7—A True Relation of the Proceedings, Examination, Tryal, and Horrid Murder of Col. E. Andrewe by J. Bradshaw, President of the Pretended High Court of Justice. 4to. London, 1660

8—The Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, H. Irelon, and John Bradshaw, intended to have been spoken at their execution at Tyburne, etc. 4to. 1660

9—A Satyr (in verse) against loyalty, supposed to be spoken by Bradshaw's ghost. 4to. 1704

10—The Impudent Babbler Baffled; or the Falsity of that assertion uttered by Bradshaw in Cromwell's new-erected slaughterhouse, namely, that Charles I. was no hereditary, but an elective king, detected and confuted. 4to. London, 1705

BRADSHAW, JOHN, a gentleman of Manchester, who prepared for the press the works of the late Mr John Thorp, a native of Wilmslow, and a member of the Society of Friends, under the following title:

1—Letters of John Thorp. To which is prefixed a Memoir by J. Bradshaw, 8vo. 1820

A Bookwor m

Replies.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT.

Allow me to correct a slight inaccuracy appearing in Cheshire Notes and Queries in the account of the subject proposed to be illustrated by a mural painting at the Manchester Town Hall. The following extract from Byron's pocket-book explains the incident referred to:—

"Xmas, 1750. The singing men and boys, with Mr Wainwright, came here and sang "Christians awake."

From this it would appear that the hymn was sung on this occasion at the author's house in Fennel-street—not at the cathedral.

In connection with the above may I mention that there is to be seen at the Park Museum in your town a well-preserved copy of John Wainwright's "Psalm Tune," &c., containing the setting (unnamed) of "Christians awake," now so well known by the name of "Stockport." The date of publication of this somewhat rare work is shown in the following advertisement to be found in *The Manchester Mercury and Harrop's General Advertiser* for Tuesday, 21st October 1766:—

This day is published, price Six Shillings, a Collection of Psalm Tunes, Anthems, Hymns, and Chants, for one, two, three, and four voices; composed by Mr John Wainwright, organist of the Collegiate Church at Manchester. The above work doth contain 70 pages, in large quarto, neatly engraved and printed on a good paper. Printed for the author, and sold by him, and by Messrs Newton, Clarke and Harrop, booksellers, in Manchester; Mr T. Clarkson and Mr James Lucas in Stockport; Mr Robert Hutchinson, in Bury; Mr Gore, bookseller, in Liverpool; and at all the music shops and booksellers' in the country.

It would seem, however, that the tune under notice had been published some six years previously, in "A Collection of Tunes, &c., by C. Ashworth; London: J. Buckland" (1st edition probably about 1760), being there set to the old 50th Psalm and named "Mottram." The name "Stockport" is first found in connection with the tune in Harrison's Psalmody, 1784.

In conclusion may I ask if any of your readers can favour me with the name of Wainwright's birthplace or his age at death?—Yours, &c.,

JAS. B. SHAW.

Holly Bank, Corabrook, Manchester, 7th Feb., 1887.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887.

Notes.

STOCKPORT PARISH REGISTERS.

XIX.

JANUARY, 1598.

BAPTISED

7.—Priscilla daughter of John Arderne of Werneth.
12.—Robte sonne of Robte Higham of Romiley.
21.—Ales daughter of Richard Brooke of Redich.
26.—ELLEN THE DAUGHTER OF RAPH ARDERNE OF BREDBURIE GENT WAS BAPTISED THE 26TH.
26.—Ellen daughter of Henry Partington of Heaton.

BURIED.

3.—Ottywell Hulme of Redich.
3.—Thomas Arderne of Denton.
5.—RICHARD NEWALL OF STOCKPORT THE OULD COOKE WAS BURIED THE 5TH.
7.—Raphe sonne of Thomas Goddard of Marple.
9.—The wyfe of John Shuttleworth of Bryanington.
24.—Edmund Lacie of Marple.
26.—The wyfe of Henry Hyde of Denton.
30.—The wyfe of John Hibbert of Northbury.

FEBRUARIE, 1598.

BAPTISED.

2.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Lane of Redich.
2.—Thomas sonne of Carlyle Cheetham of Bredburie
4.—ELLENORE THE DAUGHTER OF THOMAS SIMKIN CLERK OF STOCKPORT WAS BORNE THE LAST DAY OF JANUARIE AND BAPTISED THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1598.
9.—Ales daughter of James Chorlton of Stock.
11.—Willm sonne of John Wakefeild of Heyviley.
18.—Dorothy daughter of John Shirte of Stockp *als* Gregge.

MARRIED.

2.—Raphe Daniell and Anne Rowbothom.
4.—John Shuttleworth and Ales Lyngard.
5.—John Booth and Ales Bennetson.
11.—Hughe Swyndells and Elizabeth Bennetson.

BURIED.

2.—An infante of Raphe Brooke of Heaton.
2.—Robte sonne of Reiginold Goddard of Hyde.
3.—Robte Ridgeway of Offerton.
7.—Ales daughter of Willm Kenion a glasse man.
10.—Elizabeth Hunte of Stock wydow.
15.—The wyfe of George Gee of Werneth.
16.—An infante of George Warburtons of Dunham.
18.—John fflodders of Northbury.
20.—John sonne of Miles Arderne of Haughton.
20.—Richard sonne of Raphe Smith of Bramhall.
20.—The wyfe of John Hall of Heaton.
24.—Margery daughter of John Bolande of Stock.
26.—The wyfe of John Hall of Bramhall carpenter.
27.—John Walker of Hyde.

MARCH, 1598.

BAPTISED.

9.—A chyld of Thomas Cheethams of Bredbury named Willm.
11.—JOHN THE SONNE OF EDWARD VAUDREY OF THE PARISH OF BODEN GENT. BAPTIZED 11TH.
11.—John sonne of John Johnson of Stockport coverlett weaver.

BURIED.

2.—Rondull Darbyshire of Stockp.
3.—The wyfe of Willm Henshaw of Bredbury.
12.—Edward sonne of George Syddall of the parish of Manchester.
13.—ffelicia daughter of Laurence Warren of Offerton
16.—JOHN THE SONNE OF EDWARD VAUDREY OF THE PARISH OF BODEN WAS BURIED THE 16TH.
27.—Willm sonne of Thomas Cheethams of Bredbury

MARCH, 1599.

BAPTISED.

30.—Robte sonne of George Potter of Stockp shomaker

BURIED.

31.—Willm Nicholson of Heaton.

APRIL, 1599.

BAPTISED.

6.—Margret daughter of Ottywell Higgenbothom of Marple.
9.—Sara daughter of John Cooke of Stock.
15.—Annle daughter of Peter Hey of Stock.
22.—Arthur sonne of James Drinkwater of Stock.
29.—Robte sonne of John Hobson of Levensam.
29.—Izaak sonne of Willm Taylor of Chourton.
29.—John sonne of John Mosse of Stock.

BURIED.

2.—Willm sonne of Willm Fletcher of Stockp.
3.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Kennion of Stockp.
15.—George sonne of George Bramhall of Stockp.
19.—Joan daughter of Joan Brooke of Heaton.

MAY, 1599.

BAPTISED.

4.—Ales daughter of Robte Hulme of Heaton
4.—Richard sonne of Willm Hudson of Brynnington.
6.—Robte sonne of John Bakester of Brynnington.
13.—WILLIAM SONNE OF WILLIAM DAUENPORT OF THE GOYT GENT WAS BAPTISED THE 13TH.

18.—Lambert sonne of Robte Hudson of Heaton.
18.—Joan daughter of Nicholas Hulme of Redich.
20.—Mary daughter of John Leigh of Woodley in Bredbury.
20.—George sonne of Raffe Brookshaw of Bredbury.
20.—Alexander sonne of John Boothe of Redich.
25.—Raphe sonne of Raphe Taylor of Bredbury.
25.—George sonne of George Elcock of Stock junior.

BURIED.

20.—A pore chyld of Hughe Wowens.
26.—Roger Johnson of Stockp *als* Beacom.
31.—Mary the daughter of John Frodsham gent.

JUNE, 1599.

BAPTISED.

3.—Ales daughter of Thomas Garnet of Stockp.
10.—Elizabeth daughter of Miles Herod of Stock.
17.—Anne daughter of Thomas Johnson of Bredburie.
17.—John sonne of John Gee of Werneth.
29.—Ellen daughter of Olliver Dodge of Stock.

MARRIED.

10.—Edward Greave and Elizabeth Hall.

BURIED.

2.—Robte Shaw of the More Syde within the bounds of Stockp.
4.—Ellen daughter of Reginold Kelsall of Echulls.
6.—Elizabeth Penkerton servante to Ottywell Dodge of Stockport.
11.—The wyfe of George Spooner of Hyde.
14.—Jane Johnes of Redich wydow.
15.—Elizabeth daughter of Ottywell Higgenbothoms.
16.—George sonne of Raphe Brookshaws of Bredbury.
22.—Joan daughter of Henry Walker of Hyde.
23.—Alex sonne of Christopher Piggott of Stockp.
24.—Sara daughter of John Cooke of Stockp.

JULY, 1599.

BAPTISED.

8.—Willm and Cicelie sonne and daughter of Thomas Spooner of Bredbury a collier.
8.—Margret daughter of John Nicholson of Redich.
13.—Mary daughter of Willm Halls of Hyde.
15.—PETER THE SONNE OF FRAUNCIS GOAR OF THE COUNTIE OF DARBIE GENT BAPTIZED THE 15TH.
22.—Willm sonne of Robte Thomlinson of Hyde.

MARRIED.

15.—Richard Bramhall and Ales Wharnebey.
22.—John Lythgoe and Elizabeth Thorniley.
23.—Willm Hudson and Elizabeth Nicholson.
23.—Roger Orme and Margery Crosley.

BURIED.

4.—Margery Bradley of Redich.
6.—The wyfe of Robte Bordeman of Redich.
16.—Joan Henshaw of Bramhall.
16.—Willm sonne of Thomas Spooner of Bredbury a collier.
17.—George Arderne of Stock.
25.—Cycely daughter of Thomas Spooner of Bredbury.
28.—Edmund sonne of John Carvers *als* Ashton of Manchester.
30.—Willm sonne of Willm Thorpe of Bramhall.
31.—Richard soane of Willm Hudson of Brynnington.

AUGUST, 1599.

BAPTISED.

10.—John sonne of Thomas Cheetham of Bredbury.
17.—HANNA THE DAUGHTER OF RICHARD HILTON OF FARNEWORTH GENT BAPTIZED THE 17TH.
17.—Robte sonne of Willm Thorniley of the Holehouse.
19.—Anthony sonne of Nicholas Elcock of Stockp.
19.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Bordman of Stock.
19.—Raphe sonne of Raphe Poynter of Stockp.

MARRIED.

3.—Roger Boeth and Katherne Nicholson.
13.—Richard Hurst and Ellen Downes.
26.—Thomas Gee and Elizabeth Mellor.

BURIED.

5.—The wyfe of John Pycroft of Offerton.
7.—Gervis Ashton a soldyer.
17.—James Douglas of Bredbury.
17.—The wyfe of Robte Higham of Romiley.
24.—Margery Bowerhouse of Heaton wydow.
26.—Robte Wharneby of Offerton.
31.—EDWARD THE SONNE OF WILLIAM DAUENPORT OF THE GOIT GENT WAS BURIED THE 31TH.
31.—Ales daughter of John Grantham of Stockp shomaker.

SEPTEMBER, 1599.

BAPTISED.

9.—Margery daughter of Tho Taylor of Levensam.
14.—Henry sonne of George Whyteley of Stockp.
16.—Ales daughter of Peter Rowbothom of Marpla.
16.—Henry sonne of James Smith of Stockp.
28.—George sonne of Lawrence Rowbothom of Offerton.
28.—Ellen daughter of Willm Taylor of Bredbury.
30.—Margrett daughter of Thomas Collier of Bredbury.

BURIED.

30.—The wyfe of John Hamson of Stockp.

OCTOBER, 1599.

BAPTISED.

5.—Edward sonne of Roger Boothes of Romiley.
7.—Willm sonne of Alexander Newton of Stockp.
13.—Katherne daughter of John Burdsell of Marpla.
19.—George sonne of Ottywell Higgenbothom of Marpla.
28.—Katherne daughter of Thomas Kennion.

MARRIED.

7.—Henry Shepley and Joan Shepley.
18.—John Kelsall and Jane Hurst.
21.—Raffe Smith and Joan Holte.
28.—Edward Bayly and Anne Bennetson.
29.—Henry Collier and Ales ffloddera.
29.—Willm Browne and Elizabeth Browne.
30.—WILLIAM THE SONNE OF WILLIAM DAUEMPORT OF BRAMHALL ESQUIER AND FRAUNCIS THE DAUGHTER OF THOMAS WILBRAM OF WOODHEY ESQUIER WERE MARRIED AT BRAMHALL THE 30TH.

The William Davenport whose marriage is here given was the eldest son of Sir William Davenport, Knt., of Bramhall, by Dorothy, daughter of John Warren, Esquire, of Poynton, and was nephew of Sir Humphrey Davenport, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. His baptism is the first entry in the Stockport Parish Register, on March 25, 1584, according to which he would be fifteen years of age at the time of his marriage. We are not told how soon he commenced houses keeping, but he is described as living at Mile End Hall, near Stockport, from 1613 to 1617, his father being at this time the occupant of Bramhall Hall. William Davenport was twice married, his first wife being the above-named Frances, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham, Esquire, of Woodhey. She was about three years younger than her husband, being in her twelfth year at the time of her marriage. She became the mother of four sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom was baptised at Stockport February 3, 1610-11. For his second wife William Davenport married at Stockport, September 27, 1627, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Legh, Esquire, of Adlington, and widow of Henry Arderne Esquire, of Harden. On the same day was celebrated the marriage of William Davenport's eldest son William (baptised February 3, 1610-11) to Frances, youngest daughter of the above Margaret and Henry Arderne. (*Earwaker* i., 437.)

BURIED.

7.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Bordman of Stockp
10.—Gefferne Ashton of Romiley.
10.—Edward sonne of Roger Boothes of Romiley.
14.—The wyfe of Thomas Hamson of Redich.
16.—An infante of John Hydes of Torkinton.
21.—Elizabeth daughter of Alex Mosse of Stockp.
22.—James Cowper of Northbury.
24.—Nicholas Taylor of Stockp.
24.—An infante of Richard Syddalls of Bramhall.
29.—THE WYFE OF RAPHE WINNINGTON OF OFFERTON GENT WAS BURIED THE 29TH.

Anne, wife of Ralph Winnington, was the daughter of George Boden or Bowden, of Bowden, gent., in the county of Derby. She was the mother of Anne and Catherine Winnington, the two co-heiresses who were the last to bear the name of Winnington, and who married respectively Lawrence Wright and Henry Bradshaw, already recorded.

NOUEMBER, 1599.

BAPTISED.

2.—GILBERT THE SONNE OF RICHARD GERRARD PARSON OF STOCKPORT WAS BAPTIZED THE 2TH.
4.—Margery daughter of Paule Nicholson of Redich.
9.—ANNE THE DAUGHTER OF HENRY BRADSHAW OF MARPLE WAS BAPTIZED THE 9TH.
12.—Margret daughter of Roger Orme of Stockport.
16.—Robte sonne of Robte Smith of Northburie.
16.—Humffrey sonne of Humffrey Page of Stockport.
17.—Robte sonne of Thomas Swyndells of Romiley.
25.—Margret daughter of Alex Slade milliner at Cheadle.
30.—ELIZABETH THE DAUGHTER OF ROBERT LOKENFIELD OF PORTWOOD ESQUIER WAS BAPTIZED THE 30TH.
30.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Dickson of Stockport.
30.—Raphe sonne of Alex Smith of Stockp.

MARRIED.

12.—Raphe Roson and Ellen Cloughe.
17.—Raphe Baylye and Joan Swyndells.
25.—George ffoden and Dorothy Seele.

BURIED.

1.—The wyfe of George Brookshaw of Stockport.
4.—George sonne of Ottywell Biggenbothom of Marple.
7.—Lambert sonne of Robte Hudson of Heaton.
12.—John Small of the parish of Cheadle.
18.—An infant of John Redfords of Stockp.
19.—PHILLIPP THE SONNE OF RICHARD GERARD PARSON OF STOCKPORT WAS BURIED THE 19TH.
23.—Roger Wood of Marple.

DECEMBER, 1599.

BAPTIZED.

9.—Robte sonne of Edmund Kershawes of Werneth.
10.—Thomas sonne of Willm Nicholson of Stockport.
14.—KATHERN THE DAUGHTER OF LAWRENCE WRIGHT OF OFFERTON WAS BAPTISED 14TH.

MARRIED.

9.—Richard Haslegreave and Elizabeth Haworth.
10.—Ottywell Heggenbothom and Cycely Ecrod.

BURIED.

2.—Thomas Choonall of Bredbury.
5.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Hursts of Schulls.
9.—An infant of Robte Hulmes of the Hudashe in Heaton.
10.—The wyfe of Christopher Flcock, of Stockp.
16.—Margery daughter of Roger Norton of Stockp.
16.—Ollyor sonne of John Collier of the Buttres.

19.—Alex Newton of Stockport more syde.
21,—Elizabeth Bickerstaffe of Stockport.
22.—Margret Davenport of Bramhall.
24.—An infant of John Frodshaw of Northbury gent was buried the 24th.
25.—Raphe sonne of Alex Smith of Stockport.

JANUARY, 1599.

BAPTISED.

6.—Raphe sonne of James Burdsell of Stockport.
6.—Margery daughter of Thomas Hall of Redich.
14.—Guy sonne of Launcelot Sedden of Romiley.
18.—Arthur sonne of Edward Dooley of Northbury.
18.—Ellen daughter of Lawrence Browne of Romiley.
18.—John sonne of Richard Smith of Levensam.
20.—Ellen daughter of Raphe Allen of Stockport.
25.—Margret daughter of Raphe Ridge of Marple.

MARRIED.

15.—John Hall and Cycely Warren.
24.—Richard Glour *als* Johnson and Elizabeth Hunte.
28.—Thomas Hamson and Margret Beeley.

BURIED.

3.—The wyfe of John Didsbury of Bredbury.
13.—An infante of George Websters of Preston.
14.—Margret daughter of Alex Slade milner at Cheadle
20.—An infante of Ambrose Colliers of Barweek Hill.
25.—Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Dokenfield of Portwood Esquier was buried the 25th.
25.—Henry Broome of Levensam.

FEBRUARY, 1599.

BAPTISED.

2.—Robte sonne of John Shuttleworth of Brynnington.
8.—Robte sonne of Robte Higgenbothom of Marple.
15.—Margret daughter of Willm Pollerd of Stockport.
17.—Ellen daughter of Willm Bennetson of Beacom.
17.—George soane of Thomas Gee of Dukenfield.
24.—Ellen daughter of Reignold Gee, of Werneth.
24.—Ellen daughter of Richard Choonall of Barweek hill.
24.—John sonne of John Kelsalls of Alvenley.
25.—Elizabeth daughter of Henry Partington of Heaton Norrice.
29.—John sonne of John Walkers of Hyde.

MARRIED.

2.—Richard Hatton and Elizabeth Raborne.
4.—Willm Leadbeater and Elizabeth Thorpe.
4.—Lawrence Seele and Frauncs Hanley.

BURIED.

1.—John a frenchman dyed in Stockport and was buried.
7.—Reiginolde soane of Raphe Henshaws of Offerton

MARCH, 1599.

BAPTISED.

7.—John sonne of Willm Wynterbothom of Bredbury.
9.—Margret daughter of John Boland of Stockport.
16.—Willm sonne of Raphe Cleaton of Stockport greave.
16.—Ales daughter of Richard Smith of Nongreave.
21.—John sonne of Richard Hankenson of Stockport skinner.
23.—Edward sonne of John Cartwright of Stockport.
23.—Margret daughter of Willm ffletcher of Stockport.

BURIED.

2.—Margery Brookshaw of Bredbury.
11.—Robert Hulme of Hulme gent buried 11th.
11.—Bryan sonne of Henry Shaw of Hyde.
12.—Ales daughter of Thomas Hobson of Levensam.
14.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Burdsell of the Bridg end.
20.—Richard sonne of Raphe Cheetham of Bredbury.
23.—The wyfe of Raphe Brookshaw of Bredbury.

MARCH, 1600.

BAPTISED.

28.—Katherne daughter of John Bridge of Levensam.
30.—George sonne of Ranulph Hankenson of Stockport butcher.

BURIED.

26.—Blanch Newton of Stockporte.
30.—An infante of James Hardyes of Denton.

APRILL, 1600.

BAPTISED.

6.—Mary daughter of George Elliott of Marple.
13.—Elizabeth daughter of Edward Johnes of London ffeltmaker.
13.—Mary daughter of John Cooke of Stockport.
13.—Elizabeth daughter of John Oldham of Redich.
20.—John sonne of Richard Haslegreave.
25.—Edward the sonne of Edward Vaudrey of the Riddings gent was baptized the 25th.
27.—George sonne of John Bradley of Redich.

MARRIED.

21.—Humffrey Bower and Ellen Oldham.
24.—Willm Radcliffe and Cycelie Higgenbothom.

BURIED.

4.—Robert Downes of Stockport gent was buried the 4th.
6.—An infant of Raphe Brooks of Heaton.
10.—Willm sonne of Lawrence Hudson of Didsbury.
13.—Robte Bridge of the Shaw Heath.
14.—John sonne of John Bowerhouse of Stockp the younger.
17.—Thomas sonne of Willm Thorniley of Denton.
28.—Robte sonne of Thomas Shepleys of Hyde.
29.—Richard sonne of John Brownes Cooke at Bramhall.

MAY, 1600.

BAPTISED.

1.—Joan daughter of Raphe Low of Haughton.
30.—Willm sonne of Thomas Nicholson of Redich.

MARRIED.

4.—George Woodrove and Anne Goodyer.
12.—John Moore and Em Swyndells.
25.—Geffrey Cartwright and Katherne Rudson.

BURIED.

8.—Robte Lingard of Bredbury.
9.—Mary daughter of George Elliott of Marple.
9.—Katherne daughter of John Birch of Levensam.
9.—ANTHONY WATSON GEAT WAS BURIED THE 9TH.
1.—Avery Ridge of Marple.
4.—Elizabeth daughter of Edward Johnes of London hatimaker.

JUNE, 1600.

BAPTISED.

1.—ffraunces daughter of John Robynson of Brynnington.
8.—Rowland sonne of Ambrose Robynson of Stockport.
27.—John sonne of John Burges of Stockport.

MARRIED

2.—John Thorniley and Elizabeth Byron.
27.—Richard Eyes and Anne Johnson.
29.—Henry Smith and Elizabeth Waynewright.

BURIED.

2.—Edward Taylor of Stockp.
2.—The wyfe of Robte Knowles of Offerton.
3.—John Whittacres of Northbury.
15.—Henry Seele of Stockport.
17.—Edward Lysley drowned neare unto the Goyt was buried.
18.—Samson sonne of Richard Hall of Stockp carpenter being also drowned was buried.

JULYE, 1600.

BAPTISED.

6.—WILLIAM THE SONNE OF ALEXANDER ELCOCKE OF STOCKPORT GENT WAS BAPTIZED THE 6TH.
6.—John sonne of Thomas Hulme of Chourton.
20.—Dyonise daughter of John Warren of Stockport.
20.—Ellen daughter of Raphe Nicholson of Heaton.
20.—Ellen daughter of Raphe Oldham of Heaton.
20.—Robte sonne of John Gefferson late of Heaton.
27.—EDWARD THE SONNE OF MICHAELL HOLTE OF STOCKPORT WAS BAPTIZED THE 27TH.
27.—Elizabeth daughter of Alex Mosse of Stockport.
27.—Sara daughter of John Baguley of Redich.

MARRIED.

14.—Willm Thorniley and Elizabeth Booth.

BURIED.

4.—The wyfe of Thomas Oldham of the Woodende in Brynington.
13.—Raphe Marsland of Northbury.
18.—Hughe Booth of Marple.
19.—Izabell Ryle of Stockport.
25.—John sonne of Edward Brundrett of Echulls.
31.—The wyfe of Richard Shelmerden of Redich buried the last daye.
31.—Edward sonne of George Parcivall of the parish of Manchester buried the last daye.

AUGUST, 1600.

BAPTISED.

1.—John sonne of Henry Shepley of Hyde.
8.—Margrett daughter of Robte Gee of Werneth.
10.—Raphe sonne of John Grantham of Stockport shomaker.
10.—Ellis sonne of George Chorlton of Heaton.
15.—John sonne of John Christersen of Offerton.
17.—Sybill daughter of Robte Cook of Northbury.
24.—George sonne of Raphe Humston of Stockport more syde.
24.—Margrett daughter of Edmund Shaw of Northbury.
24.—Martha daughter of Ranulph Hulme of Offerton.

MARRIED.

3.—Raphe Collier and Katherne Thorniley.
10.—Willm Booth and Grace Maraland.

BURIED.

1.—The wyfe of Bobte Woode of the Churchgate in Stock
2.—An infante of Raphe Bartholomewes of Heaton.
7.—The wyfe of Thomas Tayler of Bramhall.
9.—An infante of John Bathes of Beacom.
20.—Henry Ashton of Hyde.
25.—The wyfe of Thomas Swyndells of Romiley wydow.
25.—Roger sonne of Thomas Greaves of Heaton.

SEPTEMBER, 1600.

BAPTISED.

12.—Willm sonne of Willm Rocrofte of Bramhall.
14.—John sonne of Peter Hey of Stockport.
14.—Susanna daughter of Robte Boothe of Redich.
19.—Robte sonne of Willm Hudson of Redich.
21.—Raphe and Margery children of Alexander Collier of the Yewtree.
21.—Elizabeth daughter of Randall Woode of Stockporte.
21.—Raphe sonne of Edmund Cock of Stockport.
26.—Elizabeth daughter of George Newton, of Stockport.
28.—Anne daughter of Robte Bordman of the Churchgate.

MARRIED.

8.—Robte Redich and Ellen Elcock.
22.—John Heywood and Anne Sharshawe.

BURIED.

13.—George Houlte of Stockporte.
19.—The wyfe of George Houlte of Stockport.
30.—George sonne of George Darbishire of Lancashire.

OCTOBER, 1600.

BAPTISED.

3.—Mary daughter of John Didsburie of Bredbury.
5.—John sonne of John Boothe of Rediche.
10.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Shelmrden of Levensam.
12.—Henrye sonne of Humffrey Davemporte of Bramhall.
12.—Anne daughter of Willm Bowker of Bramhall.
14.—Willm sonne of John Thornileys of the Baggbower in Hyde.
17.—Laurence sonne of Laurence Seele of Nongreave.
19.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Roson of Stockporte.
24.—Ottywell sonne of Robte Ridge of Romiley.

MARRIED.

9.—Edward Sharshaw and Margery Wyche.
21.—THOMAS MARBURY OF MARBURY ESQUIER AND FRANCIS THE DAUGHTER OF JOHN ARDERNE SONNE AND HEIR APPARAUNT VNTO RAPHE ARDERNE OF HAWARDEN ESQUIER WERE MARRIED AT HAWARDEN THE 21TH.

This was the second marriage of Thomas Marbury of Marbury, his first wife being Eleanor daughter of Peter Warburton of Arley, Esquire, and whose only daughter became the wife of Judge Bradshaw then of Congleton. Frances Arderne, his second wife, was the youngest daughter of John Arderne of Harden, her mother being Marie, daughter of Edward Holland of Denton co. Lanc. Frances Arderne died in 1634, and was buried at Great Budworth, November 1, leaving three sons, the youngest of whom became rector of Davenham.

BURIED.

3.—John sonne of Peter Hey of Stockporte.
15.—The wyfe of George Higgenbothom of Marple.
23.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Roson of Stockporte.

NOUEMBER, 1600.

BAPTISED.

2.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Bordmanns of Stock.
7.—Henry sonne of Ottywell Higgenbothom of Marple.
7.—Dorothy daughter of Godffrey Heron of Stockport.
14.—Phillippe sonne of Robte Brooke of Rediche.

MARRIED.

16.—George Sherman and Jane Daniell.
30.—John Cheetham and Margery Nicholson maried

BURIED.

16.—Willm Woode of Stockporte.
20.—Sibill Thorneburrow a pore woman borne in the citie of Chester was buried.

DECEMBER, 1600.

BAPTISED.

7.—LYDIA THE DAUGHTER OF ALEXANDER BOSWELL OF STOCKPORT GENT WAS BAPTISED THE 7TH.
7.—Margret daughter of Thomas Allicock of Stockport.
12.—Margret daughter of Raphe Smithe of Bramhall.
14.—Nathanaell sonne of Raphe Nicholson of Rediche
19.—Edmunde sonne of Willm Marsland of Wyrneth.
21.—George sonne of Henry Hulme of Stockport.
21.—Richard sonne of ffrauncs Hankenson of Stockport.
21.—Richard sonne of Laurence Davenport of Bramhall.
26.—Margret daughter of George Webster of Stockport.

MARRIED.

1.—Reiginolde Harrison and Ales Hall.
7.—Thomas Shrigley and Anne Ashtone.

BURIED.

5.—Edward Mosse *als* Tomlinson of Hyde had an infante buried.
10.—An infante of Willm Stansfeilds of Beacom.
14.—Robte sonne of Willm Hudson of Rediche.
20.—Richard Reynolds a Joyner.
28.—Marye daughter of John Didsburie of Bredbury.
31.—Oulde wydowe Bexweek of Stockport *als* Backstr was buried the last daye.

Didsbury. E. W. BULKELEY.

Replies.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT.

The following appeared in the "Local Notes and Queries" of the *Leeds Mercury* Supplement :—

The Wainwrights were a musical family, originally of Stockport. It is said that John Wainwright was organist of the Parish Church, and that on leaving Stockport he was succeeded by his daughter (?) Mary, wife of Charles Booth. The oldest musical member of the family seem to have been Samuel Wainwright, who was residing in the Churchgate, Stockport, in December, 1757; Richard Wainwright, of Manchester, "singing man," who died at the close of 1758; and John Wainwright, of whom the earliest account the editor has been able to find is that he resided at the Parsonage, Manchester, in 1757 (?), and played a solo on the violin at his benefit concert that year. He was elected organist and "singing man" at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, May 12th, 1767, succeeding in both offices Edward Betts (a somewhat noted man in his day, whose appointment dated June 8th, 1728, and and whose death took place April 18th, 1767.) He did not hold the situation long, as he died in January, 1768. He was the composer of the well-known tune to Dr Byrom's Christmas hymns, "Christians, Awake," and "God who in sundry times, in divers ways."

Knottingley. T. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

Notes.

LOCAL RAINFALL FOR 1886.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF RAIN FALLEN IN THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1886.
CUP GAUGE.

Where.	Elevation above ordnance datum Jan.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total in year.		Average.	
	Feet.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Years.	Inches.
Manchester, Piccadilly	194	23	4·18	11	0·73	14	2·07	12	1·75	20	3·74	6	1·93	17	3·56	12	2·41	14	3·59	17	5·04	14	2·07	19	3·49	179	34·56	27	34·93
Newton	396	21	4·16	8	0·59	15	1·71	12	1·46	22	4·84	6	0·90	18	2·86	13	1·35	14	3·25	22	5·18	15	1·83	14	3·55	180	31·78	27	30·25
Mottram (Marley's Field)	399	27	5·28	9	0·56	19	2·61	20	2·27	24	6·40	11	1·50	18	3·34	15	2·01	17	2·74	19	5·82	18	2·16	25	5·18	222	39·87	27	36·47
Mottram (Hill End)	680	17	6·01	16	0·71	18	3·10	18	2·57	23	8·42	9	2·24	17	4·03	14	2·36	14	3·39	22	6·54	20	2·52	21	6·01	209	47·90	26	41·11
Marple Aqueduct	321	24	5·33	8	0·60	15	2·40	13	1·93	23	5·03	10	1·40	18	3·38	14	1·77	14	2·71	22	5·17	16	2·11	19	4·13	195	38·16	27	32·38
Marple Top Lock House	543	24	5·69	7	0·67	15	2·77	15	2·20	19	5·68	9	1·68	17	4·11	13	1·91	13	3·28	19	6·26	16	2·37	18	5·42	185	42·34	27	34·80
Woodhead	878	20	6·77	7	0·67	21	4·43	19	4·58	21	8·92	11	2·16	22	6·27	15	2·83	18	3·11	22	8·20	21	2·85	20	8·94	217	59·93	27	49·26
Chapel-en-le-Frith	965	25	4·49	14	0·63	17	3·21	18	2·03	23	6·31	13	1·66	18	4·70	16	2·28	14	2·34	20	6·12	19	3·08	19	5·53	216	42·38	27	40·68
Combs Reservoir	710	27	4·74	18	0·63	21	2·94	17	1·74	24	6·45	12	1·49	19	3·80	16	2·18	16	2·21	21	5·44	24	2·76	25	5·90	240	40·37	27	43·56
*Combs Moss	1669	...	5·12	...	0·72	...	2·96	...	2·04	...	7·19	...	2·16	...	4·78	...	3·31	...	3·04	...	7·24	...	3·65	...	7·17	...	49·39	...	44·89
*Sponds Hill, near Bollington	1279	...	4·83	...	0·59	...	2·61	...	1·90	...	5·27	...	1·77	...	4·50	...	2·51	...	2·20	...	5·90	...	3·06	...	5·25	...	38·89	...	36·16
Macclesfield	539	20	3·61	7	0·57	12	1·93	12	1·02	22	4·29	6	1·27	18	4·01	10	2·18	11	2·01	20	3·71	17	1·69	20	3·71	175	30·30	27	31·46
Bosley Minns	1210	27	3·42	9	0·78	18	3·03	18	1·69	23	6·55	7	2·24	19	4·65	16	2·46	14	1·84	24	6·23	21	2·70	23	7·37	219	38·96	27	33·94
Bosley Reservoir	590	24	4·50	13	0·88	17	2·54	15	1·32	22	4·90	9	1·68	18	4·49	15	2·27	14	2·07	21	4·35	19	2·42	22	4·27	209	35·09	27	32·46

The whole of the gauges taken daily, except those marked thus *, which are taken weekly. Average fall in 1886 over 43 stations, 34·93.

The foregoing table is compiled from the annual return issued by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, and furnishes particulars of the rainfall, etc. for each month, as recorded at the following stations :—

J. W. S.

OLD STRETFORD.

As the reputed armorial bearings on the escutcheon of old Stretford are pigs, black-puddings, and turf, a few remarks on these articles of food and fuel may not be devoid of interest to the readers of CHESHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Sixty or seventy years ago the occupation of turf gathering was followed by certain families, who gained their livings by cutting and drying peat, and then selling it to the farmers and cottagers of the vicinity. Peat was cut both on Trafford and Enoch's Moss. The latter, which lay below the Gamershaws, was cut by Schoolmaster Johnson, and an old man who was called "Uncle Neddy," and who at the "great flood" had the unenviable pleasure of passing a day and a night in a birch tree, being rescued next day by means of a turnel.

With this short allusion to "turf" topics, I will proceed to what at that time might fairly be considered the staple trade of Stretford—viz., "pigs and black-puddings," and it will readily be seen that from this trade came the appellations of "Porkhampton" and "Black-pudding Junction," designations which stick to Stretford to this very day.

Pig-killing or pig-sticking is not what may be termed a gentlemanly vocation, and many of the gilded youth of the village to-day, who turn up their noses at the idea of it, would no doubt be glad to finger the money which was made by it. It was a very profitable trade, and, further, it was an honest trade, and many an honest fortune has been made out of it; so do not despise either it or the names it has given to the village.

The trade has much fallen off so far as Stretford is concerned; where it has gone to I cannot say, but the squalling of piggie in his death throes is now seldom heard in our village, nor are the large herds of his brethren so frequently seen in our streets.

I have seen the road about "The Cross" one

mass of animated pork, the way blocked entirely for a long time, whilst the skill, patience, and even strength of drovers' agents and pork-butchers were severely exercised in endeavouring to sort out their respective "grunters."

Some arrived by boat from Liverpool. These were Irish pigs—long, lean, lantern jawed, and sleek; they could run like greyhounds. Others came by road, having been driven all the way from the sequestered villages of Anglesea. The herds generally arrived on Monday and Tuesday mornings. Those by boat were disembarked at Edge-lane Bridge, there sorted, and driven to their allotted cotes to await their final extinction. For such as were lame, or in any way incapable of walking, there was the "Resurrection cart," which conveyed them to "the hospital," which stood next to the Trafford Arms. The scene of the interior of the bar parlour of this inn when the pork butchers were driving their bargains, surrounded by a motley crew of drovers, hangers-on, and now and then a stray pig, would have furnished a subject such as Wilkie alone could do ample justice to.

Where the police station now stands stood pig-cotes, the property of Mr Brundret, landlord of the Trafford Arms. These would accommodate nearly 400 pigs. "Old Kent," of "The Bishop," had accommodation for about 200 more, and besides these every butcher, farmer, and almost every villager had pigcotes, so there was no lack of accommodation, however large the arrival might be. A charge of one penny per head per night brought in a nice income to the respective owners of these cotes.

The average arrival per week would be from 500 to 600, but as many as 1050 have had their "ickle troats" cut in one week, and their "ruddygore" has gone to make the black-puddings for which Stretford was famous.

Pork alive or pork dead was the prevailing feature of the place. Alive, it strolled into the village never to return; dying, it squealed and kicked as much as gag or rope would allow; dead, it hung in sheds or barns, or against the walls and outhouses of the pork butchers; or, in a further stage, lay cut up and steeped in vats of brine, or piled like coffins in the catacombs, layer upon layer, to re-appear as ham or bacon.

Stretford did a roaring trade in ham, bacon, and pork. To Bury, Rochdale, Blackburn, Stockport, Manchester, and even into Yorkshire, went the pork killed here. Generally speaking, the pigs were slaughtered and then sold whole, but if there was a larger arrival than usual, especially if it happened to be in the spring, the overplus was cut up into hams and bacon and stored away in the selling houses. Many a pig-sticker's dame has on such occasions been ordered by her lord and master to clear away her baubles of parlour furniture, so that he might store away that from which in a few months he hoped to realise a good harvest. No doubt—nay, I know it for a fact—there was many a shine about the exercise of such autocratic powers, but the promise of a silk gown, or some other much coveted thing, brought about a peaceful solution of this problem, and went a long way to make the spouse see things in the right light. When at length the bacon was sold, probably with a good profit, the sight "o' the goold and siller" to be put by for that rest of old age which all honest, thrifty folk look forward to, made her forget all the inconvenience her household had suffered.

Early on Wednesday or Thursday morning the slaughter of the innocents began, and for the whole of two, sometimes three successive days, the dismal shrieks of dying swine rent the air. One after another these descendants of Wamba's herd were led forth to the slaughter, some walking up to the block perfectly indifferent to their fate, unabashed even by the carcases of their departed friends and relatives which hung around sometimes in hundreds.

Others, like members of Parliament, objected to the motion, and became fractious, even in their cotes requiring a deal of coaxing and persuading before they could be got to the block, where the executioner, with the air of a connoisseur, is feeling the keen edge of his knife prior to taking that artistic flourish by which he severs the "jaguler" of Mr Piggie and sends its spirit to join its "uncle and its cousins and its aunts" in the happy land where acorns are plentiful and swineherds are unknown.

The bristles were considered the pin money of the pork butchers' dames, and a nice "bit o' brass" it was. More than one piece of land or row of houses has been bought or built by the money saved from the proceeds of the sales of bristles and fat, and many a fine lady of to-day, who goes to church as if to the opera house, with her wallet full of hickshaws, prayer books, and scent bottles, would consider herself in clover with such amounts for pin money. Wellington-place, formerly known as "Bristle-row," was built by money raised in this manner.

Nearly all business transactions between the agents and pork butchers took place at the Trafford Arms, and, I am sorry to say, but it is true—never shirk the truth because it is disagreeable that all the "reckoning up" and "settling" was done on a Sunday morning before chapel time, and hundreds, if not thousands, of pounds have changed hands on that day in the bar parlour of the Trafford Arms, after which the agent would set off for Ireland or Liverpool and the butcher dress for church. On the other hand, it speaks well for the inhabitants of Stretford that although so much meat was left hanging about for two or three nights in open places it was a rare thing, indeed, very rare, to hear of anything being stolen.

The butchers were, as a rule, a kind-hearted class of men, and, living in the midst of plenty, it may be taken for granted that they did not allow anyone to starve. Many a widow, striving to bring up her lads honestly and her lasses virtuously, would have lacked many a meal but for the liberality of these open-handed men, who would often find them something for Sunday's dinner, and who, in their selling and dealing gave to the poor, "good measure, pressed down, and running over." They were a rough and ready class of men, open for anything from pitch and toss to "pig" slaughter, and in a rough, honest way did their duty, as Captain Cuttle would say, "according to the catechism." Many's the time when in the midst of their dirty work old Dr. Elsdaile has stopped to have a chat with them, talking to them in his homely way, and winning their esteem by his affable and kindly words and ways, and bidding them good day, has then strolled on to the next cottage or weaving shed, there to repeat his kindly greetings, whilst the men, resuming their work, would complacently proceed with their allotted tasks, vowing "he wer a gradely parson," and if they "get whoam early o' Sat'day neet (eleven o'clock being early) they'd goo an hear him o Sunday" when he was sure to give them something far more orthodox and vastly more profitable than what is sometimes heard new-a-days.

But I must bring my paper to a close. There are many things I would like to have brought to light again had space or time permitted. Old ways and old customs, men and women whom I would liked to have talked about—characters, some of them as queer, kindly, and old-fashioned as any of those of Dickens; of the flood of 1822 or 1823, when on that awful Sunday morning men and women left the chapel empty to save their scanty harvest from the inundation which swept all before it, on which occasion so sudden was the bursting of the banks that men had to take to the trees, many spending the whole of Sunday night in this perilous position. The whole of Sale, Chorlton, and Stretford ees was one great lake, the river banks and the high road being entirely submerged, and in many places washed away. It was on the occasion of this great flood that nearly the whole of the once beautiful "Dr. White's Wood" was felled, the trees, with huge stones fastened to them by chains, being sunk as a means of stemming the fierce current, which threatened to wash down the Barefoothough Bridge, and thereby imperil the canal. Of the "old tent preachers," who every Saturday pitched their tent on the gravel opposite the Manor House and held forth in it on a Sunday. These men, who would by some people be termed "heretics," "schismatics," "Buddhists," "heathens," &c., were true followers of those great and holy men, Wesley and Whitefield, and as a result of their earnest labours we see the five beautiful Nonconformist chapels in our village. They were true ministers of God. Of the handloom weaving, of the wakes, of the calf fair, and of many other things which are now things of the past, or, like my generation, fast going out.

Few, indeed, do I meet of those who as lads joined in the pleasures of my youth, and with whom I went bird nesting, bathing, blackberrying, or sliding. Smaller and smaller grows the circle of those who were Stretfordians sixty years ago, and very few indeed are left of those who joined in the festivities of the coronation of the "fourth of the fools named George" to celebrate the jubilee of the most gracious monarch that ever sat upon the English throne. In no way could Stretford better celebrate this Jubilee than by providing an open space where the children—and their name is legion—who are compelled to play in the streets, may play their games with that freedom which children so much love. Such a gracious act as the gift of a piece of land for such a purpose by our new squire, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, would be received with delight by the whole of the village and bring many a mother's blessing down upon his head, and cause his name to be remembered by many a bright eyed youngster of to-day when he is

SEVENTY-FIVE.

LANDLORDS AND FARMERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

The common system of rack-renting of land is by many, who are not students of history, thought to be

an ancient institution, whereas it and also indeed the doctrine of the absolute ownership of land are comparatively modern ideas. The extract below, which is taken from a weekly published periodical, contains in such a small compass the time and state of the case, that I venture to copy it for the benefit of the general reader. I cannot give the author for the reason that I do not know to whom it belongs.

We must dismiss the notion of the modern English system of letting farms at fixed annual rents. There were no farms or farmers in our sense of the word, a farmer being orignally a tenant who was bound to supply *feorm*—food and entertainment—to the lord when he visited the manor. The occupation of a messuage, which descended from father to son on the payment of a heriot, carried with it a customary right to pasturage for a certain number of oxen, sheep, and swine, and to the produce of a certain number of "acres" in the arable fields. Rents were paid mainly in kind and by services. Manors were granted by the king in fee to his tenants *in capite*, chiefly the greatest barons who rendered military service in return. These barons sub-let their lands to their knights, who kept a portion in their own hands, *in demesne*, as it is called, and let out the rest to the villans—the men of the vill or township—in fee; that is, on certain fixed conditions of tenure, usually that the lord should have a fixed share of the produce. So many chalders of oats, so much malt and meal, the milk of so many cows, so much honey, so many hens and eggs, and so much cornage, a commutation for beeves and sheep; but the rents were chiefly paid in services. The tenants had to work so many days a week, generally two or three, with their oxen and ploughs in tilling the lord's land, ploughing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, or leading store, without payment. The villans could not *be depossessed*. So long as they rendered the customary dues the rent could *not be raised*. Their rights and obligations passed, when it changed hands, with the land, of which they were, in fact, *joint owners with the lord*.

Leigh. WILLIAM NORBURY.

Replies.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN CHESHIRE CHURCHES.

The following particulars relating to another of these interesting relics has been furnished by Mr J. A. Finney, of Macclesfield (see pp. 286, 297, vol. I. CHESHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, new series), and relates to one of the old Cheshire families known in our local history as the Leghs of the Ridge, and of which the chief and most curious part of their history is related on an old brass in the Savage Chapel, Macclesfield. The connection between the two families of Legh and Savage would appear to have been brought about through the marriage of Sir Edward Savage—brother to Thomas, Archbishop of York—with Mary, widow of Roger Legh, of Ridge Hall, Sutton, the first wife Elizabeth, dying, as the brass informs us, in the year 1489. The Old Hall at that period must have been a building of great extent. According to the present aspect of the earthworks in its vicinity, it would be as history states, defended by a moat. It was occupied by the descendants of the family down to the end of the 18th century. A brass, in what is called the vestry in the Old Church, records the death of Thomas Legh, of Ridge Hill, in the year 1792, and that of his wife, Hannah, in the year 1794. This place is also noted in the history of Catholicism as the rendezvous of the few Catholics who, when Lord Fauconberg, of Sutton Hall, seceded from the Catholic Church to the Church of England, he having expelled the priest from officiating at the Hall Chapel, met here under the protection of the family there resident, and conducted their service by midnight in the barn attached to the hall, leave being given by the occupants; and it is related that as soon as the number had collected they drew up the ladder by which they gained access and their services were completed, to prevent molestation

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

THE HIDDERLEY FAMILY.—STOCKPORT MEN AT THE BATTLES OF WATERLOO AND CORUNNA.—THE SCHOOL PUMP.—BEARHOLE-BROW.

Our respected townsman, Mr Thomas Hidderley, J.P., was the son of Mr Thomas Hidderley mentioned in my last paper. In the year 1826 Thomas the younger might have been seen playing with the other boys of his age in the vicinity of the school pump. From the above date I saw very little of him until about the year 1840. At this time he formed one of a number of young men who had embraced the opportunity of becoming members of the Mechanics' Institution, then held in the old theatre at the bottom of Park-street. Many of those men have made themselves conspicuous in Stockport by their beneficent acts in trying to improve the town, both morally, physically, and socially, and none more so than Mr Hidderley.

is still a patron of the Stockport Mechanics' Institute, and holds the position of chairman of directors. Mr Hidderley has been a member of our town council, representing St. Mary's Ward, many years, and had he had his due he would have been the Mayor of Stockport years ago, for he has every business qualification to fulfil and add lustre to that high position, whilst his past labours have worthily earned it. Mr Hidderley's birthplace and a large number of other dwellings, which had stood in close vicinity for centuries, were pulled down, and with them the ancient pump, which was a land mark to all Stockportonians.

Then a number of Stockport sons were with Wellington, fighting to uphold England's throne, our constitution, laws, and homes, and to thwart the ambitious projects of Napoleon the Great during the Peninsular campaign. After a hard fought battle two of these Stockport sons met together on the battle field, perfect strangers to each other. The day had been very hot, and one of these youths was very thirsty ; he remarked to a soldier close by that he wished he was beside the old school pump, then he would have a draught of pure water. The other Stockportonian hearing the name of the "scoo" pump mentioned, and feeling convinced that there was only one such institution in the universe, enquired of the former speaker if he knew where the "scoo" pump was. "I think I do," was the reply ; "it's close to Hidderley's bakehouse, and just opposite to'th owd scoo."

The three soldiers were soon the best of friends, and exchanged canteens with each other. One, James Barlow, was made a prisoner at the Battle of Corunna. After being immured in a French prison for five years, he and a number of other British prisoners were exchanged for as many French. He shortly after got his discharge from the army ; he came to Stockport, worked about twenty years at the Spring Bank Mill, and died in Duke-street, at his son's residence, after attaining a good old age. Joseph Pickford, the other soldier, was actively engaged throughout the whole Peninsular campaign, and completed his service in the army at the Battle of Waterloo. When Joseph Pickford got his discharge he received a sum of prize money due to him. He came again to Stockport, and took up his residence in the locality Bridgefield) where he had spent his youthful days. He bought a donkey and cart. The donkey he christened Boxer, and Mr Pickford and Boxer earned their living jointly afterwards by carrying coal and other commodities for their numerous patrons.

In the year 1821, when the Heaton Norris fire brigade was first instituted, and a new fire engine, which was considered then, and for some years after, the best in the town, was purchased largely by subscriptions from the cotton manufacturers of Heaton Norris. My father was appointed to be the captain of the brigade, and Mr Pickford was one of the first to join, and he continued to be a member of the same until a few weeks before his death, which occurred about the year 1845. The name of the old school pump has knitted friendship more closely wherever Stockportonians have met. Whether on the battlefields of Portugal, Spain, or Belgium ; or in the Far West, in the goldfields of California, or wherever Stockportonians happened to meet at any time, if one or the other mentioned the old school pump there was sure to be a fraternisation between the parties ; so I've been told. I hope my readers will forgive me for this digression, but its mention brings a host of reminiscences to my mind.

Afterwards Mr Hidderley's premises were pulled down, and a row of old thatched cottages adjoining ; also a number of cottages which stood behind Mr Hidderley's, at the bottom of the Bearhole-brow. When all these were removed the old pump became more conspicuous than ever ; it stood there, unsupported, like a solitary soldier on sentry duty.

Our authorities had a desire to retain the services of the old pump, but as they wanted to widen the street, and the old pump stood within three feet of the curbstone of the old highway, it was decided that the pump should be removed a few yards further back. Accordingly the pump was removed, but it ever afterwards refused to do its former duty. Instead of the limpid beverage which it had supplied for centuries to its tens of thousands of patrons, it sent up a muddy fluid which was obnoxious both to smell, sight, and taste, and there was much complaining by the neighbours and the public at large. Ultimately it was removed altogether. Formerly the Bearhole-brow and Pickford's-brow were much narrower throughfares than they are now. At the bottom of the Bearhole-brow on the right hand side stood several old cottages, nestling under the high bank behind them. In one of the cottages resided an eccentric and popular Irishman named O'Donohue, a dealer in second-hand clothes ; a few yards higher up stood another cottage inhabited by a family of the name of Preston. At one time the keeper of

the town's bear resided in the last named cottage. There was a large hole cut in the embankment close to Preston's dwelling, which was shown as the den where the animal was formerly kept. The last keeper of the bear was George Fox, a shoemaker. When I was a boy George Fox resided in the topmost house in the passage, opposite the Co-operative Stores, Chestergate, leading to St. Peter's-square. He afterwards removed into Water-street, Bridgefield, where he died about fifty-five years ago, after attaining a ripe old age. The entrance to these two brows from Chestergate was up a flight of four or five steps, close to the White Hart publichouse, then kept, in the year 1823, by Mr Pickford, a member of a very old Stockport family, who had inhabited this publichouse for generations. When you got to the top of these steps you turned to the left to go up the Bearhole-brow. Before you could go up Pickford's to your right brow, you had to ascend a flight of steps, about seven in number, I never counted these steps, but I have a good cause for remembering them, for I had the misfortune to fall down them, and I carry marks upon me the result of the accident to this day, although it is over sixty years since the event took place. When we got to the top of these steps, the first building on our left hand was Mr Pickford's brew-house; adjoining was a few dwellings occupied by some very disreputable people. We went further up the brow and we came to the dwelling on our right hand side, once occupied by a Mr Fullerton, a musician of some note, who flourished in the middle of last century, and was contemporary with Mr John Wainwright, organist at our Parish Church. Mr Fullerton composed a number of psalm tunes and chants. I never heard or saw them except in a very old book which was once in my possession.

Having arrived at the top of Pickford's-brow we came to a few old cottages which stood in a hollow on the right hand side. The site of these cottages is now called Low Bankside. In the year 1823 a family of the name of Mace resided in the farthest cottage in the group. The eldest son of the sire of this family was Mr Edward Mace, late of the Underbank, coppersmith and tinplate worker. Edward Mace was born there about the year 1817. We were playfellows together, that is, when we had an opportunity to play, for I was piecing at jennies with him at Williamson's jenny shop on High Bankside (then called "Top o'th'hill") before young Mace was seven years old. A sad tragedy occurred in this jenny shop whilst Mace and I worked together. There was a near way from the Low Bankside to Messrs Williamson's jenny shop, by going through a passage and yard behind "Alma House," in St. Petersgate, once the residence of Dr. Graham. In this yard stood a cottage, occupied by one of Mr Williamson's spinners, who was formerly a soldier in the army. This man had for a piecer a youth named Bruckshaw, whose father got his living by wheeling a barrow and selling cockles and mussels, white sand and rubbing stones, &c. Bruckshaw and his family resided in the topmost house on the right hand side going up Rock-row, the house nearest to Mr Hidderley's garden. All jenny spinners (with a few exceptions) had a knotted rope, or a strap, hung up in a conspicuous place, where the piecer could not miss but see it all the day through. These instruments of torture were often used if the piecer was a little careless or insubordinate. I have seen piecers flogged very unmercifully. If a donkey was so flogged now the flogger would soon find himself in prison. One day young Bruckshaw had offended his irate master, and a small hammer was nearer to the master than the rope or strap. The spinner seized this hammer, and with it struck young Bruckshaw a blow on the head which felled him to the ground. The lad was carried home insensible, business was suspended for that day in the shop, and I never went in that factory again, for my mother forbade me, and I did not need much persuasion to keep away, although I consider I had a kind master towards what some of my shopmates had.

Young Bruckshaw lingered about a fortnight after being struck. Myself and young Mace went to see him several times, but always found him in bed unconscious. The brutal fellow who caused his death afterwards served two years' imprisonment for the offence.

On the opposite side of the "Top o' th' hill" to Mr Williamson's jenny spinning establishment were a few modern brick built cottages, which stood over Mr Pickford's brewhouse and the cottages adjoining. A little further on, on the same side, stood a detached dwelling, tenanted by Mr Zachariah Pearson, veterinary surgeon, and family. This cottage on the cliff tenanted by Mr Pearson, viewed from Chestergate through the little opening close to Mr Pickford's house, appeared as though it would fall and demolish the dwellings below at the least possible gust of wind. Those cottages above the bank were pulled down at the same time as those below, that the three thoroughfares might be widened and ventilated.

We formerly had in Stockport a bequest, willed by some benevolent person, the interest of which was to defray the expenses of apprenticing several youths annually to various trades. My father was bound apprentice to Mr George Swindells, blacksmith, on the Old-road, by funds from this charity. Mr Edward Mace was also bound apprentice by this charity. I understand that this last-named bequest and several others disappeared at the same time that Mr J. K. Winterbottom left Stockport in a hurry. His exploits my readers will find recorded in some of my former papers. Mr Edward Mace served his apprenticeship with Mr John Barrow, of Little Underbank. After serving his time he became Mr Barrow's foreman, and after filling that post many years he commenced business on his own account. The coppersmith and tinplate works in Little Underbank, opposite the establishment of Messrs Chapman and Watts, were first instituted in the year 1769. In the year 1823 this establishment looked considerably elder than it does now, in the year 1887. Since then it has been entirely refronted and modernized. It was then occupied, and had been for many years, by a family named Stevenson. Mr Stevenson's works were all carried on in the cellar under the present shop. Anyone passing those premises then in working hours was sure to hear the clatter of many hammers. I have stood on the footpath looking down into this hive of industry on many occasions, and I have seen men and youths engaged in making copper kettles. In another part of the cellar I have seen men and youths busy making all kinds of tin cooking utensils. In another part of the cellar we might have seen men cutting and turning sheet iron into all conceivable forms. At that time, 1823, we had men in Stockport capable of making and supplying us with nearly all our wants, comprising our machinery, furniture, clothing, and cooking utensils. Mr Stevenson had an only son Samuel. I used to see this son Samuel and Robert Williamson, the musical worthy of the Stockport Sunday School and the choral society, often together. They both attended Mr Oldham's day school, in Chestergate. I heard that Samuel got drowned in the Tin Brook about the year 1828. After the death of Mr Stevenson the elder, this establishment was carried on a short time by a female whom I understood to be Mr Stevenson's daughter. She got married to a person of the name of Brownhill, and it was said that this union was not a happy one. It is certain that the business was not carried on with the same spirit and regularity as formerly, and the Brownhill proprietorship of this ancient establishment, after a few years, came to grief.

Mr Edward Mace, after the collapse of Mr Brownhill's affairs, became the proprietor of the business. He commenced business with good energy, and with a determination to succeed. After a short struggle Mr Mace succeeded in bringing back the former trade to the old shop, and his premises became too small for his increasing trade. There is an old building in Etchell's-street, off St. Petersgate, which was formerly a jenny shop, and one portion of it was also the Wesleyan Sunday School, and also Mr Thomas Rathbone Smith's academy. This building has been described by me in a former paper. To find room for his increasing workmen Mr Mace engaged these premises in Etchell's-street, and turned them into a workshop. He also had some works in the Royal Oak yard. He was very attentive to business, and was successful, and by his tact and industry raised himself to some eminence in society, and was at one time a candidate to represent the Middle Ward in the town council, but was unsuccessful. During his whole life of 70 years Mr Mace had his workshops and dwelling places within a radius of a few hundred yards from his lowly birth-place. Mr Mace enjoyed but indifferent health for some years before his death, his chief complaint being asthma. This old Stockportonian died a short time ago, much respected. His widow still carries on the business.

Stockport. JOHN GREENHALGH.

LORD EGERTON OF TATTON.

Subjoined is an extract taken from a recent number of *Vanity Fair* relating to Lord Egerton of Tatton:—

The Egertons appear to have first been De Malpas's and of Norman origin, but five hundred years ago they got the manor of Egerton and took its name as their own. Four hundred years ago Ralph Egerton left a natural son, who became Lord Chancellor as Viscount Brackley, and from whom sprang the families of the Earls of Bridgewater. The third son of the second Earl of Bridgewater was Thomas Egerton of Tatton, and Tatton descended to his grandson, when, on the male line failing, it passed to his granddaughter Esther Tatton, whose husband took her maiden name Their daughter married in the last century one of the Sykes's, of Sledmere, and the history of the race is thenceforth a hash of Egertons, Tattons, and Sykes's. The family, however, was rich, respectable, and respected, and in 1859 William Tatton Egerton was elevated to the peerage as the first Baron Egerton of

Tatton. He married a daughter of the second Lord Ely, who long was famous as one of the London great ladies cited for her wit, her haughtiness, her assurance, and her parties; and who is still a living tradition in London society as the now lamented "Tattie."

The present, and second, Lord Egerton is the son of the great lady, was born six-and-fifty years ago, was sent, as became him, to Eton and to Oxford, and in 1868, when he was two-and-thirty, was elected to Parliament for Mid-Cheshire, which he represented till in 1883 he succeeded his father in the title and the estates. The inheritance was a rich one, for it comprised much land in Cheshire and Lancashire, including a good deal in, and close to, Manchester, which is of great value. Lord Egerton therefore is a wealthy man; he is also an honourable and a kindly man, a good landlord and a sound Tory. Throughout Cheshire and a good part of Lancashire the name of Egerton has long been one to swear by, and the present peer has added to its popularity and its power by his personal rectitude and his industry in all the unpaid works of public service. He is not an orator, but he is an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, and he is never found wanting when a man of position is looked for in the North to take a part in any public undertaking. He is a gentleman. A READER.

Replies.

WILLIAM SHUTTLEWORTH, A STOCKPORT ARTIST.

I find the following entry in "Art in Lancashire and Cheshire," a list of deceased artists, with brief biographical notes, by John H. Nodal, published for the Manchester Literary Club, 1884, page 20, as follows:—

Shuttleworth, William, Landscape Painter,
b. Stockport, 1785, d. Stockport, 1829.

Manchester. FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1887.

Notes.

ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

The following is the text of a lecture on Church Architecture delivered at Alderley, by the Rev. E. J. Bell, M.A., rector of Alderley.

ANCIENT SILCHESTER.

The REV. GENTLEMAN, who was received with applause, said that in the summer before last he paid a visit to the county of Hampshire, to an old friend of his, the Rev. Robert Cave, well known among persons acquainted with art as a collector of and writer on gems. On one of the days on which he was with him he kindly took him for a drive to the old Roman town of Silchester. There he saw the thick old Roman walls surrounding several acres on which the town stood; there he saw the foundation of the old Roman houses; there was the hall or room in which the ancient Roman lived and dined; there was his bedroom, his fire-place, and all the surroundings, almost as if the buildings had been erected in the last century; underneath were the flues with which he had heated his rooms and warmed his bath. Close beside these remains was the temple, with its outer and inner circles of pillars, such as they would see in the pictures of the Temple of Vesta; not far off was the old town hall, called the Basilica, in which justice was administered, at the end of which was the apse, and there in that apse had been the old stone tribune, from which the prætor with the two lictors would administer justice, and from which no doubt many a Christian man would be taken away, because he had refused to worship in that neighbouring temple, and whence he was thrown to the wild beasts, or burnt at the stake. He pointed to a rough drawing of the old Roman Basilica, such as he saw it on that interesting visit to Silchester, as the model of all subsequent Christian churches.

FOUNDATION OF ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

Now if the foundation of our English church architecture is to be found in that of ancient Rome, Greece afforded a model for Rome, whereas the Greeks in turn learned their architecture from Persia, whose borders once extended from the Indus to the Hellespont and the borders of Greece. From Persia we must go further back to Assyria, and from Assyria to Egypt, from which Assyria and Persia and Greece and Rome and the Gothic nations took their several styles. Beyond Egypt, antiquarian research can pursue its track no further. It is very remarkable that if the valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates are from political and military considerations occupying the minds of all Europe and the East at the present day, we must still look back to those valleys as the sources—the *fons et origo*—of the architectural features of Europe and of the Christian church, which from these heathen remains developed for its own sacred purpose its own still more lovely buildings. I say the Christian church developed for its own purposes; for without following

Durandus, who in his treatise on symbolisms has pursued it to its extremest and most fanciful limits, yet no doubt church architecture owes its progress to the necessities and requirements of Christian worship, and the aspirations of the Christian faith. It may be divided into great divisions, the Romanesque and the Byzantine; by Byzantine I mean the architecture of the eastern portion of the Roman empire after the seat of government was removed from Rome to Constantinople, or the city of Constantine, A.D. 330, and subsequently called Istamboul; for after the conquest of that city by the Turks under Mahomet II., A.D., 1453, in order to obliterate all recollection of its former rulers, the Turks are said to have forbidden the use of the name the "City of Constantine," so that the inhabitants, instead of using the word "Constantinople," simply said they were going "into the city" (*eis teen Polin*), which became corrupted into Istamboul of the present day.

EASTERN, OR BYZANTINE.

The architecture of this Eastern portion of the Roman Empire was called Byzantine, and was everywhere distinguished by a dome from the architecture of the West, though in both the round arch was continued, so that the architecture of the East and the West are merely two branches of the same round-headed arch, and called respectively Byzantine and Romanesque. The former never came west further than S. Mark's, Venice, which is the grandest western example of Byzantine architecture; the eastern being that of S Sophia at Constantinople, which was the cathedral church of S. Chrysostom. I may here mention that contemporary with this division of the Roman empire into east and west and the setting up of Constantinople, was the translation of a large portion of the Scriptures into the Mæso-Gothic language; the language of Mæsia corresponding with modern Bulgaria. Ulphilas, who made the translation, was bishop there about the middle of the fourth century, under the Emperors Valens and Valentinian.

WESTERN, OR ROMANESQUE.

The architecture of the western portion of the Greco-Roman empire was called Romanesque. The order of its march across Europe was down the Rhine from Treves by Coblentz, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Liége, Maestricht, Tournay, and S. Omer, across the channel into Britain. With the Romanesque and its developments I have to do—the round arch distinguishing it from the horizontal lintel of ancient Greece. On this arch I have to build up 800 years of architecture. I lay claim to nothing original; I am not an architect. If there are found any pearls in this compilation they are not mine. I can only be credited with their setting. But you will find all I have got to say in the writings of F. A. Paley, Rickman, Parker, Scott, Barry, and others, or, indeed, in any of our old cathedrals. If I can prevail upon any of you to study any one of these, whether book or cathedral, my object will be answered; you would find in Mr Parker's A B C of Gothic Architecture a ready help. All I undertake is to lay before you a few details of English church architecture such as shall enable each person to know in what century any old church or cathedral, or castle, or Gothic ruin was first erected, or its several portions were rebuilt, so that instead of buying a guide to Melrose or Fountains Abbey, or to Chester Cathedral, to unlock its mysteries, he will carry with him to every building he meets with a key which will unlock them all as he visits them, and in the very turning of that key will improve his own knowledge, and vastly enhance the pleasure which every student feels in the presence of those beautiful monuments of architectural art. Moreover, hardly anything is more educating than the fine discrimination of difference of form and ornament required for this study. As the study of mathematics exercises the reasoning powers of man, as classics exercise his powers of criticism, the study of church architecture calls forth those of discrimination. I have known a man to become a naturalist, an ornithologist, a botanist, through no other process than the delicate observation of minute differences which the study of Gothic architecture requires. In fact there is no form or department of art to which this is not an appropriate introduction; architecture, and especially church architecture, being not so much merely one of the fine arts as the mother and nurse of them all, and for the sake of which fine arts arose and were developed and preserved.

DIVISIONS OF THE ROMANESQUE.

THE SAXON.

English church architecture may be divided into five periods. First the Saxon, commencing nobody exactly knows when, say A.D. 566, and ending with the Norman Conquest, A.D. 1066. All Saxon buildings are marked by certain peculiarities. The round arch in window and doorway, the whole building very plain and perhaps rough, though sometimes the heads of windows and doors are triangular. The jambs of the doors are not splayed or recessed, but running square through the thickness of the wall. The windows, on the contrary, are splayed; the outside splay is characteristic and extends itself to the arch above, giving it the form of the old coalbox bonnet of 50 years ago. The window was sometimes divided by a shaft resembling the spindle of a cottage chair, or a baluster, more like wood than stone work, as though turned on a lathe; supported by this baluster is a stone capital running throughout the entire thickness of the wall. The tower might be round or square, and perhaps with gables. On the faces of the tower there might also be several very slight buttresses called pilaster shafts. At the angles of the building you would note the stones alternately set long and short, and called

"long and short work." I don't say unless you find *all* these characteristics in a building it is not Saxon, but if you come across two or more of them you will easily form your own opinion.

Very few of these Saxon churches remain unto this day. There are several reasons for this. Early writers tell us that the Saxons made their buildings of wood; the old Saxon word to build is *timbrian*, or sometimes *getimbrian*, that for material *antimbre*. *Timbria* was Saxon for a carpenter. In a collection of homilies ascribed to Ulfstan, and edited by my friend, Dr. Arthur Napier, professor of English literature at Göttingen, we have this use of the word as follows: "And the one house which Solomon reared to the praise of God of earthly material (*antimbre*), that betokens the Holy Church which Christ built (*getimbrode*) of spiritual material." Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, and secretary to William the Conqueror, says that Croyland, when burned by the Danes, was built of timber, and what he says of Croyland was no doubt true of all abbeys and churches in England, particularly as Bede mentions that the beginning of York cathedral was a little wooden oratory dedicated to St. Peter, and built by Edwin, King of Northumbria, at the instigation of Paulinus, who had converted him. This oratory was afterwards regarded as a sacred thing, and carefully enclosed by the subsequent stone-work; it was destroyed by fire in the eleventh century. Not only churches, but houses as well, were of wood.

There is a story told in an old Saxon MS. of a traveller who had taken a bag of earth from the grave of a saint, St. Oswald, I think. Entering a house on the road side he made merry with other companions, when a spark flew out from the hearth and set fire to the wooden roof and house, which was all burned to the ground except a post on which the traveller had hung his bag containing the earth consecrated by the saint's remains.

After ceasing to build of timber, many of the Norman buildings were made of bricks taken from the walls of deserted Roman Cities, such as the very early church of St. Nicholas, Leicester, built out of the ruins of the old Roman Ratœ—the Roman name for Leicester—and also St. Albans, close to the Roman Verulamium, and remarkably so in the Anglo-Saxon church which stands in the circuit of Verulamium. There is a verse quoted of old,

> When Verulam stood
> St. Albans was a wood;
> Now Verulam is down
> St. Albans is a town.

These wooden Saxon buildings would, of course, be more liable than those of stone or brick to decay and destruction, arising from the more perishable nature of wood from dry rot, fire and lightning; so that we could hardly expect them to remain unto this day, and survive their Norman or Saxon stone contempo aries, on the ground of the preservation of the fitte It is, nevertheless, singular that only *one* wood church should have been specifically named in Dom day Book (A.D. 1080—1086), viz.:—at Bigland i Yorkshire, as pointed out by Sir Henry Ellis, "*Presbyter et ecclesia lignea.*"

Moreover, historians tell us—on what authority don't know—that, in the tenth century, just befo the end of the Saxon period, there occurred a fanatic outbreak of religious fervour; for like ordina epidemics, religious outbreaks are sure to occur eve now and then, such as those of the Arians in the four century, the Lollards in the time of Wickliffe, t Reformers in the reign of Henry VIII, the Puritans i Elizabeth's and the Stuarts' reigns, the Methodists i the last century, and the Salvation Army in our da In the tenth century men believed that the millenia of St. John would commence in the year 1000, a that the Lord would come in His second advent t judge the quick and the dead. They would not thi it necessary to trouble themselves about building maintaining fabrics which would no longer be need in the millenial kingdom. But after the year 10 had come and gone, and there was no sign of the p sonal appearance of the Son of Man, there came t usual depression consequent upon excitement. M said, "Where is the promise of His coming again?" they did of old; the depression produced a period unparalled violence and wickedness. This also migh have prevented a more general restoration of church than actually took place. Then again, the Sax churches were frequently destroyed by the Dan who committed great ravages in the South of Englan especially between the years A.D. 787 and A.D. 85 of these, Sweyn was perhaps the most destructiv though his son Canute did his best to rebuild t churches which his father had once destroyed.

Then after the Scandinavian and the Dane, th came the Normans, for whose tastes the plain Sax churches were much too bald. They therefore, constructed, in the Norman style, all the cathedr and most of the parish churches in England. So gr was the innovation that they called it a new st William of Malmesbury, in his account of Edward Confessor's work at Westminster, speaks of it as ha done "*novo genere ædificandi*," and among the churches thus treated was (as Mr Croston thinks) Parish Church of Prestbury; and this seems suppor by the Saxon stone fragments (if they be Saxon) s to be seen in the porch, a portion of which was d discovered by Dr. Renaud, in 1854, though, I m add, there is no evidence to show that a Saxon chu existed at Prestbury when the Domesday Survey w made. This omission might arise from the church being endowed with land. It had probably perish in the wide-spread devastations by fire and sword

hich so many parts of England were subjected by he Normans on their invasion, as well as by the Danes nd from which Cheshire formed no exception. The minous words "*modo wasta est*," so frequently occurring in the survey, leave no room for doubt that to hese causes the almost total disappearance of Saxon hurch architecture in England is due.

THE NORMAN.

But if the year of grace 1000 did not usher in a illenium as men count the millenium, there commenced in that century a very millenium of at least 00 years of church architecture. Even before the onquest men began to recover themselves. They ad hitherto adopted the Romanesque style; they still ntinued it, but added to the plain Saxon style much rnamentation called Norman. This was no doubt wing to Norman influence casting its shadow before, o that the development of Saxon into Norman did not ke place all at once at the Conquest in A.D. 1066, but as gradually going on all through the middle portions f this century—for Normandy, lying within 20 miles om England, made its mark in England, even in the axon period. In Ethelred's time, the Danes had beome so insolent and obnoxious that that monarch ecreed their universal massacre; secret orders were espatched; on one day the massacre took place; either age ner sex was spared. To avenge this, weyn made it a pretext to invade England, and ppeared before London, whereupen Ethelred fled to ormandy, where he had sent before him Emma his ueen, and Alfred and Edward their two sons. On ie death of Sweyn they returned to England. Alfred, ou know, was seized by Earl Godwin, his eyes were nt out, and he died at the Monastery at Ely, no oubt from the cruel treatment he had undergone. mma, terror-stricken, again fled to Normandy, taking ith her their remaining son Edward, afterwards dward the Confessor. We know that Edward's long sidence after this in Normandy greatly attached him o everything that was Norman, including Norman art nd architecture, so superior and refined compared ith the rough and plain Saxon examples of England; nd consequently he adopted the Norman and not the axon style when he refounded Westminster Abbey, D. 1050, so that you see before the Norman Conquest, nd in Saxon times, there was in England a feeling fter Norman architecture, just as after the year 1066 ere were buildings erected in the Saxon style, or ith the two styles combined, forming a sort of transtional period.

And this is what I wish you to note particularly, at Church Architecture was always progressive and rowing. Growth is the condition of all healthy life, hether in nature or art; it was always developing nto some new form of construction or ornament. ow with these limitations, and under these conditions f gradual advance, we begin a new era in 1066,—Malmesbury's "*Novum genus ædificandi*. I have mentioned that date already, and all I ask you to know beforehand is this date, and to be able to count 1, 2, 3, on your fingers, for me to keep my promise of imparting to you the small modicum of ecclesiology which I have undertaken. For 500 years before 1066 we have the Saxon period, from 1066 to 1166 the Norman, from 1166 to 1266 the early English, from 1266 to 1366 the Decorated, from 1366 to 1466 the Perpendicular, from 1466 to 1566 Tudor Perpendicular. But, as I have said, these dates are not exactly correct, and there is no particular year in which any style began or ended. The science was always growing, and not only so, but overlapping; and yet so that at the end of certain periods, say each 100 years, the style had greatly if not entirely changed. I should say that these divisions of style have been made, and more exactly made as follows:—Romanesque: Saxon, 566 to 1066; Norman, 1066 to 1145; Transition, 1145 to 1190. Gothic: Early English, or Lancet period, 1190 to 1245; Geometric, 1245 to 1315; Flowing, 1315 to 1366; Perpendicular, 1366 to 1535. I adopt, however, the first-named dates as more easily remembered and answering my purpose, but it must be borne in mind that they are never precise, always overlapping.

(*To be continued.*)

Alderley Rectory. E. J. BELL.

HEYWOOD HALL

"An estate–gave its name to a family of whom a few notices have come down to us. By a deed without date Richard de Alford granted to Nicholas, son of Edrie, and his heirs, all his land of Haywood, at an annual rent of 12d, and paying for his swine when feeding in the woods of Alderley" (Ches. M.SS). John de Arderne, in another deed without date, gait claimed to Thomas de Haywood and his heirs all his rights to certain waste lands in Alderley. In 1339 we meet with Adam, san of Thomas de Haywood, and later in that century Haywood passed, probably by marriage, to a family of the name of Walker, of whom John, son of William le Walker, was called "of Haywood," in 1384. He was succeeded by his brother, David le Walker, who had a daughter, Isabel, living in 1434, who married Roger Mottram, and in 1448 all her father's lands were settled upon her and her husband and her heirs. In 1483 Thomas Mottram, son and heir of Roger Mottram and Isabel, his wife, is met with, and by an indenture dated 11th December, 23 Henry VII. [1507], Henry Savage, gent., and Margaret, his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Mottram, sold to Christopher Savage, Esq., all their lands in Nether Alderley. By indenture dated 20th May, 33 Henry VIII. [1541], Christopher Savage, of Upton-upon-Severn, co. Worcester, Esq., sold all his lands in Nether Alderley to Hugh Hollinshead, of Bosley, co. Chester yeoman. This Hugh Hollinshead was the ancestor of

a family which was seated at Haywood for several generations. He was succeeded by his second son, Ralph Hollinshead, of whom little appears to be known, and who died before 1577, when his son and successor, Hugh Hollinshead, is spoken of as "of Heywood." This Hugh was buried at Alderley on May 29, 1604, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Hollinshead, who died at Haywood, January 22, 1614-15.

[The *post mortem* inquisition found that] Hugh Hollinshead was his son and heir. This Hugh Hollinshead [came into possession] 1640, but died 1641, his heir, Edward Hollinshead, being five years of age.

The latter was living in 1663, but appears to have died in January, 1664-5, unmarried, being succeeded by his brother, Thomas Hollinshead, of Heywood, gent., who was buried at Alderley on August 16, 1703, without issue. Their only surviving sister had married, about 1660, William Fallowes, of Fallowes, in Nether Alderley, gent., and, on the death of her husband had re-married John Bradshawe., gent., who r sided at Fallowes Hall, and was buried at Alderley i 1706. Heywood Hall passed, in 1703, to William F lowes, gent. (grandson of Alice Hollinshead, a grand-nephew of Thomas Hollinshead), who, havi sold Fallowes in 1699, came to live at Heywood, a was buried at Alderley on October 13, 1753. His s and heir, William Fallowes, born in 1719, settled Darley, and was living there in 1769, and in 1801 Hey wood was sold to Sir J. T. Stanley, of Alderley, a now forms part of Lord Stanley's estate. This fami of Hollinshead failed in the direct line, and, what i more, it seems to have failed altogether, for I know no old inhabitant of this name in this part of Cheshi The other names mentioned are as common as blac berries. Haywood, Walker, Mottram, are very comm while Savage and Fallowes are not rare. In the ear part of this century a Samuel Fallowes was hanged Chester for murder.

Leigh. WILLIAM NORBURY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1887.

Notes.

SHORT TRIPS INTO TAFFY LAND.

I.

I am a North Walian by birth, breed, and belongings, and all my loves, sympathies, and prejudices seem to centre in that part of the Principality; but some years ago I was tempted by a friend to accompany him to South Wales, and, having made our journey from Shrewsbury to a point where we could rest in comfort for the night, we were up betimes next morning to see what we could see of a great ancient ruin not far from our resting place. I made some notes of my visit at the time, and seeing that so many of the Cheshire folk take a run to Welsh Wales in the spring, I venture to ask you to find room for them in NOTES AND QUERIES.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE, a noble Welsh fortress, situated upon a small plain at the foot of the mountains, which, in this debateable part of the country, may be said to be partly Welsh and partly English. The Cambrians deny this, for they still hold fast to the ancient Principality of thirteen counties, and, to be honest, the Monmouthshire of the present day is, in many parts, as really Welsh as it ever had been in the days of Llewelyn the Great. I have been much surprised to behold the glories of Ludlow, but in view of Caerphilly they pale into utter insignificance. I followed Mr Barber's description of the ruins of this mighty stronghold, but closely and clearly as he h explained every part of them, his excellent accou falls far short of the reality. They are not on marvellous in extent, stupendous in strength, co manding in position, but magnificent in design, and is almost impossible to believe that they could h been executed in the lifetime of any one man. Th are writers who say that Edward the First desig and saw them executed, and the authority of Mr Dan Barrington cannot be lightly questioned upon a matt of this sort; but when we read that Rhys Fych demolished the castle in 1221, we can only suppos had made it useless for defensive purposes, and th John de Broase restored it from its partly ruined st and, with the consent of Prince Llewelyn, re-fortifi it.

We must believe that Edward the First possessed h self of it, and that he afterwards greatly strengthened The De Clares, who once owned it, added to it, and doubt beautified it; then it passed to the De Spenc and, according to some accounts, to Edward II., w at one time occupied it. We read that his fierce Queen attacked the fortress and took it from him, h whether she did so fairly or by treachery we kn not. In the unhappy days when Edward was sty King, and the Queen ruled, there must have be traitors in both camps, and, looking upon the ru that remain here, it is almost certain that so migh a fortress could never have been taken by force arms if the defenders of it were at all earnest in t work entrusted to them and well supplied with stor

For myself I may say that the history of Caerphilly occupied far less of my thoughts than did the study of the ruin I beheld, and I am certain that if the English tourist but knew how much he could find to interest him on this spot, the "cheap trains" would carry far more Saxons to this part of Wales than they now do to the watering-places of that country in the north and south of it in combination.

My next stage was to that busy, money-making town, CARDIFF, by no means a paradise to rest in, but rather purgatorial than otherwise. Lord Bute reigns there supreme, and if he could only bind men's souls as he does their bodies, the church of which he is so distinguished a member might rule the roast there, as it could not do in any other part of Wales. Flat is its situation, stiff clay its foundations, the shipping of black diamonds its trade. The earnest-faced Taffys who dwell there see gold in everything they touch, and are, I fear, far more bent upon gathering up the riches that perish than upon any other work committed to their charge. Cardiff Castle has a history of its own, for within its walls Robert of Normandy pined for the long period of 26 years. They say that it was originally built in 1110 by one Robert Fitz-Hamon, who, making war upon Glamorganshire, conquered it, and kept safe hold of this part of the country as a spot from whence he could command both sea and land. If this be true the visitation must have been a sore one to the brave fellows who backed up the great prince Morgan of Morganwg, but in those times the bravest of the Welsh could not defeat the well-armed Normans, who had studied the art of war to perfection, and who had only to secure a foothold upon the soil to keep it against all comers, be they ever so valiant and numerous. Lord Bute, who is neither Norman nor Welsh, but a far-seeing Scotchman, has been wise enough, for himself, to blot out the remembrance of the past glories of the place from your sight, for there is precious little of the old fortress to be seen but a great heap of modern workmanship, whereby the site has been utilised and a baronial residence placed thereon. Vexed at heart that the old castle had been supplanted by the new one, I shook off the Cardiff coal dust from my feet and hastened away over the beautiful hills and through the dales of Glamorganshire in my way to Swansea, the smoky abode of the Vivians and Grenfells, who have successfully practised the art of turning copper into gold at that place. I stayed the night there, and the next morning drove over twelve miles of pleasant country to

PENRICE CASTLE, a small ruin standing upon the south-western extremity of the county, and upon the shore of Oxwich Bay. The great Earl of Warwick who set up kings at his pleasure, to cast them down again in his wrath, at one time occupied the castle. It is hardly worth looking at, except for the view it commands, for here again the Talbots have turned their backs upon the past, and have tried to bury the remembrance of it in oblivion, by erecting a modern mansion, upon which you are expected to gaze with satisfaction. I refused to do so, and seeing a skiff in the bay, I hailed the owner of it, and induced him "for a crown" to row me across the water from Oxwich to Tenby. The skipper's companionship was dirt cheap at the money, for he professed to know everything and everybody, and was handy in making up history to meet my pressing wants at any moment. I caught the rascal lying on several occasions, but he managed to creep out of his difficulty by quoting the name of some great Taffy who had never existed, and Welsh works, which had never been written, as authorities for his stories, a handy virtue not at all uncommon among the South Walians. We managed to reach Tenby after no end of tacking, and once on shore I was surrounded by the lovely fishwomen, descendants of the old Flemings, who by the mixture of the two bloods, have secured for their faces a share of beauty not often to be met with in South Wales, and of a lingo that would do credit to Handbridge maidens. These syrens did not tempt me to remain there, and I at once hired a carriage to take me on to

PEMBROKE CASTLE, where Henry of Richmond was born, where the gallant Richard de Clare had dwelt, and where the grand young Norman Arnulph de Montgomery had stood many a hundred times upon the walls which his own inspiration had called into existence. The date of its foundation is given to us as 1092, and no sooner was it completed than it became the centre of active military operations. It was once burnt to the ground, a sure proof that it originally contained more timber within it than was either safe or useful. Owen ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, built it up again, and made it a stronghold that few men would ever dare to attack. De Clare improved it greatly, and it is said "beautified it amazingly." The ruins are magnificent, and the visitor who goes there will find food for eyes, mind, and memory. How gallantly Langhorne, Powell, and Pryor defended it against Cromwell's forces during the Civil War every schoolboy must know; but "Old Noll" had determined to take it, and after a long blockade he won the prize he had set his heart upon. In 1648 it was dismantled, but not destroyed; and so it has remained a stately witness of how our brave ancestors could build up enduring monuments to their public spirit, and in their own persons display a prowess which has helped to carry their names to posterity.

Yes! their names and their deeds have come down to us, and we naturally dwell upon both; but had these eminent men I have mentioned but lived on to the present age, how astonished they would have been to find that the wealth and importance of South Wales

lay not so much in her strongholds as in the minerals buried under her soil, and in the brawny arms of the tens of thousands of men who are employed in developing the resources of the country.

It is marvellous to reflect upon the changes that have taken place in Wales during the present century; how much more so when we think of the Wales of 1687 and compare it with that of 1887! Have we reached the height of our power? Are we starting upon the broad road which leadeth to destruction? Do our statesmen and members of Parliament, our public speakers and our people, reflect upon these things? It is hard to tell; but at times I think the age of gold, of iron, and of coal will have to give place once more to that of war, and that these proud old castles, now dismantled, may again become useful in defence of our shores and liberties, and that "blood and iron" will have to undo much of what brains and barefaced hypocrisy had accomplished betimes.

Who in his senses would think of spending a Sunday at Pembroke? I did not see my own way to do so at all events, and although St. David's is not a paradise to dwell in, there, at least, was the great fane which our forefathers had put up "in honour of God and Saint Davie." Mr Charles Norris and Bishop Basil Jones have told us all that can be told of the Cathedral Church. Some of the mightiest of our monarchs had bowed the knee within it; some of the greatest of Welshmen we can boast of had presided over it. Richard Davies, whose remains lie there, awaiting the resurrection of the just, had made both it and himself famous for the help he gave to the eminent William Salisbury in translating the New Testament into Welsh in 1567. And since his day bishop after bishop, with their assistants, have kept the light of Christian truth burning there, so that when we bowed ourselves before God, to seek His mercy and protection, within the old walls of St. David's our thoughts carried us back to the period when our patron saint himself had dedicated his life to religion there, and had then proceeded to fulfil the great mission his Master had entrusted to his keeping until the call came "Come up hither."

On the following day I wended my way on my antiquarian mission to

Kilgarran Castle, now a complete ruin, but once the pride of all the country round. It stands well on a precipitous rock, above the river Teifi. Some writers attribute it to Gilbert Strongbow, with the year 1109 as the date of its foundation; others to the Earl of Pembroke, who in 1228 they say erected it. According to the Welsh history, Rhys, Prince of South Wales, took it from the English in 1164, and in 1199 Maelgwyn, a Welsh prince, took it from his brother. In 1204 William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, took it from the last-named, and in 1215 Prince Llywelyn conquered its then owner, and came into possession of it. In seven years afterwards Lord Pembroke had it, and probably restored it in 1228.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare says of it: "I have never seen ruin more happily combined with rocks, wood and water, or a more captivating landscape." For beauty of situation, in the remains of a great fortress in historical reminiscences, we may safely own that this *one ruin* will repay all the cost and labour of getting at it. I certainly found it so, and did not willingly leave it, to undertake a long and tedious journey by rail to Aberystwyth, where I purposed to finish my ramble for the week. A good night's rest at the Belle Vue fitted me for my next day's work which I begun by a visit to

Aberystwyth Castle, a poor, miserable ruin, but celebrated in Welsh annals as at one time the residence of Cadwalader the Great. Strongbow built it in 1165, the Welsh took it several times; in 1207 Edward the First gained possession of it; in 1404 Owen Glendower attacked it and became its master; and in 1647 Cromwell ruined it. The view from its site is fine, and the Aberystwyth people have laid down some narrow and ugly walks round it, which they have dignified with the high-sounding title of "the promenade." Let your eyes away from the stone walls, and your back from "the promenade," and you may find some pleasure in looking out for Cader Idris and Snowdon but as you can see these giants from much better quarters, I can hardly bring myself to say—visit Aberystwyth to see them.

The ready-witted guides will tell you that you can see Wexford from the "promenade." I was bold enough to try hard at that venture for an hour, and if intending visitors to the "Brighton of Wales" are wise, they will not follow my example, nor believe Taffy's story in this particular, though he swears by Howel the Good that his statement was true.

A poor benighted Irishman, who had been whisked up to the "promenade," *thought* he had seen Wexford but the sight of it killed him, for he died soon afterwards, although his friends, by way of solace, "Ould Ireland," declared he was more than half-way across the "valley" before the supposed end happened. Faith is a good thing enough in its way, but the English like to look *down* upon an object not seventy miles off, and although the good folks of Aberystwyth imagine in their hearts that the site of their castle is the most elevated spot on earth, I have seen a few that are more so, and closer to Wexford too, and yet I failed, even by faith, to catch the "far beam upon the green isle." The remainder of the day in the vicinity of Aberystwyth was spent in visiting the "Devil's Bridge," &c., but these sights do not require any remarks from me now.

Sorely grieved that I had come so far to see

little, I booked my person by the Cambrian Railway to Borth, where "Savin's energy put up a great hotel at the cost of the Lancashire people." With much puffing and blowing the exhausted engine managed to reach that delightful spot. 'Twas like paradise after the Belle Vue, and the stretch of hard sand in front of it beat the Aberystwyth "promenade" into fits.

The day on which I arrived there happened to be Earl Russell's birthday. I thought of the good old man's advice, and resolved to "rest and be thankful." There I remained for a dip in the sea, a dinner that did honour to mine host, and over that "sweet day of rest," which, to their credit, the Welsh still reverence, and the railway company religiously decline to desecrate by running "excursion trains" upon it.

The "sea" was lovely to look upon next morning and my eyes carried my thoughts across it to that dear coast of Merioneth, which formed a part of my own northern home. There stood out the grand old castle of Harlech, and taking a boat from a willing skipper, we hoisted our sail, and fled in front of the breezes to the place where *Bronwen* had once dwelt.

HARLECH CASTLE is in very truth a noble monument to our nation's fame. It must be seen to be appreciated; its position, form, strength, all combine to give it the place in our history which it still holds. To me, however, BRAN'S connection with it is of more interest, and the readers of the "Mabinogi" will at once understand why that should be so. He held his court at Harlech, and there his sister BRONWEN dwelt with him until she married. The story of her life can be thus shortly given:—

BRONWEN, the beautiful, the "white breasted" daughter of Llyr, was sister to Bran, and aunt to Caractacus. She is said to have spent most of her life at Harlech, and a part of the old castle in that town is called Bronwen's Tower in honour of her name. Matholwch, king of Ireland, struck with her loveliness, sought her hand in marriage, and having assented to his suit she left her native land with her husband and settled among the wild Irishmen; who, notwithstanding their many feats of gallantry, did not know how to respect this sweetest daughter of Meirioneth. Her cruel husband is reputed to have struck her on the face, whereupon she left the sister Isle, and returned to her own country. Mr Williams in his notice of her says:—"Bran to avenge his sister invaded Ireland, and destroyed nearly all the people of the country. The romance (about her) also states that a square grave was made for Bronwen on the banks of the river Alaw, and there she was buried."

I had either heard or read her story many years ago, and had tried in vain to trace the *Alaw*, when, in 1869, I visited Harlech. I mentioned that to my old and valued friend William Wynne of Penriath, who explained to me that the river in question was in Anglesey, and showed me, in the Cambro Briton, Sir Richard Hoare's account of the Bronwen Urn that was discovered in 1813 by a farmer, who had taken away some stones from the *Carnedd* which had covered it, and had thus come upon the treasure so many antiquaries had longed to see for many years.

When I last visited Harlech Castle I was accompanied by a Bard, who recited to me a *Cywydd* he had composed in praise of Bronwen. I noted down at the time the points it contained in her honour. Therein she was described as fair as a lily, sweet as a rose; soft and tender in her manners; kind and generous of disposition; deeply attached to her country and people; and well beloved by all who knew her. The daughter of Llyr, she was of a royal race, and pious, as was Bran, her brother. Sad was the day when she left Cambria, but sadder still that of her death. All nature bewailed her loss, and the sons of the motherland mourned over her. So long as her tower at Harlech survived, so would her memory remain dear to her countrymen. She will rise again at the last day, sanctified and glorified, and will then dwell for ever with her Lord.

Not a word was said in the *Cywydd* about her ill-treatment in Ireland—love seemed to be the burden of the poem, and it is with a very loving heart I would ever think of this glorious daughter of our nation.

On the following day I walked across the country to a very singular old fortress in the very heart of Snowdonia known as

DOLWYDDALAN CASTLE. It stands on a rocky hillock in the valley known as *Helen's valley*, so called, some say, because Helena was there, seeking shelter from the Romans, after the death of her husband; and with her was the brave boy who afterwards became CONSTANTINE THE GREAT. All that may be romance, but be it story or fact, her name will remain upon our records for all time in connection with this spot.

The ancient castle which once stood upon the rock alluded to was put up by the Britons, not before the Roman occupation, but after the departure of that people from North Wales. The eldest son of Owain Gwynedd was kept there for safety, because his face was deformed, and he could not therefore assume the sovereignty of his country. In close proximity to it the celebrated William Morgan was born, who in 1588 gave the Welsh the entire Holy Scriptures in their own tongue in a folio volume of now priceless value.

All the surroundings of this castle are sublime, and the rambler might spend a month there without having his full of the glories to be met with on every hand. So rich are nature's gifts in mountain, streams,

and rocks in Helena's country that a man must be a dullard indeed if he does not see through all this, nature's God! AN ANTIQUARY.

Replies.

SAM BAMFORD.

In reading over your last instalment of the Parliamentary History of Cheshire I came across a name which at once called up recollections of my boyhood days, when I was filling the subordinate yet somewhat important position of "P.D." in a Lancashire printing office. The name I allude to is that of Sam Bamford, the Lancashire Radical, with whom I was personally acquainted, being brought frequently into contact with him. At the time of which I am writing, now more than 40 years ago, my uncle, with whom I was bound apprentice, was printing for Mr Bamford his "Passages in the Life of a Radical," a "Glossary" of the Lancashire dialect, &c. The noted Radical was then living at Middleton, near Manchester, and it was a part of my duty to go to him for copy and with proofs, and I have still a lively recollection of his fine, stalwart appearance, and his stout and manly figure. He was indeed a splendid specimen of humanity, standing, I should think, fully six feet high, and exceedingly well-made in proportion. He was very odd and eccentric in some of his ways, and I had to be most circumspect when in his presence, as he was rather uneven in temper and disposition which naturally made me chary as to exciting him His caligraphy was sometimes exceedingly difficult to decipher, and I have seen him quite irritable when he has happened to have a "dirty" proof. He was, however, naturally of a generous disposition, and he frequently placed before me something to eat after my three miles' walk. He was very fond of dogs, and kept several specimens of the canine species, but he had a decided aversion to any other person's dog entering his domicile. On one occasion I happened to take my little dog with me for company, for which I got a sound rating from Bamford, which so impressed me that I never again offended in like manner. Bamford and his spouse seemed to live very comfortably together, and their house had always a neat and tidy appearance. As one instance of the eccentricity to which I have alluded, I may mention the fact that Sam and his wife had each an arm chair. On the back of one there was carved the name "Sam," in old English characters, and on Mrs Bamford's chair, in similar characters, there was the name "Mima." Great store was set upon these two articles of furniture, and I have often felt a curiosityto know what has become of the two precious relics. The literaryproductions of Sam Bamford were of a very racy and readable character, and possessed great interest for all those who were of a similar way of thinking. He was most certainly a sturdy political character, and even some who would on totally different political lines could not but admire many of the characteristics of the noted Lancashire Radical.

Stockport. S. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

The Tin Brook crosses the Underbank diagonally opposite Adlington-square. In the year 1823 we had to cross the brook at that point over a brick bridge, the abutment of which joined the public-house, the Briton's Protection. The other abutment joined the low wall surrounding the yard belonging the Old Town's School. Anyone standing on this bridge, by looking over the low battlement, might see the stream meandering its way to the river. On the one side he would overlook the small yard and the back premises belonging to the Briton's Protection. A few yards further to the front of him he would see an old dilapidated [illegible] mill, approached by a wooden bridge, leading [illegible] the school yard. To his left he had the [illegible] yard and school. In the year 1823 the Briton Protection was kept by a Mr Bardsley. I [illegible] very little of him, more than what I have been [illegible] His chief object was to get money, and he was [illegible] very scrupulous how he got it. This house [illegible] been the rendezvous for the soldiers from [illegible] adjoining barracks for many years, and was a well known harbouring place for rogues, thieves, vagabonds, and prostitutes; and many dark deeds [illegible] been committed in this den of infamy. A Cheshire farmer had been to our m[illegible]t to dispose of [illegible] produce. He had done so and was returning home when he was accosted by a siren and prevail

upon to enter its doors with her. It was well known that he had plenty of money about his person, also a watch, when he entered, but he was never after seen alive. On the following day (Saturday) enquiries were made regarding him. Persons came forward who deposed to his attending the market, selling his produce, and being paid for it. Others deposed to seeing him talking to a female, and that they entered the publicheuse at the bottom of the square together. Enquiries were made of Mr Bardsley; he stated that such a person as they were enquiring about had been to his house the day before, but of what had become of him he had no knowledge, and this was all the information his friends could get concerning him. At first it was surmised that this farmer had gone to the closet in the yard adjoining the Tin Brook, and whilst there had the misfortune to fall over the parapet wall into the stream. A number of men were employed with drags on the Saturday afternoon and Sunday, dragging the brook, in hopes to find the missing farmer. Their efforts proved fruitless. There had been heavy rains during the week, and the brook was flooded on the day the farmer was induced to enter the Briton's Protection, so it was surmised that the farmer had been carried away by the flood into the river Mersey. This supposition proved to be true.

There was formerly at the village of Northenden an iron grid, which spanned the river near the old corn mill; in that village this grid would not allow if anything bulky to pass by it, therefore people getting drowned in the stream east of Northenden their bodies were often found lodged near this grid. After the brook had been thoroughly dragged without success, the men engaged in the dragging repaired to the grid at Northenden, and there found the farmer. The body had several marks upon it, which plainly showed that it had received foul play before it got into the river. His money and watch were also missing. The verdict of the public was that he had been murdered, and then thrown into the Tin Brook; but it was never proved, neither was anyone brought to justice.

The Briton's Protection has had many a landlord since Mr Bardsley's time. Mr William Mundy was the most popular and best known. It would be about the year 1830 when Mr Mundy became its proprietor. He appeared then to be about 40 years of age. He was a gentlemanly-looking person, well proportioned, with a pleasing face, and always appeared clean and well dressed. He was quick in his movements, and had a keen aptitude for business. We had in Stockport contemporary with Mr Mundy a well-known doctor named Bolsover. Mr Bolsover had a beautiful spouse, some years his junior. Mrs Bolsover was a very fascinating person. She was fair, handsome, had a good figure, and ladylike carriage. She had, too, a most bewitching smile, when she had a mind to put it on; but alas, she was frail. This daughter of error transfers her affections from her lawful, and I believe loving husband, to this younger, more sprightly, and gay William Mundy. They lived together afterwards as Mr and Mrs Mundy.

After his wife's desertion Dr. Bolsover resided in a little cottage in Lowe-street, opposite the lead yard, the remainder of his life, where, until very shortly before his death, he still did a little business in surgery. Mr Mundy vacated the "Briton's Protection" about the year 1834, and entered the old publichouse called the Black Boy, which stands at the junction of Little and Great Underbanks. This inn has undergone several alterations during the last 64 years. In the year 1823 its front projected five or six yards further on the highway than it does now, and formed a very sharp corner, which was generally called "danger corner" in consequence of so many accidents taking place there by vehicles colliding in turning the sharp angle. In the following year, 1824, the Black Boy hostelry and a number of other premises adjoining were pulled down and rebuilt further back, and the road made to its present width. The Black Boy was in possession of a family of the name of Pollitt many years prior to the year 1834. They carried on their business in a quiet and legitimate way. When Mr Mundy became the landlord of this old and quiet inn he had the large club room on the second floor converted into a singing room, which was quite a new feature in Stockport then. This singing room business being new, it was a financial success and brought plenty of money to the pockets of the landlord. About the year 1836 the White Lion, which had been one of the principal inns for Stockport, where the mayors of Stockport for successive generations had held their festive banquets, became at liberty for a fresh tenant. Mr Mundy applied for and became the landlord of this long-time-honoured house. One of the first things he did when he became the proprietor was to convert the large hall on the second floor, which had been graced by the *elite* of the town from time immemorial, into a common singing room. I must do Mr Mundy justice by informing my readers that I believe he got the best professional talent procurable at that time toofficiate. He had on his staff of professionals

a long time a family of the name of Callagher, comprising the father and two sons, who were very clever singers and delineators of Shakesperian characters. Mr Mundy's singing room at the White Lion was well patronised, and he appeared to be doing very well in this old hostelry for about two years.

We had in Stockport at that time a notorious liar, John (or Jacky) Lomas, by profession a barber. Anyone high or low, rich or poor, great or small, were never free from the attacks of this erratic man. Had John Lomas lived in this litigious age, I believe he would have often been in trouble for libel. Mr Mundy had got a horse and trap, and he was often seen driving through the streets of Stockport. This was an eyesore to the libellous barber, so he promulgated a report that Mr Mnndy had caught the glanders from his horse, which was soon spread throughout the town. In a day or two after he supplemented the last report by telling everyone he saw that Mr Mundy's case was past recovery, that the doctors had given him up, that his screams might be heard from one end of the Underbank to the other, and to end his misery, the doctors were going to smother him 'tween two beds at twelve o'clock at noon on the following day, which was Friday. At the time set forth for this tragical event some scores of people of all grades were assembled opposite the White Lion, myself included, waiting to hear Mr Mundy's last groan. In a short time Mr Mundy came to the front door, and in an exasperated tone demanded what we all wanted there, which soon dispersed us, some of us very much dissatisfied. I believe that this loquacious barber got a sound horsewhipping for his share in this transaction. Mr Mundy shortly afterwards left Stockport, and went to keep a publichouse in Deansgate, Manchester.

Stockport. JOHN GREENHALGH.

RANDLE HOLME'S TRANSCRIPTS OF CHESTER PARISH REGISTERS.

The following entries I have copied from the above transcripts, which I described at page 300 of vol I. N.S. of CHESHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES:—

ST. BRIDGET'S BAPTISMS.

1578. Richd Madock 18 Mar.
1592. Jo: fil: Jo: Bennett 13 Feb:
1596. Will: fil: Jo: Bennett ult: Apr:
1597. Jo: Bennett 19 July.
1598. Margt fil: Jo: Benett 14 Nov:
1600. Ellen fil: Tho: Lyneall 26 Nov:
1602. Mary fil: Tho: Lyneall 10 Nov:
1607. Robt Lyneall 21 Jany.
1609. Edw: fil: Gilbt Eaton 13 July.
1612. Gilbt fil: Gilbt Eyton 25 Oct:
1612. Jane fil: — Bennett ult: Nov:
1624. Eliz: fil: Rafe Bennett 18 Sep:
1629. Gilbt fil: Tho: Eaton 26 Nov.

ST. BRIDGET'S BURIALS.

1566. Rafe Bennett 29 May.
1592. Jo: fil: Jo: Bennett 24 Feb:
1594. Geo: Broster 23 Jany.
1597. Jane ux: Ge Bennett 19 July.
1598. Margt da: Jo: Bennett 14 Nov:
1598. Margt fil: Jo: Benett 29 Dec:
1603. Kath: Benett fil Jo: 27 June.
1605. Jo: Madoc 2 June.
1606. Jo: Maddockes 3 Mar:
1608. Robt Lyneall 5 Apr:
1612. Tho: Lyneall, tanner, 27 Jany.
1613. Eliz: Madoc 2 Mar:
1627. Gilbt Eaton beerebuer 28 feb:
1631. Ellen ux: Willm: Benett 26 Feb:
1637. Mrs Jane Eaton 5 Jan:
1641. Tho: fil: Will: Benett 27 Sept:
1641. Sara fil. Will Benett 17 Jany.
1643. Eliz: ux: Will: Tottie 29 June.
1643. Ric: fil: Will: Tottie 3 Mar:

ST. BRIDGET'S WEDDINGS.

1571. Hugh Hegen and Anne Benett 3 Feb:
1575. Will: Calkyn and Jane Benett 9 Oct:
1576. Willm: Rogson and Grace Benett 4 Oct:
1579. Ric: Kebon and Alice Bryskowe 7 Sep:
1579. Jo: ap Rees and Margt: Tottie 13 Jan:
1585. Henr: Trafford and Jane Crowshaw 6 feb:
1590. Jo: Benett and Eliz: Meredith 18 July.
1590. Edw: Powell and Helena Benett 7 feb:
1591. Jo: Williams and Eliz: Trafford 5 Feb:
1600. Gilbt: Eaton and Joane Maddock 9 Oct:
1609. Hugh Crumpe and Ellen Guddicar (? Gee 10 dec:
1611. Jo: Heyward and Anne Briskoye 29 Mar:
1615. Rafe Maddocks and Sara Hamson 24 Jun:
1616. David Jones and Jane Benett 21 Dec:
1617. Phillip fil: Sr: Ran: Mainwaring and Ellen shull 8 decr:
1618. Tho: Welshman and Ellen Lyneall 29 July.
1624. Tho: Eccles and Ellen Whittingham 22 May
1625. Jo. Duke and Margt: Benett 23 Aug:
1630. Gilbt: Eaton and Eliz: Crew 23 Mar:
1631. Ric: Bristoe and Kath: Bristoe 26 Apr:
1631. Will: Mollineux and Margt: Maddocks 4 Ju
1637. Jo: Bingley and Jane Eaton 21 June.

[NOTE.—For Lyneall pedigree see Harl 2163 f. 75. This MSS. has been printed by Society being a fragment of Visitation of C in 1591, with additions by R. Holme. Funeral Certificate of Gilbert Eaton, M Vol. of Funeral Certificate published by

shire and Cheshire Record Society. For Broster pedigree see College of Arms C. 38 f. 72 and Harl. MSS. 2153 f. 55e. For Briscowe, als: Bairstow pedigree, see Harl. MSS. 2153 f. 116. In Subsidy Roll 1663 (Harl. MSS. 1920 f. 66) John Crump, Gentn. of St. Oswald's Ward paid for lands 8s.]

HOLY TRINITY WEDDINGS.

1599. 24 June Robert Younge and Anne Madocks mard: and at same tyme William Madocks and Ellen Younge were mar: beinge a doble marriage.

1601. Humphrey Lyniall and Catherine Jones were mar: with a licence 16 Feb:

1606. Willm: Machell, Yeoman, and Alice Jones mar: 27 Aprill 1606.

1606. John Mach·ll yeoman and Ellen Cormyne mar: 29 April 1606.

1606. Thos: Marler and Elyzabeth Smyth mar: wth a license Aug:

1616. Willm: Madock and Ellen Worrall widow 1 July wth a license.

1618. John Flemynge Esqre and Dame Bridgett Lady Bould mar: with a license at Blacon Hall by Mr Edmund Hopwood pson: 4 June.

1622. Sr Richard Grosvenor kt and baronett and Dame Elizabeth Lady Stanley widow mar: 20 december 1622 by virtue of a license.

1625. Thos: Irland sonne to Sr Tho: Irland of Bewsey kt and Margrett dau: to Sr Tho: Stanley of Weever kt mar: 7 Oct: by license.

1626. Randle Benett Showmaker and . . . . . dyniall mar: 24 Apr: by license.

1629. John Simpson and . . . . dyniall mar: 30 Apr: by license.

1630. Rafe Vernon and Elizabeth Benett of Bunbury parsh 1 Octr: by license.

1640. Mr Thomas Aldersey and Mrs Anne Leech 9 Octob:

1641. Thomas Madocks and Elizabeth Symcocks 24 June.

1642. Roger Gorsse and Cathrine Filkyn 23 May.

1642. Randle Holme, jun, Alderman, and Elizabeth Martyn widow May.

1642. Randle Bagnall and Mary Benett 9 Novr:

1653. Willm: Pott and Sara Hetham 12 July.

HOLY TRINITY, BAPTISMS.

1601. 12 Oct: Law Dichfield, Ironmonger, a soone called Thomas, Godfathers Mr Rich: Grosvenor, Esqre and Mr Thos: Lynioll, Alderman, Godmother Lady Bagnall.

1606. Jany: 24 John sonne to John Machell yeoman.

1608. Oct: xx Sara da: to Adam Cave, yeoman. Godfather Mr Wm: Allen. Sara Wall and . . . Madocks Godmothers.

1611. Last October, Willm: fil: Willm: Aldersey, Alderman. Godfathers Mr Wm: Gamul Alderman and Mr Willm: Whitby, gent: Godmother Mrs Alice Whitby.

1613. April 1st Ellen da: to Huchen Taylor. Ellen Crump and Ellen Malpas Godmothers and Mr Jo: Coke Godfather.

1613. 13 June Thomas fil: Mr Willm: Aldersey Marchant. Godfathers Mr Thomas Whitby and Mr Peter Drinkwater the 2 sheriffs. Godmother Mrs Jane Johnson, widow.

1614. Aug: 29 Hugh fil: Mr Willm: Aldersey now maior of Citty. Mr Edwd: Whitby Recorder and Mr Edwd: Dutton Aldn: and Mrs Elizabeth Savage Gossipps.

1615. Sept: 9th May da: to Wm: Aldersey Aldn: late maior. Mr Whitby Mrs Elizab: Hutchens and Mrs Margrett Renington Gossipps.

1618. January 26, Henry fil: Willm: Marchant and Alderm: Mr Hen: Aldersey Mr——and Mrs Alice Whitbye Gossips.

1620. Jany: 21 Francis fil: Willm Aldersey Aldn: and Justice of peace—Mr Hugh Lloyd one of the sheriffs and Mr Ed: Bathaw and Mrs Kathrine Tetlow gossipps.

1622. Dec: 19 Elizabeth da: to Mr Wm: Aldersey J.P. Mr Charles Bould, Mrs Newall and Mrs Bressy Gossips.

1625. June 13 John fil: Jo: Totty, huy:, now Clarke of this parsh:

1627. May 17 Thomas fil: Thomas Irland of Bewsey Esqr: Sir Rich: Grosvenor Kt: and Bt: and Mr Edw: Whitby Recorder and Mrs Alice Stanley gossips.

1630. July ii. Abigall da: to Mr Peter Worberton, Lawyer.

1635. 20 Sep: A basesonne to —— a stranger Hugh Crompe surety to secure the parish.

1637. Nov: 17 Peter fil: Mr Geo: Bennett.

1641. May 22 Edmund fil: Mr Willm: Manwaringe Chanceler's sonne.

1641. July 22 Eleanor da: to Mr Geo: Benett Marchant.

1642. July 23 Judith da: to Mr Willm: Mainwaringe.

1643. Aug: 3 Willm: fil: Mr Willm: Mainwaringe.

1643. Sep: 16 Robt: fil: Peter Leicester of Tabley Esqre:

1643. Dec: 14 Robt: sonne to Mr Steven Smyth bro: to Sir Tho:

1643. Dec: 20 Willm: fil: Mr Willm: Brock of Upton.

1644. Apr: 23 Robt: fil: Mr Bryan Pretions.

1644. Nov: 9 Anne da: to Sr: Phillip Byron Knt:

1644. Nov: 28 Byron sonne to Peter Leicester of Tabley Esqr:

1647. June 20 Elizabett da: to Mr Thomas Aldersey deceased, borne 13 June.

HOLY TRINITY, BURIALS.

1601. Richard fil: Sr: Jo: Savage Kt: bur: in the head end of St Patricks the 14th July.

1605. Mr John Aldersey Alderman dyed of plague 17 May and was bur: in St Werburgh Church.
1606. John Machell, yeoman, a male child new-borne bur: in Ch: yard 24th Jany.
1607. Edward fil: Sr Willm Nooreys Kt dyed at Blacon 5 July and buried at Speeke in Lancashire.
1608. John fil: Jo. Bruyen of Stapelford Junr. Esqre bur: in Higher South Ile 21 decemb:
1608. Debora da to Jo: Bruen the Elder Esqre bur: 19 March in the Higher South Ile nere to her nephew abovesayd.
1610. Jasper fil: John Rutter of Nantwich, gent: bur: on Christmas Day in St. Patrick the 25 Decemb:
1610. Margrett da: to the sayd Mr Jo: Rutter bur: 28 Decemb: by her brother in St. Patrick.
1611. Mrs — Cotgrave wife to Mr John Cotgrave Gent 40 years agoe in hampshire with her da. Lady Elianor Savage her bones were brought to Chester 20 Sep: and bur: in this Church in the South Isle where her husband was layd 60 years agoe.
1613. Mr Henry Beck parson of this Church dyed first July and bur: 2 July in the chancell Mr Hugh Burches preached the sermon.
1613. Anne Bristow bur: 11 Nov: in Ch: yard.
1615. Samuel Hankinson, Vicar of Heyton in Lancashire and pson of this Church of Trinity an excellent p'cher and chapleyn to Henry Earle of Darby dyed at Heyton 10 July on Monday and was buried there.
1615. 2 Nov: [after entry of bur:] beinge the first buriall Mr Edmund Hopwood our new parson buried since his cominge.
1615. Prudence wife to Mr Thomas Aldersey merchant bur: in Ch: yard 22 Decemb:
1616. Mrs Alice Beck late wife of Mr Henry Beck sometyme pson of pish bur: in the Middle Ile 9 July. Mr pson Hopwood preached.
1617. Hugh fil: Mr Willm Aldersey merchant and Justice of peace dyed 21 June and bur: 22 in the Chancell. Mr Ashbrook preached.
1617. Mary da: to Mr William Aldersey merchant bur: in Higher South Isle at her mothers pew end 23 Sep: Mr Ashkroke pched.
1611. Dame Lady Worberton dyed at Grafton 27 Jany.
1625. Mr Willm Aldersey Alderman and Justice of Peace dyed 24 Aug: and buried 25 Aug: in the Cathedral Church.
1627. The Lady Grosvenor wife to Sr: Rich: Grosvenor Kt: and baronett who before was marr: to Sir Tho: Stanley of Auderly Kt: was buried at Eccleston 14 March 1627.
1628. Mr Richard Jones Register of Bangor bur: in higher end of St: Patricks Ile 26 May.
1630. Mr Edmund Hopwood parson of this Church bur: 8 December under the Communion Table in Chancell.
1632. Jane Strong in the arm bur: 20 Aug: in Ch: yard.
1632. Jane wife to Nicho: Maddock bur: 8 decemb: in Ch: yard.
1633. John Totty coup: and Clarke of this psh bur: 16 March John Johnson drap: succeeded Clarke.
1635. Richard fil: Nicho: Madocks 9 March.
1637. Mrs Anne Aldersey widow bur: 19 March 1637.
1638. Mrs Judith wife to Mr Peter Pindar bur: 23 Jany.
1639. Mr John Leech Alderman bur: 3 Feb: 1639 in St. Werburghs.
1639. Henry Totty, coup:, 6 March 1639.
1641. Eleanor da: to Mr. George Benett 25 July.
1641. Hester da: to our pson Mr Rich: Wilson bur: 26 Octob:
1641. Martha da: to the Lady Loftus of Ireland 9 March.
1643. Peter son to Peter Pindar Customer 26 Aug:
1644. Henry Heskett gent: bro: to Lady Byron late wife to Sir Phillip Byron Kt. bur: 27 Aug:
1644. George Needham Esqr. sonne to the Lord Kilmorey 28 Sep:
1644. The Lady Byron widow late wife to Sr: Phillip Byron Kt. bur: 16 Nov:
1644. Anne da: to Sir Phillip Byron, an infant 24 Nov:
1645. Byron fil: Mr. Peter Leicester of Tabley Esqre. 17 May.
1651. Edmund Mainwaringe Doctor of Civill Lawe 12 July.
1651. Margarett widow to Jo: Bruen of Stapleford Esqr. 19 Nov:

[There are numerous entries, passim, of the families of Ince, Clegg, Leche, Minshull, Mainwaring, etc.]

ST. MARY'S ON THE HILL, BAPTISMS.

1548. Randle fil: Robt Vaudrey and Alice his wife 13 Jan:
1548. Nichlas fil: Randle Broster and Mode his wife 17 Jan:
1548. Ellen da: to Robt: Totty and Alice his wife 31 Oct:
1549. Mary da: to Robt: Voudre and Ales his wife 14 May.
1552. Ellen da: of Willm Madock 4 June.
1552. John son of Robt. Vaudrey 20 Novemb:
1553. Alice da: of Will Maddock 22 June.

ST. MARY'S ON THE HILL, WEDDINGS.

1548. Robt: Savage and Agnes Madock 16 Novemb:
1549. Anthony Venables gentn and Anne Brereton 7 Sep:
1550. Rich: a caude and Jane Broushanke 7 Nov:
1550. Sir Tho: Taylor pson there was married 16 of Novr:

1550. Tho: Ineell or Lineall and Elizab: Browne 30 Jan:
1551. Willm: Kynge and Eliz: Cockson 9 Oct:

ST. MARY'S ON THE HILL, BURIALLS.

1548. Sir Rich: Stancliffe priest was buried 5 Apr:
1548. Tho: Brereton gent ii Apr:
1548. Rondulph Vaudre son of Robt: and Jane [sic] 6 May.
1550. Mr John Byrkhed 4 Sep:
1550. Thomas S arky 7 feb:
1551. Mr John Broughton 8 June
1551. Mr Randle Brereton 8 June.
1551. Randyll Broyster 8 Jany.
1552. Ellen Madock 22 June.
1553. Sr: Henry Browne priest sone of Thomas Browne 13 June.

ST. OLAVE'S.

1617. Emlina Bennet sep: 31 Aug:
1618. Oates Towneley sep: 24 Aug:
1620. Richeall fil: Ran Maddocks bap: 28 Dec:
1622. Willm: Daintesie Esqre: sep: 21 May.
1622. Anne fil: Ran Shakerley bap: 14 Jan:
1623 Tho: Leftwich gentn: sep: 22 Aug:
1624. Mary Scarsbricke vid: sep: 13 Apr:
1625. Mr Jo: Vaudrey patronus eccles: sep: 6 March.
1627. Hug: Crumpe sep: 19 June.
1631. Mrs Anne Leigh sep: 12 feb:
1633. Mary Jumppe sep: 23 March
1637. Jo: Griffith sep: 31 Jan:
1640. Daniell Benett and Mary Maddocks nup: 26 May.
1644. Frances fil: Will. Maddock bap: 26 June.
1644. Eliz: ux: Robt: Quoytmore sep: 21 Jan:
1667. Demaris Maddocks vid: sep: 10 Oct:
1670. Ric: Madock sep: 24 Nov:
1671. Margt: ux: Joseph Benett sep: 31 July.
1671. Mary fil: Hugh Burches, Clarke, bat: 18 Jan:
1672. Jo: fil: Henr: Benett bap: 8 Nov:

Junior Carlton Club, London. J. HAMERTON CRUMP.

[Since the appearance of the above article in the *Stockport Advertiser*, Mr John Hamerton Crump has died at Malvern in his 34th year. He was himself a well-known descendant of an old Cheshire family. He was a graduate of New College, Oxford, and was heir presumptive to his half brother, Mr George Hamerton Crump, as Lord of the Manor of Thorlton, near Malpas. He married in 1879 his cousin, Agnes Beatrice, younger daughter and co-heir of the late Venerable William Jackson, D.D., Archdeacon and Canon of Carlisle, and Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.—ED. *C. N. and Q.*]

DUNHAM HALL.

Dunham Hall, near Altrincham, is a truly historic mansion, round which cling many interesting memories of a remote past. On its site is supposed to have stood the ancient castle of Dunham, once inhabited by Elward, a Saxon Thane. He was dispossessed in those bloodthirsty times, when might was right, by one Hamon, who "came over" with the Conqueror, and was thenceforward called Hamon de Massey, or Masci. It was a descendant of the first Hamen who gave to Altrincham its charter by which it was erected into a market town. A large circular mound near the hall is supposed to be the last relic of the castle—indeed, the site of the keep—and tradition affirms that the fine old cedar, long, long ago killed by the ivy, was brought a sapling from the Holy Land by one of the old crusading barons, and that it died with the last of the race. But it is in connection with the Hamon who granted the Altrincham charter six centuries ago nearly that a separate pedestal will be provided by historians.

> Many centuries have been numbered
> Since in death the baron slumbered,
> By the convent's sculptured portal,
> Mingling with the common dust:
> But the good deed, through the ages,
> Living in historic pages,
> Brighter grows and gleams immortal,
> Unconsumed by moth or rust.

Passing on, jumping, as it were, over centuries, and turning the accomplishment of many years into an hour glass, we come to the noble family of Booth, destined to be the possessors of Dunham for two centuries, when its individuality was lost by the creation of Henry, Lord Delamer, who was also created Earl of Warrington in 1690. The founder of the family was Robert Booth, or Bothe, a younger son of Sir John Booth, of Barton, Lancashire and who died in 1460. By his marriage with Douce Venables he claimed the lands at Dunham to descend to him as one of the heirs through the Fittons and Venables. After a protracted law suit he obtained one-half of the lands, rents, and services in Dunham, Hale, and Altrincham. A couple of generations after George Booth married Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Montfort, lord of Bescote, Staffordshire. It has been stated that his illustrious father-in-law was descended from Charlemagne, Emperor of the Romans, and David, one of the Scottish kings. Be that as it may, large estates were brought to the family. Dame Elizabeth Booth distinguished herself by her widely diffused charity. In 1620 she granted to the mayor and citizens of Chester the sum of £100 upon trust for ever, the interest of which is handed, under certain conditions, to overseers of various townships. Dame Booth's charity is still distributed at Bowdon Church. Webb, in his "Itinerary," speaks of the beautiful seat of Dunham, at that time (1611) "never more graced than in the present possessor (Sir George Booth, Knt. and Bart.), and his most worthy son, William Booth, Esquire." Sir George Booth and Sir William Brereton, who was described

by his enemies, of course, "as a notable man at a thanksgiving dinner, having long teeth and a prodigious stomach," were the only two Cheshire gentlemen mentioned by name in the first order for arming the county and securing the magazines and equipments of the Royalists. Sir George, like many modern politicians, turned his coat, and became as active a partisan of the exiled Stuarts as he had formerly been of Parliament. An old Royalist song of the period says:

> Young Mainwaring fell by the side of his syre,
> Stout Booth was revenged for him there;
> For the foe left his grim trunkless head in the myre,
> By the sword of Old Dunham's young heir.

Sir George—his many adventures, his sacrifices, his patriotism, and his reward—he was made ennobled by the title of Baron Delamer—may well form the subject of another paper. He greatly improved Dunham Hall. As shown on the illustration which is given with this issue of Cheshire Notes and Queries, it was a large quadrangular pile, with gables within and without. The gables within the court were indented and scalloped and large transom windows introduced. The exterior front appears to have been finished at a later period, with pilasters and ornaments in imitation of the Italian style of architecture, and large octagonal turrets were placed at the corners. It stood within gardens laid out in the stiff taste of the time, and surrounded by an ample moat. This, it must be remembered, is the Dunham Hall of two centuries ago, and the noble avenue of beeches leading to the present hall was then in its swaddling clothes, so to speak, having to be protected from the "delicate" attentions of the deer by wooden guards. Dunham Hall is now tenantless. Old inhabitants are enabled to recall the time when an almost boundless hospitality was dispensed there, and to relate many anecdotes of the manners and appearance of more than one of its noble possessors. Who amongst the Altrincham tradesmen at least will not sigh for a return to the good old times in this respect?

Altrincham. ALFRED INGHAM.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1887.

Notes.

LOT FAULKNER OF CHEADLE.

Fifty years back and more, when I was a little boy, living at Wilmslow, and attending the Wesleyan Sunday School there, among the various "local" preachers who came and ministered to the people of the Stockport circuit—then undivided—there was one man who, above all others, was a favourite with the lads, and this was Lot Faulkner of Cheadle. The preaching was on Sunday afternoon at that time, and, for lads especially, it was a drowsy time. I have sat nodding, with my feet scarcely touching the floor, listening to learned prelections from William Burt, George Osborne, Francis West, James Little, Amos Learoyd, and many others; but when Lot Faulkner came, "if sleep had been a mortal sin," we were perfectly safe. All were alive and awake, and if we sometimes transgressed against the solid decorum expected in public worship I am quite sure that we were far better in mind, and far more instructed, than by the drowsy theological and metaphysical disquisitions of the learned reverend gentlemen to whom I have referred. Lot Faulkner always in some part of his sermon addressed the boys especially, and in doing so, I think, he acted wisely, for to this day I remember many of his quaint but apt and forcible illustrations. Boys notice sermons more than parsons give them credit for. Forty-five years since I heard a sermon at Wilmslow from the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, and only a few years back I went to the opening of a new Wesleyan chapel in Lancashire when this reverend gentleman—then chairman of the district—was the preacher. He had not done five minutes before I recognised the sermon as one that I had heard when a little lad; and I had more than heard it, for I remembered that in one part by applying the *reductio ad absurdum* to his argument it would prove that infant mortality, and even infanticide, were about the greatest blessings to the human race, inasmuch as infant mortality was the main factor in "bringing many sons unto glory." So that lads do listen to sermons, and sometimes even critically. Forty years had not served to show the reverend gentleman the weak place in his round and somewhat bombastic homily, but the lad had not forgotten the kink in the logic. But to return to Lot Faulkner. He talked in a simple way to the boys—he did not say poor things. He was specially good at explaining the poetic imagery of the hymns, and this he did in a running way, as he read them out in a most intelligent manner. Then, again, he made running comments upon the Psalms and the

lessons. The Psalms were his delight. Here his keen poetic insight had a fine field. I shall never forget his exposition of the first Psalm—"walking in the counsel of the ungodly, *standing* in the way of sinners, SITTING in these at of the scornful"—and how he described the almost reprobate condition of those who were at ease in the "scorner's chair."

His prayers were quaint, but devout, and largely sounded on the Liturgy of the Church of England, which he held in high est-em. In his preaching e often referred to its devout aspirations. He was wit, and everything that he said had in it a smack f this quality, which was inherent in his very ature. I well remember on one occasion he was escanting on the Litany of the Church, and he aid "I do like the Litany, it meets almost every ate, and I like the Church Service generally. I ave not the slightest objection to pray by a ook; but you see a man has not always a book at and, and he may want to pray at any time. If eter had used a book when in the sea he would ave drowned before he could have found the ace." I was but a boy, and fond of humour, and e picture of Peter up to the shoulders in the sea, d sinking, the while turning over a book to find the office," was more than my gravity could ar, and I laughed outright, as I have done at any of Lot Faulkner's sayings. But the great int is—he arrested the attention of his hearers s teaching was good and sound, and with all his mour he was never low and vulgar; anything v and grovelling was not natural to Lot Faulkner, it and humour were a garment to him which he re seemly. He was tall, dark, of a firm, comnding presence, active in his movements, with a e eye, an aquiline nose, a clear voice, and a ready erance; and in literary ability he was much ve the average for a man of the common walks life. When passing a public house one day in company, he pointed out the sign "Bull's ad," and observed that the mark of the possive case was in the wrong place, after the "s," tead of before it; and with this he made some arks about the want of culture of those aged in and about the drink traffic. I think I right in saying that at some time in his life he a schoolmaster. Doubtless many about adle will know far more of his private life than . Anyway, he was in advance of many Local achers of his day in point of education, and he natural abilities that would have shone in any ion of life.

His sermons were unique—his own—no other man could have done his preaching. There appeared to be no method in it, and yet there was; for we have heard him go the same ground over again almost word for word; but the style was the man. He was very severe on vain and changing fashions in dress, and he did not hide his testimony. Speaking of ladies bonnets, he once said: "To look at them in some seasons you would think that the whole county had been scoured, and that another blade of straw could not be found; and anon they are as big as double-barndoors."

He was a man of a truly Catholic spirit. He did not love all Protestants and hate Roman Catholics, but he "loved the brethren" all round, and often spoke of the special traits in each branch of the Christian Church, and held them up for imitation. He would preach for anyone who asked him. He was a friend and a favourite of the Rev. Charles Lowndes, then minister of Gatley "Calvinist' Chapel, and occasionally took the service there. He was the friend of all, the enemy of none, and yet he was a Wesleyan Methodist. I remember well—say about the year 1844—being at a tea-party at Cheadle Hulme Wesleyan School. The now somewhat historic Joseph Nadin, formerly chief constable of Manchester, was the chairman, and there were present as speakers, &c., James Leech, Samuel Bates, Henry Hough, and last, but not least, our hero Lot Faulkner. Mr Nadin sat at the head of the table as chairman, but Mr Leech officiated for him in his quaint simple way. He gave out the grace verse, and I know he set the tune called *Tranquility*, which was sung with zest. Mr Samuel Bates, a ropemaker of Stockport, in a beautiful speech to the young, told of his early difficulties and studies while yet an apprentice to his trade. He had had little if any schooling—was early put to work, had a hard life of it, a little bed, a box, and one chair in his room, and a farthing candle, which he had to buy from his pocket money, but with these limited means he managed to learn to read the Latin New Testament with ease. Boys set store by education in those days, and fought for it. What are they doing now? But we wander. Lot Faulkner gave us one of his characteristic speeches, and among other things he said (and this is to my point) "I like all sorts of Christians. They are each like mellow pears, full of juice; all good; but the Methodists are the Jargonelles."

What has suggested these "scattering" remarks about my Old Mentor is, that this week I found an original letter of his in an old green box I seldom go into, and I need not say that I read it again with an interest not common. It is very well written

and clear, like what we might expect from him on that score, and it is, moreover, a specimen of a fancy he had of adopting in his familiar correspondence the quaint English in King James's time, or rather the English and idiomatic phraseology of the authorised English Bible and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and this he could use with effect. The letter explains itself, and I here give it as characteristic of the man :—

Penitent St., Zion
9th day 1st month 1853rd year
of our Redemption

Bror Keeling,—It came to pass that James whose surname is Bailey did say unto me that thou and thy people, with whom thou dost worship God in the house of the Lord which standeth on the borders of Wilmslow, had no minister to preach unto you the word of Eternal Life on [this] Sabbath. When I heard this I was grieved and perplexed, because I feared it would hinder the work of the Lord, and because the Scribes and the Ministers had written unto me on the Plan of our tribe, that I should go and preach Christ at Wilmslow on the 9th day of the month January, and I should have gone, as they had bidden me had not Brother Grundy, who lives near the hill-country [Poynton] said unto me that he had a great desire to come to the place where thou dwellest and preach in the temple to thee and thy people, and I said unto him "go," for I believed that the Lord would make him a blessing to his church.

Now, therefore, I beg that thou wilt write unto him, saying that thou and thy brethren are grieved because he did not come unto you on the ninth day of the 1st month. May the Lord bless thee and thine in your uprising and down sitting, outgoing and incoming, and in all that you set your hands unto. Amen and Amen, so prayeth

Thy Brother Lot.

This letter is very characteristic of the man. Scripture phraseology and Eastern scenes and metaphors had a peculiar charm for him, and he had the happy art of bringing the incidents of the New Testament down to daily life, and of almost making his congregation see the pictures before their eyes. We could see "Lydia, the seller of purple," and we could almost hear the "prayer meeting at Mary Mark's," and see the timid damsel at the door when Peter presented himself to the astonished brethren, liberated from prison by the angel of the Lord.

I will only add that Lot Faulkner lived to be a very old man in his native village, Cheadle. I think he was over eighty years of age when he died, and he must have been dead now twenty years or more. He being dead, yet speaketh, and for the encouragement of those who are following in his steps, trying to do good, I will say : "Toil on ! If your work is not esteemed at the time it is done it will be ; no true work is lost. It may be hard to do and bear, indeed it will be, for, as Carlyle says, 'No true worker finds his task a pastime.' Yet toil on."

And duly shall appear
In verdure, beauty, strength,
The tender blade, the stalk, the ear,
And the full corn at length.

I am well aware that many about Cheadle and Stockport know far more about Lot Faulkner, and especially so in his private life, than I do, and I should be glad to hear more from them. What I have written is what I know, and if affection, and almost veneration, has overdrawn my old friend's character, I am glad of the fault, for not many of my failings "lean to virtue's side."

Leigh. Wm. Norbury.

ANCIENT CHESHIRE DEEDS.

The ancient Cheshire deeds to which it is desired to draw attention in this paper are at High Legh, and belong to Colonel Cornwall Legh. High Legh is in the township of Rostherne, and about five miles from Knutsford. It is very remarkable that in the 13th century the manor was held in moieties by two branches of the Legh family whose descendants owned the two halls, the East Hall and the West Hall, as they were called at the present day. The Leghs of the East Hall held one half of the manor of Legh, but the other moiety was sub-divided in the 14th century, the Leighs of the West Hall now owning one-fourth of the original manor of Legh and Lord Egerton of Tatton the other fourth. As far as my researches go the two families of Legh do not appear to be descended from any common ancestor, or if this has been the case, the ancestor is so far back as not to be traceable. They have lived side by side for the last 600 years, and the only difference now is that the members of one family spell their name Legh, and those of the other Leigh. So independent have they always been of one another that whilst Colonel Cornwall Legh, of the East Hall, has his own private chapel in his grounds, Captain Egerton Leigh, of the West Hall, has also his own private chapel in his grounds. The tenants of the one estate attend the one and those of the other, the other. And yet the two halls are so close together that they are only separated by a high brick wall, and the fields belonging to the one estate run into and among those belonging to the

other in the most confusing manner. The East Hall deeds are most voluminous. This collection contains in all about 900 deeds and documents, independent of a number of loose papers, many of which have been arranged and bound up in four folio volumes, entitled the High Legh MSS; 284 relate to the various places and families in Cheshire, independent of the High Legh and the Legh family. In addition to these there is a small bundle of deeds relating to Manchester and the neighbourhood, a larger bundle of deeds relating to Barton and Openshawe, near Manchester, where Colonel Legh has a large and valuable estate; three bundles relating to the Manor of Sale, and four bundles relating to the Manor of Thornton-in-the-Moors, as well as a small packet of early deeds relating to lands in Staffordshire. The earliest deed relating to the Legh family is, like most early deeds, undated, but from the character of the handwriting and the names of the witnesses it may be put down to about the year 1230—650 years or more ago. It is a quit claim to Adam da Legh (de Lega) of a bovate of land in the ville of Leye. The seal attached to this deed is still quite perfect. The next deed is a few years later, about 1245, and by it Adam de Legh grants half a bovate of land in the ville of Ley to Richard, his son. In a deed dated 1310 there is a curious reference by John, son of Hugh de Legh, the then owner of the half of High Legh, to "an old charter which I had of the gift of Hugh, son of Edward de Lena," which is probably the origin of Edward or Esward, who is sometimes given as the earliest ancestor of the Leghs, of East Hall, in old pedigrees, &c. After 1320 the deeds are regularly dated, and for the remainder of that century are fairly numerous, many of them being in Norman-French instead of Latin. There are some valuable deeds of settlement which supply many details in the true history of this old Cheshire family at that early period. The first deed in English is in 1406, and is a marriage settlement for John de Legh to marry Isabel, daughter of John de Pulle or Poole. The next English deed is dated 1427. Latin continued to be the prevailing language until the end of that century. A document dated 31st October, 1442, is a commission and mandate from the Archdeacon of Chester, in Latin, addressed to all the chaplains or clergy within the archdeaconry, commanding them to admonish "three times, and peremptorily, all those sons of iniquity who have cut and carried away trees and underwood of the Worshipful Thomas De Legh, of Northwood, in his woods, etc., at Northwood, and Sworton; have fished his ponds and marl pits, and have carried off his timber from his houses, etc., at Knutsford, and have taken his household stuff and done him other injuries." And if these evildoers did not within fifteen days of such monition make full satisfaction and restitution, then they were to be openly and publicly excommunicated, and here follows the really interesting part of this deed: "With bells rung, and candles lighted and extinguished, and the cross in the hands upraised, and all other legal solemnity." Any deed in which there is reference to the old mediæval practice of "cursing by bell, book, and candle" is of very great rarity and of much interest, as it has generally been believed that this form of cursing was as unknown in the Roman Catholic Church in mediæval times as it is unknown now. In a curious notarial instrument dated in 1463, containing a record of a deed made in the chancel of St. John's Church, Chester, there is mention of persons swearing upon the holy Evangelists and also "upon the red book of St. John, then placed upon the high altar there." This must have evidently been a book that was very highly valued, and of the sanctity of which there could be no possible doubt, as it would almost seem to occupy higher rank than the Evangelists. The making use of churches for such secular purposes as the granting of deeds, &c., was not so uncommon as might be imagined, and many instances might be given of their being used for such purposes. A document, dated 1615, will have an interest at the present time, as it is a licence under the hand of John Cheddock, the vicar of Rosthorne, granting permission to George Legh of High Leigh, and Elizabeth his wife, to eat flesh upon certain days and times prohibited, because of their ill-health and for what seems to us the very strange reason, because "their weake and feeble stomackes cannot in anie waye brooke or dejeste fish soe well as flesh." About the year 1686, Richard Legh, of High Legh, Esq., purchased from his nephew, Richard Legh, of Swinehead, gentleman, the Swinehead estates, near High Legh. The lands forming this estate had been in the possession of the Leghs of Swinehead for over 300 years, having been granted by John de Legh to his younger son, Matthew de Legh, early in the fourteenth century. It would naturally be expected that all the old deeds relating to this estate would be found in Colonel Legh's possession, but strange to say, beyond a few late seventeenth century documents, there are hardly any which relate particularly to Swinehead. There is, however, a folio volume which is a chartulary of the deeds formerly in the possession of the Leghs of Swinehead, commencing *c* 1250, and coming down to 1620, in which year the MS. was written. It contains about 300 pages closely and clearly written on both sides of the page, the deeds being copied in full, and in the case of the early Latin ones they are accompanied by translations placed opposite to them. There are many interesting documents amongst the miscellaneous deeds relating to various parts of Cheshire, but I can only refer to two of these. The first of these is a grant from Richard, Lord of Aldford, to Peter, the clerk of the Lord the Earl of Chester, of the whole "vill" or township of Thornton, and all his

rights therein, together with the advowson of the church of Thornton, to hold to him and his heirs for ever by his homage and service, and by the yearly payment of a pair of gilt spurs or 6d at midsummer for all services. To this deed there are no less than twenty-one witnesses, which show its importance, and the first of these being Philip de Orreby, then Justice of Chester, we are enabled to fix its date as *c* 1215, as he held that office from 1209 to 1228. To this deed there is a large portion of the seal still remaining, showing the equestrian figure of a knight in armour. The other is the grant of the "vill" of Thornton to Peter, his clerk, by the celebrated Randle Blundeville, Earl of Chester, free from all service at the courts for the county hundred and forest. To this there are twelve witnesses, commencing with Philip de Orreby, then Justice of Chester, and Hugh, Abbot of Chester, and the date of this is the same as the previous one, *c* 1215. In conclusion, I would only wish to point out that these High Legh deeds are by no means exceptional, and that many other large landowners in Cheshire are in the possession of deeds and documents no doubt quite as important and as interesting as these, but their value is at present unknown, because they have never been properly examined and arranged. Some years ago the Duke of Westminster set an excellent example by printing a calendar of the deeds at Eaton Hall, and in 1866 Mr Egerton Warburton printed a calendar of the deeds at Arley Hall; but these are the only two Cheshire collections, to my knowledge, of which calendars have been made. I can only hope that other Cheshire squires will now follow Colonel Cornwall Legh's example and have the contents of their muniment rooms set in order, and I can assure them the results will be well worth the trouble and expense.

Pensarn, Abergele. J. P. EARWAKER.

A TRADITION OF DUNHAM HALL.

It is difficult to give to people of this day an idea of the feeling that there was in Wilmslow, say 50 years back, of the dignity and the majesty of Dunham Hall. It was the dwelling-place of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the lord of the manor, and everything there was great and grand. Trafford Hall was the seat of Squire Trafford, the other lord of the manor, and it was deemed a very considerable place; and Tatton Hall, the seat of Squire Egerton, was also a noble place, but Dunham was the place *par excellence*. I was at that time a boy, and in company with an uncle one Sunday I set off to see the famed Dunham Hall. We walked from Morley, through Hale Barns, by Peel Causeway, up Sandy-lane—literally a sandy lane, with here and there a farmhouse with a cottage, but nothing like a villa residence all along the way. I was rather disappointed with the hall; nothing less than Versailles would have come up to my conception of what Dunham Hall should be. I remember the nigger holding the sundial on his head, and the pool and the majestic timber, and all the rest much as it is now. After we had seen the place we turned about and quietly walked back, for at that time there were no railways in this neighbourhood, and walking twenty miles in a day was not deemed a feat to make a song about.

All the northern and eastern moiety of the manor of Bollin-cum-Norcliffe belonged to Lord Stamford, and when a tenant had to go to Dunham on any little business relating to his farm or house it was quite a red-letter day. There was the "mightiest ale" and "strushings"—plenty and to spare—of other good things. The steward of the manor lived there. The manorial leases were made at Hugh Worthington's at Altrincham. Mark Pierson was the chief clerk there and to the bucolic mind of 50 years back these were great men mighty in the law.

Great tales were told about Dunham. A poor fellow named Henshall went with a gang of poachers there, and some shots were fired, and poor Henshall was hanged. As lads, somehow, we connected his being hanged with his almost sacrilegious audacity in going to poach at Dunham. I was with my grandfather at Morley. He was then an old man living on the Dunham estate. In his younger days he had been a pit-sawyer at Dunham with a partner named Abraham Bradbury, and from my grandfather I have heard great tales of Dunham Hall—about the "twelve apostles" there—twelve old servants in livery, who poddled about the hall, eating and drinking and doing nothing, but dignifying the place by being a sort of beefeaters.

Among other traditions about Dunham which my grandfather told me, and which struck me almost with awe, was this:—"In former times an Earl of Stamford was at Dunham when some poor man was passing along the footway through the park, and while passing the lake near the hall he noticed fishes disporting themselves within his reach, and in a momentary forgetfulness of where he was he lifted a staff that he carried in his hand and killed a fish. He was at once seized and dragged before his lordship in the hall, who then and there, and without any further legal process, transported him beyond the seas." I asked my grandfather how it could be done, but he could give no further information, only that at that time a great lord like the Earl of Stamford could do such things, and that indeed even yet they had great power, which it was well to mind. I have no doubt this tradition is a correct one, and that such a thing did take place in the former times.

To illustrate how this could be done in the past I will quote from Palgrave's *Merchant and Friar*, where he is treating of courts of justice and benefit of clergy in the 14th century —

The malefactor had been apprehended in Cheap, in the very act of cutting a purse from the girdle of Sir John Stapleford, vicar-general of the Bishop of Winchester. Cases of flagrant delicto, according to our ancient common law, or, to speak more accurately, according to the law of all nations in the simpler stages of society, *required no other trial than the publicity or incontrovertibleness of the fact; no further proof of the offence was needed, and no defence allowed.* They proceeded by law in the same manner as the mob do by impulse, when the pickpocket is dragged through a horsepond, or like the gardener thrashing the schoolboy whom he has caught in his apple-tree. Trivial and almost ludicrous as these comparisons may appear, they are apposite and pertinent examples of our ancient law as laid down by Bracton, and displayed in our ancient records. Open guilt was instantly followed by vengeance. The murderer grasping the deadly weapon, the "bloody hand" of the violator of the royal forest, the robber bearing his spoil, received, at once, the punishment of his misdeeds.

Judging from what is given above, it is not at all unlikely that the tale of my grandfather about the man being summarily transported by the lord of Dunham was strictly true, and I am inclined the more to this view because in after life I found my old grandfather's tales and legends trustworthy in almost all cases. I only wish that I had remembered more of them.

I shall have something more to say about Palgrave's "Guildhall" and "Benefit of clergy" in a future contribution.

Leigh. WILLIAM NORBURY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1887.

Notes.

ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

II.

Now from what has been said you can hardly mistake a Saxon Church from its plain Romanesque simplicity, which the Normans followed, but added much ornamentation of a Byzantine character, and this it is which so chiefly distinguishes the Norman period from the Saxon.

The transition from a debased Roman to early Norman is particularly noticeable in the cathedral churches of Normandy. This may be seen also in the church of Sompting Abbot's, Sussex, which marks the transition period between Saxon and Norman architecture.

The Norman features are so well-known that most of you will recognise them at sight. The Romanesque round arch is continued, but recessed and ornamented; the Saxon arch is square all through, but the masonry being of a loose, wide-jointed nature, and more or less of mere rubble, you can easily conceive that it might be thought desirable to support it by an inner arch of stone, continued on each side down to the ground. An arch of this kind was said to be "recessed," and according to the number of these recesses is styled an arch of two or three or more orders, and is the foundation of all arches in each subsequent style. If you cut off the angle you have a common type of decorated arch. This can safely be done, for it is clear that the extreme angles of the orders would contribute little to their strength; these, therefore, were chamfered off, or rounded, or moulded. It became common to cut them into large rolls between two hollows, and to cut zigzags, which resulted in most beautiful and original architectural forms.

The Norman door was often deeply recessed, with shafts and bold mouldings, chiefly of round, or quarter-round members, but still with the square outline of the Saxon, and overlaid with ornament. These are of great variety—the billet, the sunk star, which seems to have suggested the early English dog-tooth, and pyramid ornament. The chevron, or zigzag was used more freely as the period advances; it was not only used in Saxon times and in Roman times, but zigzags are found round the ruins of the sun-baked vessels of the primeval men of this country; men whose origin and ethnology is unknown, but whom we find in our pre-historic tumuli. The date of the Norman doorway at Prestbury is fixed by the King on the corbel table above, who holds in his hand the double-budded sceptre which was used by Richard I only—A.D. 1189 to 1199. If so, it affords an illustration to which I have before alluded, of the overlapping by the Norman of the Early English period; or it may be that the corbel table was added over the doorway when the early English triplet, now destroyed, was inserted in the gable, and so limiting its construction to the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion.

The Norman window was very similar in character and ornamentation to the door.

Norman pillars are usually large, sometimes round and sometimes square; in the early period very plain, later on fluted, cabled, or with zigzags cut upon them.

The Norman capital is very characteristic—it consists of a block of stone with the lower angles rounded or chamfered off, forming, as you will see, a sort of cushion—a Byzantine form; the more decorative

foliage there is on the capital, the later its date. The round capital is a sign of later date, as is also the scallop shell ornament. The Ionic volute is early. The Norman buttress was broad and of small projection from the wall, not much more so than the old Saxon pilaster, nor was a greater projection necessary to sustain the thrust of the walls, which were so thick as to need little support. They ran string courses round them; if these stopped at the buttress it was rather a sign that the buttress had been added.

THE GOTHIC.

I must now have said enough for you to distinguish Norman from Saxon, and indeed any other style, and in doing so I brought you to the year 1166, or thereabouts, when an entire change took place, involving a change from the round Romanesque arch to the pointed Gothic, though these must not be regarded as two distinct styles, but two phases of the same architecture. There can be little doubt that the pointed arch was forced upon the Gothic builders by their stone vaulted roofs. The earlier roofs were of wood, and though, however heavy and massive, like Norman work in character, yet being tied constructively together they would effect but little lateral thrust, not more than the thick Norman wall could well resist. But when they came to adopt a vaulted roof of stone with no tie beams, the lateral thrust would require walls of enormous thickness to stand against it, so that when they fixed a stone roof on walls built, as the earlier ones were, probably by unskilled Saxon workmen, and after the Saxon fashion of wide points and of rubble, the wall would be overmatched, and must inevitably give way, and as a matter of fact one-half of them came to the ground. They were forced, therefore, to consider the problem involved in the weight of the roof proportionately to the resistance of the wall necessary to keep the roof at rest. The result was the adoption of the pointed arch, by which the weight of the roof was conveyed more perpendicularly upon the wall, and with a proportionally less lateral thrust. The pointed arch may have been suggested to them in the first instance by the sight of their own intersecting arcades, so that it was developed out of the round Romanesque arch. It was not new in the world; it was as old as the Roman arches, and perhaps as the Egyptian; it was common among the Saracens, who had borrowed it from Eastern Christianity. It may be the Crusaders brought drawings of it back with them from the Holy Land, where they must have often seen it among the Saracens.

You all know what an advantage a high-pitched roof, as we call it, is to the appearance of any church, but this was not the only beauty of arrangement the building derived from this adoption. The buttress was one feature, for the wall, reduced in thickness, though of better materials and masonry, was still unable of itself to support the weight which the arch brought to bear upon it, for an arch is never at rest; it is always active and pushing day and night—push, push, push! The buttress was placed, therefore, just where it was needed, so that if an old church were razed to the ground, an accomplished architect could design the plan of the roof, the direction and thickness of the arches, and so reconstruct the rest of the building, if only the foundations of the buttresses alone were left—*ex pede Herculem*—just as Professor Owen sketched the skeleton and picture of the Dodo from a single bone, which was discovered in New Zealand. The high roof led to the buttress, the buttress enabled the wall to be pierced with any number of windows, and these filled with painted glass were among the beautiful and æsthetic effects of art which followed in the train of the roof.

EARLY ENGLISH.

The great feature of this period, 1166-1266, called Early English, is its vertical character, vertical gables, vertical roofs, vertical arches, vertical windows, all which give to an early English building an appearance of an entirely different style from that of the Norman of the preceding century—heavy, massive, horizontal, heathen-like, frowning. Still, remember! only different to look at; merely a different phase of the same style. The buttress, instead of being, as before, a mere plain shallow projection, is now somewhat deeper and diminished by stages, the splay forming an obtuse angle, and the whole finished by a pediment. The pillars round, or octagonal; sometimes clustered, the outer shaft being often detached from capital to base. The base of the pillar is characteristic, consisting of two rounds, the lower one the larger; between these a hollow is worked sufficiently deep to hold water; otherwise, in Gothic mouldings they are all constructed as best to throw off, and not retain water. The lower plinth is often octagonal, and in both base and capital the hollows are divided from the moulds by fillets. The early English capital is very distinguishing of the style. It is always more or less in the shape of an inverted bell, sometimes double—its parts are Abacus, Bell, Neck, or Astragal. It often consisted of a number of annulets and fillets. The abacus square in Norman was gradually changed to round in early English and decorated, a feature peculiarly English; square in France; in perpendicular it became octagonal.

In early English the abacus is invariably undercut so that you are able to insert the ends of your fingers; it overhangs the bell, as the bell overhangs the shaft. It usually consists of a half-roll and fillet. Instead of the annulets named, sometimes the capital is floriated; the foliage is added on to the bell, and consists of what is called the "stiffed stalk" or "stiff leaved," and is very easily recognised—like clover. It is entirely conventional in its character. It is not until we arrive

t the next century that natural foliage was introuced, and then only again to be abandoned, for the rchitect cannot imitate nature directly. Architecture s too symmetrical for the variety practised by nature. he changeful sky, the restless leaves, the bubbling ater; the voices of birds, the thrush, the blackbird, the nightingale's song, so soft and clear;" not to ention their scent, their sound, their multiplied surroundings, are objects which no painter or sculptor an represent true to nature. Church architecture oes not seek to do this; it seeks repose and symmetry —something satisfying the imagination and the sight. nd this I think will be evident to all of cultivated aste, if they will only compare the conventional forms f ancient embroidery, as delineated in mediæval eedlework or embroidery, with the designs sent out rom the shop of modern tradesmen—*e.g.*, the ancient onventional lily, compared with its natural imitation, rettily twined around with a natural display of the assion flower; or any old mediæval window, now so ell reproduced, as in Alderley Church by Messrs layton and Bell, and elsewhere, compared with the retty landscapes sent over from Munich; or if they ompare the ancient monument of the human figure, s reposed in conventional representation, waiting for is final benediction at the last day, with the active arriors, statesmen, and lawyers in Westminster bbey, reminding one no little, as Mr Markland adds, f the members of a lunatic asylum petrified on the pot. Indeed, every painting and every work of art s essentially conventional, and that kind of conventionality is itself a kind of new revelation and improvement upon nature; and many landscapes of nature are actually much improved by being conventionally arranged and differently grouped by the painter. I have just visited a parish where I did not ee but a single landscape that made a good picture, ut of which it might be said that every landscape was apable of being made into a picture, when conventionally treated and arranged afresh by the painter's ye and pencil.

The mouldings in this period are distinguished by eing deeply undercut and divided by deep cavernous ollows, not cut to any true circle. The mouldings re five in number:—1, plain bowtell; 2, pointed bowell; 3, roll and fillet, 4, roll and scroll; 5, angular orms. These mouldings all lie in the plane rectangular, at least in the earlier portion of the 13th century. The hollows will be found to divide single moulds ather than a group of mouldings, as in the next tyle. With no books of fashions to go by which now egulate one uniform style of bonnet or gown, it is difficult to conceive how the same form arose and was bserved all through the country exactly at the same ime. It was due probably to the agency and powerful influence of the Freemasons, whose skill and learning, nder the patronage of the Catholic Church in those days, were the means of erecting magnificent Gothic buildings all over Europe.

Having mentioned foliage, another ornament freely used in this style, the dogtooth, is one of great beauty, derived, probably, from the Norman, and originally developed out of their zig-zags. It is a very distinguishing mark of this age. The crocked is used in all styles, and is characteristic in each; in the early English it was formed of the usual conventional foliage, with lobes on the surface. The windows are lancet-shaped lights, and though sometimes they are richly moulded, yet commonly have merely a plain chamfer outside and a wide spray within, sometimes cusped, but when cusped, the cusps were attached to the soffit member of the head, and do not seem to grow naturally out of the arch, but so that if cut off you would not miss them. These lights are openings varied in number, and to give them unity an arch was thrown over the two or more lancet lights.

THE DECORATED.

And here began the transition between early English and the Decorated style which succeeded it. A writer in the *English Review* traces it thus:—"Between the great arch and the head of the smaller lancets it contained, there lay a space, large, shapeless, and bare the eye longed to occupy it, and filled it up with piercings and apertures, some circular, some irregularly curved, some elliptical; this led to regular tracery in this upper compartment. They then drew geometrical figures, circles, triangles, ellipses. Still this geometrical tracery in the head did not combine with the lower mullions which they touched; the next effort was to fuse these into one. From the centre of the upper compartment tracery was curled down into the lower arches, and the lower arches stretched themselves to meet the descending lines. This, however, was not satisfactory until they abandoned the upper centre, and filled the space with tracery brought up from the lower members. The mullions rising to a certain height shot themselves out into intricate and delicate ramifications with every variety of combination, and all subject to laws of primary truth and principles of mechanical structure." This was the style of window in the 14th century, and arose not all at once, but was gradually developed from the lancet through the transitional or geometric period just described, *i.e.*, from the year 1266 to 1366, A.D., at which year or period we have now arrived.

The ornaments differ. The stiff-stalk gives way to the ball flower, though for a time both are used together; as it afterwards gave way to the patera, of four leaves like a ball flower with the petals expanded, and from which it was evidently derived.

The capitals are constructed on the same model as the Early English and retain the bell-shape character, differing only in detail. The abacus consists of the

roll moulding, and the same is repeated in the neck; these are characteristic—the stiff-leaved foliage is discontinued and succeeded by more natural foliage, the vine, the oak-leaf, and the maple—which, instead of being vertical like Early English, now runs horizontally round the capital.

The columns, like Early English, are circular or octagonal, sometimes clustered, as in Chester Cathedral, but the shafts are attached from capital to base, whereas in Early English they were always attached only at capital and base or by a band in addition, so that you could run the hand or fingers all round the column; the mouldings too of the Decorated are more shallow as the period advances on from the Early English. The mouldings are not so deep and bold as in Early English. The deep cavernous hollow ceases, but there is still a well-defined hollow, cut to a segment of a true circle; and as the columns are now attached the mouldings grow more refined and tender, and the hollows, instead of separating single members as in Early English, divide groups of mouldings which, though stopped by the capital, have corresponding ones carried down to the base of the shaft.

The mouldings may be divided into three classes with three moulds in each class. I. *Rolls*—(*a*) Roll and fillet, (*b*) Roll and triple fillet, (*c*) Roll and scroll. II. *Ogees*—(*a*) Ogee, (*b*) Double ogee, (*c*) Wave moulding. III. *Chamfers*—(*a*) Plain chamfers, (*b*) Sunk chamfer, (*c*) Hollow chamfer. The bowtell or three-quarter round of the Early English dies out, also the pointed bowtell; but in the place of these we have the ogees and wave moulding.

The scroll moulding—rare in the Early English—is distinctive and common in Decorated; it is almost universal in the abacus and neck of Decorated capitals. The edge of the scroll-moulding is usually rounded underneath, but in earlier work almost square. The wave moulding is common also in perpendicular work. Two orders of wave moulding with a three-quarter hollow between is a mark of this style. The fillet on the shaft is often three or four inches broad. These fillets are always at right angles to each other on each side of the round or hollow. In the Early English these mouldings are all in the planes rectangular, but in the latter portion of the Decorated they are sometimes on the chamfer plane, but then always at an angle of 45 degrees. These are some of the features of the Decorated period, A.D. 1266—1366.

THE PERPENDICULAR.

When tired of this more florid style, there arose the Perpendicular, the last of the mediæval styles, A.D. 1366 to 1536. This style, though in many respects a decline, was still a period of much grandeur and beauty, and more peculiarly English than any of the other. Here again the style was one of gradual growth; there are marks of its coming in many years before 1366, and especially in the beautiful and unique perpendicular churches of Norfolk. The flat arch of domestic architecture, the desire for panelling, which would subordinate the arch by the horizontal features of the panel, would all tend to develop and foster this style. The arches, instead of being struck, as in Early English, from two centres, were now struck from four. The doorway in the previous century had followed the shape of the arch, but was now set in a square frame, the spandril between the horizontal label and the flattened arch being filled with carving and tracery. The window is, perhaps, one of the most striking illustrations to a casual observer of this period. It was always distinguished by one or more, or all the lines of the mullions running perpendicularly up to the arch, or from the points of the sub-arches to the top. If these lines are few we may regard the window as early; if they are very numerous we may regard them as later work. These windows were usually large and often very numerous, so that the wall became a mere skeleton; and when we remember that they were intended to be and actually were all filled with painted glass, the effect would be very imposing and beautiful. A distinguishing mark in this period was the transum, adding a squareness to the arrangement.

The ornaments again change with the general development of the age. The decorated ball flower and the four-leaved flower cease, and in their places we have the patera, the Tudor flower (a kind of *fleur de lys*), and the Tudor rose. There is a grand example of this rose curiously placed on the steeple of Gawsworth Church, it is repeated as a finish to the label of the porch, where in loving juxtaposition, and nestled in the centre of its petals, are carved the heads of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, his queen. The prior of Santa Cruz, then on a visit to England, had been so struck with her beauty of character that he wrote home saying she was one of the noblest women it had ever been his fortune to meet. Alas! that the Gawsworth rose should represent only her own virtuous affection, for she died unmourned and unregretted by the man who had been indebted for his hold over the English people entirely to the influence of the daughter of Edward IV.; for this rose illustrates the union of the two rival Roses, like the striped red and white "York and Lancaster rose" of our old-fashioned gardens. This rose limits the Tudor date of the style to Elizabeth's reign, A.D. 1487—1503. It is well worth of a visit for art students to see and copy. You will find it figured in the instructive and admirable "History of the Parish of Prestbury, by Frank Renaud, M.D." Caldecott seems to have caught its spirit in one of his illustrations of "Bracelet Hall," which, I may add, in passing, is usually

supposed to have been suggested to Washington Irving by Brereton Hall, in this county, where he was a guest.

The foliage of this period is very beautiful, among which the oak and the strawberry leaf became favourite ornaments; though the foliage was less an imitation of nature and more conventional than in the Decorated period, distinguished by its being more cramped up, so to speak. The general squareness of the style extended itself to the foliage, and especially to the crockets, which are everywhere easily told by their square character.

Perpendicular columns are usually oblong, or in form of a parallelogram from north to south, with attached shafts on the east and west. The capitals are very marked, the mouldings large, irregular, and poor; the parts are not clearly defined as in previous styles. The bell almost entirely vanishes; the upper part of the abacus sloped off to a sharp edge like a chamfer. The section of the moulding under the abacus resembles the letter S inverted; and, above all, the capital, round in previous styles, is octagonal in perpendicular.

The mouldings of this style are very different from any of the preceding. They consist of large coarse members: very little of minute delicate detail, with wide shallow hollows. In the Early English, I have said, the mouldings lie in planes, rectangular; in the Decorated, sometimes in later work, on the chamfer as well, though always there at an angle of 45 degrees; but in Perpendicular they are all on the chamfer plane, and that not always true to an angle of 45 degrees, which gives them a very flat appearance. These mouldings are (1) a wide shallow cavetto, usually in centre of the splay and of the other mouldings, and often occupying about one-third of the whole space. (2) A bowtell, which was in constant use; it resembles a small shaft, and though found in Early English, had been entirely eliminated from the Decorated. (3) The double ogee, which is everywhere to be found, and in various ways, though reducible to rules too detailed for me to explain here. The cavetto was used most freely, and wherever you find it you may depend upon the work being of the Perpendicular character. When it is deep and narrow it is a sign of early work; when shallow and wide of the later portion of the period; and of a debased style when stretched out into a very narrow or nearly flat surface, or sunk but little below the chamfer plane

The windows on the north and south sides of S. Alban's Roman Catholic Chapel, Macclesfield, are excellent examples of Tudor Perpendicular. The accurate detail of S. Alban's had often struck me. I expressed my surprise to the late lamented and revered Father Hall that such a church should have been built some 40 years ago; Father Hall pithily accounted for the fact by the remark, "Pugin was the architect."

The last great effort of Gothic architecture, and one of the finest examples of the Tudor perpendicular style, is King's College Chapel in Cambridge, in which Gothic architecture died out in a fine flare and flicker. It is the most imposing building in either Cambridge or Oxford, and in its way not surpassed in the United Kingdom. King James I., when asked which University he preferred, said Cambridge, for "he would like to pray at King's, study at Trinity, and sleep and die at Jesus." Up to this time Gothic architecture grew with its own natural growth, like an organic being, and died a natural death in the 16th century, because like us it had lived its life.

THE RENAISSANCE.

The Gothic was followed by a return to the classic form called Renaissance, a style still possessing much of the beauty and devotional character of church architecture. St. Paul's Cathedral is the grand example. There are several buildings of the Renaissance style especially remarkable for internal fittings and furniture; some to be found in Prestbury; some at Badurid, Anglesey. An interesting work of the kind is to be found in the screen at Harthill, in the Peckforton hills; still better in the Renaissance chapel in Lord Cholmondeley's Park. Well worthy of mention in this category is the ruined vestibule of the domestic chapel of Woodhey, near Bunbury. Before the fire at Crewe Hall in A.D, 1870, the chapel was a good example of James's age of Renaissance. The modern chapel is now not so strictly of the Renaissance character as the first—which itself had a window of the Perpendicular period, but it is a beautiful and effective chapel, instinct with a devotional character, in which its accomplished architect, Mr Barry, has given great play to his fancy, as the modern architect in such a case may be allowed to do. In so doing he has introduced works of art unknown either to the mediæval or Renaissance builders, such as medallion heads of Scripture characters in bronze and marble, commencing with the whisper of the serpent into the ear of our first mother Eve, and going on to Abraham and Rebekah, and the New Testament saints. Crewe Hall chapel, and the house, are remarkable examples of what can be done by the better artists of our own time.

The great interest of the Renaissance period consists in the fact that it is the architectural expression of the remarkable period which revived classical learning, which perpetuated it in printing; which dared to break the traditions of the Ancient Church; which revived Pagan forms; which discovered a new world. The revival of Pagan forms was a symbol of that sympathy with the old Pagan learning which has

continued to grow stronger and stronger from that day to this, and has produced various revolutions against the traditional authority of the Middle Ages. Indeed, I would regard that revival of Pagan feeling and symbolism as an incipient attack upon Christianity itself, which has done so much to produce and foster the scepticism and freethinking of our day.

Alderley Rectory. E. J. Bell.

POWNALL FEE, WILMSLOW PARISH: TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

The following is a continuation of the records relating to Pownall Fee township, as found in the old parish chest at Wilmslow:—

The next document relates to a meeting held at John Barber's, in Morley, evidently at a publichouse. Where was this? I think near the old Quakers' Meeting House. There was always a public road by Quarrell Bonk and Disley Kirk, as we find township charges for repairing Morley Bridge, which was doubtless at the foot of Morley Brow, near Greg's Mill, though this road now seems to be lost to the public as a carriage way. It is yet a public footway, and would formerly, as one may see, be the nearest way from Morley and Mobberley, &c., to Stockport; so that it is likely the publichouse was at the old houses near Bank Gates.

May 16, 1754.

At a town's meeting, held at John Barber's, in Morley, for consulting on matters relating to the poor of the townships of S yall and Morley, it was agreed by the inhabitants then present that there shall be allowed for drink at each town's meeting ye sum of two shillings to be paid by the overseers of Styall and Morley and allowed them in ye accounts, and in case ye overseers shall spend any more at any one town's meeting then to stand the loss of it themselves

It is farther agreed that there shall be no more than twelve town's meetings in a year.

Witness our hands,
E. Edwards,
Matt. Potts,
Aaron Coppock,
John Kelsall,
Peter Taylor,
Hugh Burgess.

7th November, 1754.

We have a bill for £5 19s 8½d due from the "overseers of Wilmslow in Cheshire" to the town of Birmingham, on account of relief advanced to George Chorley, who was "in years and could not support himself," and who, it appears, belonged to Pownall Fee, but resided in Birmingham. On the back is a receipt given to Jno. Tayler and John Pierson for the amount, and there are some small and obscure entries which look as if there had been some conviviality on settling; the amount is only about 3s 4d.

6th November, 1754.

Memorandum of agreement made and concluded on this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty four between Samuel Wellens, of Chorley, in the parish of Wilmslow and county of Chester, yeoman, of the one part, and John Taylor and John Peirson, overseers of the poor of Pownall Fee for the time being and their successors in the said office. Whereas Thomas Wellens, late of Alderly (father to the said Samuel Wellins party hereto), had and was possession of a certain cottage or tenement for two lives under the worshipful Edward Stanley, Barronet and the same did bequeath or devise over to the said Samuel Wellens, his son, for and during the life natural or the longest liver of them, as by the said devise or deed will at large appeir reference thereto being had; now this agreement further witnesseth that he, the said Samuel Wellens, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for divers good causes and valuable consideration him thereunto moving doth by these presents relinquish all right, title, claim, and demand of the abovementioned premises for and during the life natural of Thomas Wellens, his said father, in as full and ample manner as tho theire had been a such deed or devise made, upon these expressed conditions that he the said Wellens, party hereto, shall and may quietly have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy, all and singular, the premises before mentioned for and during the natural life of the said Thos. Wellens the father, he the said Samuel Wellens paying or causing to be paid by himself, his heirs or assigns, the yearly rent or sum of two pounds clear of all deductions, by four equal payments yearly (that is to say) ten shillings each payment during the said Thomas Wellens's life, unto the said John Taylor and John Peirson or their successors, in the said office, and for want of such payment or payments if it shall happen any to be behind and unpaid by or for the space of ten days after such payment or payments should or ought to have been paid then it shall and may be lawful to and for them the said John Taylor and John Peirson, or their successors, in the said office or any of them, to re-enter and the same premises before-mentioned to have again repossess, re-enjoy, as in their former estate and as tho no such agreement had been made for letting the said premises, anything contained herein to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands the day and year first above written.

Witness:—
Edward Whittaker,
David Pierson.

Samuel Wellins
John Taylor,
John Peirson.

It appears that the son had wheedled his old father out of his little tenement and then left him to shift for himself. The overseers are appealed to, and on behalf of the old man they force the son to disgorge £2 annually if he will keep possession and stay on the estate as tenant. The overseers are willing that he should continue to enjoy it if he will pay £2 annually while the old man lives, and this by this instrument he engages to do. We are not lawyers, but this seems a rather questionable deed.

A Justices Order, dated 18 Decr., 1754, to overseers Rixton with Glazebrook, to remove Catherine Fearnhead, and James and Elizabeth, her children, to Styall, in Pownall Fee.

Signed, JOHN BLACKBURN,
THO. PATTEN.

January 22, 1755.

John Pearson and Edw. Pearson, being constables for last year, and theire accts. are as under—

Morley gather..	4	12	6	0
Styall	4	18	4	0
totall	9	10	10	0
John Pearson out of pockit.....	0	11	5	0
Edw. Pearson.....	0	2	2	0
		13	7	0

Examined by us inhabitants,

JOHN TAYLOR,
PETER TAYLOR,
HUGH BURGESS,
THOMAS CASH,
JOHN PEARSON,
AARON COPPOCK.

John Alcock and Thos. Cooper, being constables for Pownall ffee, 1755, maid up theire acctts., and

Thos. Cooper gathered for Land tax	29	15	1½	0
Jon. Alcock gathers.....	34	11	4	0
	64	6	5½	0
It appears in Thos. Cooper's hand..	0	18	7½	0
And on constable's acctts	0	4	2	0
	1	2	9½	0
And Thos. Cooper is to pay to Jon. Peers 0 11s 5d, and to Edw. Pearson 2s 2d	0	13	7	0
And paid since to Jon. Peers	0	1	0	0
So in Thos. Cooper's hands	0	8	2½	0

Examined by us inhabitants, at Morley, October ye 25.

PETER TAYLOR, HUGH WORTHINGTON,
PETER WARBURTON, AARON COPPOCK,
JOHN PEERSON. THOMAS ASHTON (?)

Thomas Cooper served constable for himself for the year 1755, and for John Royle for 1756, and John Taylor of Styall for 1757, and John Goodier Widow Downes, in Morley, for 1757.

1755.

We have many familiar names among the justices. C. Legh will doubtless be of Adlington. Then we have two Davenports, one of Woodford and one of Bramall; J. Baskervyle is of Withington; the Wrights, of Mobberley or Mottram; while in the neighbourhood of Stockport we have Richard Arderne and others; and now a very familiar name is about to appear—Edward Stanley, of Alderley, who signs the next order. This gentleman would be great-grandfather to the present Lord Stanley, and was father to the first Lord Stanley, whom some of us can remember as Sir John Stanley of Alderley, some time chairman of quarter sessions, and a very notable man in the county, and brother to the Bishop of Norwich. This Edward Stanley, as I take it, was father to these latter gentlemen—the first Lord Stanley and the Bishop of Norwich.

A Justices' order, dated 16 January, 1755, anent Robert Marshall, a shoemaker, who had lately come into the township of Pownall Fee, "endeavouring to settle himself an inhabitant thereof, and who did not rent to the value of ten pounds by the year, and hath not given a notice in writing of his house of abode, or the number of his family," and who was adjudged likely to become chargeable to the township of Pownall Fee, directing the overseers to remove him to the borough of Congleton. The order was signed by

EDWARD STANLEY and
J. BASKERVYLE.

It appears that in these days there were found some persons whose consciences revolted against the cruelty of these removal orders, for poor Robert Marshall found friends, and our next document, dated 27th March in the same year, 1755, is a bond in the sum of sixty pounds, given by himself and by Thomas Alcock, of Dean Row, and Hugh Worthington, of Styal, tanner, to John Taylor and John Pearson, overseers of Pownall Fee, to the effect that—

Whereas the above-bounden Robert Marshall is now legally settled in the borough of Congleton—but is now residing in Pownall Fee—for his better way of maintenance has applied to the borough of Congleton aforesaid for a proper certificate of his settlement—and the same hath been refused, and whereas the said Robert Marshall hath proposed to the above-named John Pearson and John Taylor to enter into the above written bond with two sufficient sureties to indemnify the said township of Pownall Fee—in case the inhabitants of Pownall Fee will permit the said Robert Marshall to live and reside there, to which proposal the sd. John Pear-

son and John Taylor have consented and agreed to so long as the sd. Robert Marshall does not offer to farm or gain to himself a settlement in the township of Pownall Fee aforesaid, nor to take or hire any apprentice or apprentices, servant or servants, either privately or openly, whereby to gain any residence or settlement in the township of Pownall Fee aforesaid after the date of the above-named obligation (except they be such apprentices or servants as belong to the above-said Fee) under the penalty of the above obligation. Now therefore the condition of the above-written obligation is such that the above-bounden Robert Marshall, Thomas Alcock, and Hugh Worthington, or any of them ——— shall from time to time and at all times acquit, discharge, and save harmless and indemnified, as well the above-named John Pearson and John Taylor—as also the inhabitants of the said township of Pownall Fee of and from all costs, charges, and damages whatsoever that they may happen to bear, pay, sustain, or be put to, for, or by reason of the said Robert Marshall gaining or obtaining to himself a residence or settlement in the said township of Pownall Fee (or of his apprentices or servants).

This precious document is executed by the bounden parties, and witnessed by Joseph Cloos and William Janion.

We cannot but admire the disinterested generosity of Thomas Alcock and Hugh Worthington, two principal inhabitants of the township, on behalf of this poor man, and especially so when we see under what great restrictions Marshall was laid, and how great the temptation to break the bond. If he must keep faith with his bondsmen he was crippled in getting his living. What grand old days these were, when a man must ask whether he might live where he could get work in making shoes for the people, and when he must bind himself in a bond of £60, with two sureties, before they would allow him to reside in the township, that he would not farm land. When folks talk about the good old times they know not what they say. No wonder that the people fled to the towns where there was somewhat more freedom, though not much; and no wonder that in our days so few people dwell and live on the land. The law of settlement—and it is yet the law of the land with some amelioration in its incidence—is only disguised serfdom without the security of the older form of slavery, for the old serf was sure of a living from his owner. The more modern one was without security for his bread, and was hampered by all sorts of obstructions to his obtaining a living by the sweat of his brow; and the original curse of the Almighty was doubled by a cruel law of settlement made by men who claimed to be his protectors.

1755.

An indenture of apprenticeship, dated 6 Sep. 1755:—

Whereby Thomas Varden, one of the churchwardens of the Parish of Wilmslow, and John Pierson and Peter Warburton, overseers of the poor of Pownall Fee, do bind a poor girl, Susannah Hooley, otherwise Woodhall, aged about 11 years, to Robert Hobson, of Bank-top, Manchester, inkeeper, for six years. The premium was "A full and just sum of one pound sixteen shillings," for which the said Robert Hobson doth covenant to teach the said apprentice "in the mystery or business of huswifery, and to give her food and clothing convenient, and to give the said apprentice, if demanded, the sum of twelve pence upon every 6th day of September." [She could not spend her money at Wilmslow Wakes, for it would just be over when she was "flush o' brass."]

Signed by the contracting parties in the presence of Hugh Worthington and Wm. Jannion, and countersigned by Justices J. Baskervyle and Joseph Ward. This Justice Ward was, I presume, of Capesthorne.

1757.

An order to the overseers of Cheadle-Mosley, and to the overseers of Pownall Fee:—To the overseers of Cheadle-Mosley to remove Robert Thornycroft, Martha, his wife, and John, their son, from Cheadle-Mosley to Pownall Fee, and to the overseers of Pownall Fee to receive and provide for them as the law directed. The order is dated Feb. 7, 1757, and is signed by

Wm. Wright.
L. Richmond.

This Leigh Richmond, rector of Stockport, was the father of the clergyman who wrote "The Dairyman's Daughter."

Then we have a short certificate from Nether Alderley as follows:—

We acknowledge that Cornelius Hamlett is legally settled in the Township of Nether Alderley.—Witness our hands,

J. Thos. Stanley,
Jon. Shrigley,
Thos. Wetton, overseer of ye poor.

This is evidently in the writing of John Thos. Stanley, which accounts for its simplicity. If Mr Overseer Wetton had written it the document would have covered a page, and have been scarcely understandable.

April ye 12, 1757.

I do acknowledge to have borrowed and received of John Rowlinson and Daniel Ward, the overseers

of the poor of Pownall Fee, the sum of 2 pounds 10 shill., which said sum I promise to pay to the said overseers or their succeeding officers on demand. As witness my hand, £2 10s 0d,

JOHN GRIFFY.

Test. JOHN TAYLOR,
PETER TAYLOR.

Did the overseers now and then lend money to poor people when in straits? I think *so*.

We have then a marriage certificate from Collegiate Church, Manchester, in which the parties are entered as living in Manchester, but they might for all that be resident in Pownall Fee at the time of their marriage. Run-a-way weddings were very common formerly at "Manchester Owd Church." The certificate is as follows:—

"No. 137.

Marriage in July, 1757.
13th. James Matley of Manchester, Husbandman.
and Lucy Bayley, of Manchester,
by banns.

The above is a true copy of ye register belonging to the Collegiate and Parish Church of Christ in Manchester, in ye county palatine of Lancaster and diocese of Chester, taken out thence, September 2, 1771.

Witness HUMPHREY OWEN, chaplain.
THOS. BOARDMAN, par. clerk.

Leigh. WILLIAM NORBURY.

RAINFALL AT ALTRINCHAM IN 1887.

	Inches.	10 years' averages.
January.....	60	..... 2·90
February	61	..... 2·62
March	1 61	..... 2·14
Totals	3·82	7 66

Monthly averages for past 10 years, 3·06.

Barrington House, Altrincham. J. NEWTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1887.

Notes.

THE PLAGUE IN CHESHIRE.

The civilisation of Europe in the middle ages, and indeed far into the modern period, was subject to awful visitations of disease, which are frequently referred to under the general name of "plagues," and which had most important social, political, and even religious consequences. The greatest authority on the subject, Hecker, regards 1347-50 as the period of the Black Death. "The plagues," he says, "which in the sequel often returned until the year 1385, we do not consider as belonging to the 'Great Mortality.' They were rather common pestilences, without inflammation of the lungs, such as in former times and in the following centuries were excited by the matter of contagion everywhere existing, and which on every favourable occasion gained ground anew, as is usually the case with this frightful disease." He estimates that the deaths in Europe from the Black Death were 25,000,000.

Chester did not escape from the "sweating sickness" which broke out in 1507, when 91 householders died in three days, "and but four of them widows." In 1517 the plague raged to such an extent in the city "that for want of trading the grass did grow a foot high at the Cross and other streets of the city." In 1558 "few died, but many fled," evidently regarding discretion as the better part of valour. In 1574 the plague broke out anew "in Chester, but God of His mercy staid His rod with the death of some few in the crofts." Of the visitation of 1603 we have this account:—

1603. The 22nd of August, in the night time, a wonderful exhalation of a fiery colour, likewise a canopy, was seen over this city; and in September following the great plague began in Chester, in one Glover's house, in St. John's Lane. In the MS. of Rogers it is added that seven persons died in a short time out of this house, and that the plague kept increasing until sixty died weekly. Michaelmas fair was not kept this year on account of the plague. The infected persons were taken out of their houses and conveyed into houses and cabins built at the water side, near unto the new Tower, and were there relieved at the cost of the city. Nothing of importance passed because of the plague increasing among us, only the High Cross was new gilt; to whom let it be memorable that liketh thereof; there died of the plague in this city, from Mr Glasier's time (mayor year previous) until the 13th of October, 650, and other diseases 61. (Rogers's MSS.)

Macclesfield and Congleton also suffered. Mr Earwaker tells us that—

The authorities of the town and the county magistrates, Sir Urian Legh, of Adlington, Knt., Thomas Stanley of Alderley, and Randle Davenport of Hen-

bury, Esqs., were very active to prevent it spreading, and in a MS. volume now preserved at Capesthorne is an account of the precautions which were taken:— "Watch and ward was kept at every common passage out of the towne and at cross lanes neare adjoyning to ye towne to keepe in ye Townsmen." "A markett every Munday was kept in an open place 3 quarters of a Myle from ye Towne where 2 or 3 of the Justices were weekly present to see ye towne and country kept asunder, and to se ye money, corne, and other provision distributed which came from ye country either by tax or guift." "The justices had weekly notice which streets were infected, how many houses in every street, how many person in each house and ye ability (for health) of ye parties." "The justices had every markett a bill [or list] of ye names of such as dyed the weeke before." A rate was levied throughout Macclesfield Hundred in aid of the town; and in the following year, 1204, one was levied throughout the county in aid of Macclesfield and Congleton, in which town the plague was even more severe. Under date of June 17, 1604, there is an entry in the parish register of the death of "Dominick, a gentleman that dyed at Mrs Brereton's, of Edge, of a plague of pestilence," and on the 22nd of the same month another entry of Thomas Plymley, servant to Mrs Brereton, of the same malady. In this same year the plague continued still in Chester, increasing every week, for the weekly accounts were too tedious to repeat, tho' I could express it very near; but from the 14th of October to the 20th of March 812 persons died. (Rogers's MSS.)

Mr Earwaker states that towards the end of 1605 a very severe visitation of the plague appears to have attacked Stockport, and the registers record that between the 9th of October, 1605, and the 14th August, 1606, 51 persons died of it. He cites the following entries:—

Madd Marye was buryed the 9th October, 1605, *of the plague*. Thomas, the reputed sonne of Thos. Rodes, of Stockport, *suspected to dye of it*, was buried 26th October, 1605. John, the sonne of Richard Jackson of Tadcaster, in the countie of Yorke, *a Dresser of houses infected with the plague*, was baptized the 7th February, 1605. James, sonne of James Williamson of Stockport, Alderman, *dyed of the plague*, and was buried the 20th Julye, 1606. Roger Orme of Stockprot, *dyed of the plague*, buried August 1, 1606. John Oldham, of Stockport, belman, *dyed of the plague*, buried 14th August, 1606.

In 1608 about fourteen persons died of the plague, which began at the Talbot in Chester, and there was a further mortality in 1610.

At Malpas, in 1625, the plague was very virulent, and the parish registers reveal a pathetic and awful story. The entries begin with the deaths of Thomas Jefferie, servant; Thomas Dawson, of Bradley; and Richard Dawson, his son, buried in the nights of the 10th and 13th of August; after which occurs the name of Ralph Dawson, also son of Thomas, who "came from London about the 25th of July last past, and being sicke of the plague died in his father's howse, and infected the said howse, and was buryed, as was reported, neare unto his father's howse." Then follow the burials of Thomas Dawson, August 15, at three o'clock after midnight; Elizabeth, his daughter, August 20; and Annis, his wife, the same day. The next entry, as has been justly observed by Mr Lysons, presents this calamity in a most awful and horrific view, from the circumstance of a man being induced to dig his own grave under the conviction that the slender and sickly remnant of his own household were unable to provide him with the rites of sepulture.

Richard Dawson, brother to the above-named Thomas Dawson, of Bradley, being sicke of the plague, and perceyveing he must die at yt time, arose out of his bed, and made his grave, and caused his nefew, John Dawson, to cast strawe into the grave, w'ch was not farre from the howse, and went and layd him down in the sayd grave, and caused clothes to be layd uppon, and so dep'ted out of this world; this he did because he was a strong man, and heavier than his said nefew and another wench were able to bury. He died about the XXIVth of August. Thus much was I credibly tould he did 1625. . . . John Dawson, sonne of the above-mentioned Thomas, came unto his father when his father sent for him, being sicke, and haveyng layd him down in a dich, died in it the XXIXth day of August, 1625, in the night. Rose Smyth, servant of the above-named Thomas Dawson, and the last of yt household, died of plague and was buryed by Wm. Cooke, the Vth daye of September, 1625, near to the saide howse.

Another entry shows that the plague continued its ravages to the middle of October, 1625:—

9th Oct: Mawde, the wyfe of Henry Clutton. Her husband and sister buried her. A childe of Henry Clutton's, that died, as it is thought, of plague, buried XIIIIth daye of October, 1625. Its aunt and another wench buried it. Nihil pro eccl'ia.

Cheshire appears to have escaped the visitation of 1630. Congleton between 1640 and 1642 suffered both from civil war and from pestilence. Mr J. E. Bailey has pointed out some interesting passages in the town accounts for those years. "The eye," he says, "dwells with most tenderness upon numerous payments made to an active woman of diminutive stature, or it may be a young girl,

named 'Little Bess,' who remained faithful to her duty of nursing the plague stricken when left to die. The money was given to Little Bess for wages and for purchasing necessaries for the sick or the dead. 'Paid Little Bess, for keeping Mary Houlden's boy, 3s 8d.' 'Paid to Little Bess her quarter's wages, 3s 8d.' 'Bestowed upon Little Bess her mother in the time of her sickness, 6d.' 'Bestowed to buy Little Bess's mother a winding-sheet, 2s 6d.' 'Paid to Little Bess for three days' serving of the infected, 1s.' 'To Little Bess for one week's pay for attendance to the cabins, 2s 4d.' The cabins were the places to which the infected were removed. There are other payments to her at various times for balls of liquorice, wine vinegar, candles, pitch frankincense, &c. Evidence is afforded that her ministrations were subsequently extended to wounded soldiers. It is interesting to meet in one entry with her name, which was Elizabeth Smith, otherwise 'Lancashire Bess.' On the hills of the "forest of Macclesfield" are some crosses said to have been used for the placing of provisions for those suffering, and near them are gravestones of some who are said to have died of the plague. In 1647 the Liverpool people were alarmed, and under date of 12th June, 1647, it was "ordered that strict wach shal be kept by the townesmen because of the rumour of sickness to be begune in Warrington." On May 10, 16, and 18, 1654, Wm. Gaskin, Thomas Gaskin, Ellen Gaskin, Thomas Gaskin, jun., and Anne Gaskin, of Tarvin, died of the plague. There are no further notices of the spreading of the contagion. The Liverpool records again afford information of the presence of pestilence in Cheshire in 1665. On the 2nd November, a public meeting of the burgesses was convened by the Mayor (Mr Michael Farleton), when it was resolved :—"That upon consideration and apprehension of the spreading contagion of the plague in divers neighbouring towns in Cheshire and other parts, and of the great concourse of people usually from these parts all the time of the fairs kept in this town, it is generally voted, agreed, thought fit, and so ordered that the keeping of the fair here on St. Martin's Day next (November 11), the eve, and other usual days after here accustomably kept, shall on this present exigent of danger for this year be absolutely forborne and forbidden by open publication and notice thereof in the open market the next market day." Sir James Picton observes that "as we have no record of any attack of the plague, it is to be presumed that these precautionary measures proved effectual." A gravestone in the middle of a large field on the left-hand side of the road leading from Alderley Edge to Mobberley, and just before reaching the Row of Trees on Lindow Common, bears the letters E. S. and the date 1665. It is the only memento of the plague in Wilmslow parish. The following entry in the parish register explains it :—

1655, July. The 17th day was buried E . . . Stonaw, at her owne house, shee being suspected to dye of the plague, she but coming home the day before.

In a note in a much later hand is added: "In a field near Smallwood House, now belonging to the Vicar of Knutsford. 1788."

These details will show to what extent the urban populations in the past were exposed to the dangers of plague and pestilence. The narrow streets, the absence of sanitary arrangements, the gross feeding, and the general want of cleanliness would give an epidemic almost uncontrolled sway. In the frequent recurrence of the plague we have the index of the dirt, squalor, and ignorance of urban life in the olden time.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE LEGEND OF THE TRAFFORD ARMS.

Fifty years back and more my grandfather pointed out to me that at "Street-lone Eends," the sign over the door was an old man in an antique dress threshing "bat o'er th' ear," using his flail the wrong way, and this he told me was the Trafford Arms. He further told me that it was given because one of the Traffords when the "rebels" came, went into his barn and acted being "soft," and as they could make nothing of him they left him and went on their way after richer spoil. Among the country people of fifty years back, totally ignorant of the history of the country, everything in the past was assigned to two causes—one, "the rebels;" the other "Oliver Cromwell." At the time I speak of very old people then living could remember the rebellion of 1745, and divers traditions had lingered in the local mind about this irruption of the Highland Scotch into the locality of Wilmslow, and it was not at all uncommon as a form of mild abjuration to a big boy to be called "Tha great Highlonder," or for a frisky lad to be addressed as "Tha' yung rebel." With the bucolic mind the past was the past, and whether a hundred years past or a thousand was as nothing—it was the dark past.

A few months back a most entertaining and instructive book, Palgrave's "Merchant and Friar," came into my hands, and in it I found a very entertaining, and, by the way, an instructive account of how this Trafford legend arose; and I venture to think that what has interested me so much may also interest many in the neighbourhood of Alderley and Wilmslow

as well as in the neighbourhood of Barton and Old Trafford, who see the old thresher hanging over the hostelries in those villages where the Trafford interest is dominant. I can claim no merit of originality in this matter, but as this book of Palgrave's is not in the hands of the common readers of newspapers my giving a lengthy extract may afford instruction and amusement without much trouble to the reader.

I must premise that the characters below are supposed to be speaking in the 13th century, and are talking of the times of the Norman Invasion, even then long passed.

"With respect to the political condition of our country, I believe, however, that the main body of the English nation continued unbroken beneath the rule of the foreigners [the Normans of the Invasion] to whom the superiority of the soil was transferred.

"A large portion of our earls and nobles certainly fell in the field of Hastings; most of the others were forcibly dispossessed. Still, I do not doubt that many of the lesser Thanes retained their lands under the obligation of rendering homage to Norman superiors, forming a race of middle-men between the barons and the tillers of the soil [which latter would all be of the old stock]. If time permitted I could tell ye how Edwin of Sharnburne was confirmed in his domain by the Norman Sovereign. Were not the thanes of Brougham and of Trierman, in the distant north, content to wear and bear a Norman name, veiling their old English ancestry? Recollect ye not John Trafford, the sturdy antagonist of the sheriff, he who took so prominent a part in the election, a scene by which you were so much amused?"

"I do."

"Well, if John Trafford were armed for the muster of the Royal host, you would see upon his helmet a strange and uncouth crest, a man armed with a flail, and this bearing of the family betokens their descent and history.

"Thurkill, whose name stands at the head of the Trafford genealogy—the Lancashire Traffords, the Cheshire Traffords, and the branch settled more recently in our county, are all of one family—prudently refraining from continuing in arms after William [the Norman Conqueror] had been consecrated at Westminster as sovereign of the realm, continued at home, patiently yet anxiously awaiting the result, till at length the expected intelligence reached him that a Norman marauder, who had recently ravaged the country, and lived at free quarters in the Hundred, was now guerdoned by a mandate, a writ and seal, as it was termed, from the king to surrender up his lands.

"Giselbert Mallorie, when he arrived at Trafford, was neither welcomed nor resisted. The gate of the curtilage was open, and the well-timbered house tenanted merely by the maiden and the child. when the foreigner stalked about the homestead, examined with eager curiosity the possessions w he came to seize—the stables, the byre, the barn found in the latter a sturdy thresher, intent upon work, swinging his large heavy flail, whose rytha bang raised clouds of chaff, ascending with descending blow, and filled the air.

"Upon the entrance of Giselebert the thr intermitted his labour. Stern were his looks, his language was cautious, almost courteous; producing a purse of decent magnitude he m himself known as Thurkill, the lord of Traf Strange and awkward was the greeting, as may well supposed. But Thurkill contrived to i mate that possibly Sir Giselebert might prefer turning home with the value of the harv during the last three years rather than q his castle of stone and lime in the smiling plains Normandy. Would it be worth his while to exp to this poor, cold, and rude domain? While, Thurkill further hinted, the render of a pair of g spurs at Martinmas, and the accustomed suit and s vice due for the *Town* of Trafford to the Halmot Oldthorpe Mallory—a soke which Giselebert h acquired, and which he had designated by his Ang Norman compound—would preserve to him all t honours of seigniory. Thus saying. Thurkill be again swinging his large, long, heavy banging fl The homestead in the meanwhile had been filled w a host of English churls, whose lines and ra bristled with glittering scythes and sharp pitchfo Giselebert, wholly unaccompanied as he was, did n feel entire comfort in his situation, and giving a glance at the gold and another at the bang flail—the largest, longest, and heaviest (as afterwards told his wife) he ever set eyes up —he did not feel very indignant when the pu dropped into his palm which, in medical facil happened by the merest chance imaginable be upturned whilst he was looking the other w And wafted by a favourable wind from Southamp to St. Valery, Giselebert gladly permitted Thurkil continue in the possession of the paternal acres, wh his remote posterity yet enjoy."

This story introduces two of our old famil Trafford and Mallory. If it be reliable, and I know no reason to doubt it, the Traffords are of the d Saxon race, pure English, and the Mallorys are N man. I do not know to which race I belong, but sympathies are with the old English, to which m the bulk of the common people, the tillers the soil, the useful folk, belonged. Just anot thought. Palgrave has represented the hous Trafford at the time Giselebert Mallorie arrived a "well-*tim*bered house." I am strongly of opinion

ome portions of our oldest timbered houses yet in existence belong to this age. Possibly not the outer walls but inside many of our ancient houses there is timbered frame-work and wattlings and daube, that belong to an age long passed, even to Saxon times.

Leigh. WILLIAM NORBURY.

CHESHIRE SCRAPIANA.

II.

Just outside the ancient city of Chester there is a hollow place where a deep and stagnant pool once stood. This pool was filled by the surface waters of a considerable stretch of country, which reached it through a long and tortuous brook that took its name from the homes of a people who were gathered into a community upon one side of its low and ugly bank. One of the thoroughfares from Chester, in the direction of Birkenhead, crossed this pool at its tail end by means of a rude wooden bridge which had been thrown over it, and at times of flood this bridge was often carried away, falling into a still lower waste that lay on the south side of the roadway, and through which the waters from the pool were carried onwards right down to the river Dee.

The tides found their way at that time far above Chester itself, and they spread themselves over the low lands on the Cheshire side of the Dee, leaving quicksands and deep gullies behind them, which were alike dangerous to man and beast. The daring traveller who ventured to cross over that part of the river to Flintshire often found himself in serious danger, and no lord of the soil did anything to improve the passage, for death and wreckage brought him profit, and he thought of little else but his own gain when any accidents befel the wayward or careless traveller.

William of Doncaster was a great personage in those days, and he had acquired a small manor that was skirted on one side of it by the stream I have already alluded to. He stood high in the esteem of his Sovereign, and did as he liked with the people committed to his charge. He lorded it over his lowly retainers with a heavy hand, and had serving under him a steward of the manor, who dwelt in a rustic house which had been erected for his use upon a part of the manor itself. But death carried William of Doncaster away, and the manor changed hands once and again down to the time when the monks of Chester started building upon the site of the present cathedral, and to quarry in the rocks of the above manor for the stone they required to carry out their designs. To this day the signs of their busy handiwork remain, for the face of the rocks stand out boldly before the eye, and the stream which had once spread itself over the flat sands formed a channel for itself at the foot of the bared rock, and thenceforth it sped its sluggish way to the sea, until it met another stream lower down, when the two embraced, and then hasted together to the great river beyond. The dwelling-house I have mentioned was then occupied by a couple who did duty for the then lord of the manor, and they had a daughter Alice, who was slight of figure and possessed of a pleasing face, but in her eyes was to be discovered a glint of green, which betokened a somewhat vicious disposition, if her natural propensities to sin were ever called into activity. Her rich and abundant dark chestnut hair lent beauty to her appearance, and she was just the girl who could tempt a man to sin, for Mother Eve had left her mark upon her, and she had just enough of the old Adam in her to lead her to wrong doing.

The lay brethren of St. Werburgh's Monastery who quarried for stone on the manor were looked after by a cleric of a handsome person, whose dark visage showed he was of foreign descent. He saw Alice moving about the grounds, and notwithstanding his vows of celibacy he determined to make her his own. He spoke to her one evening, just when the setting sun had clothed the distant Welsh hills with a golden mantle, and so eloquent was he in his description of all they looked upon that the heart of Alice became moved by him, and she loved him with a great love. The old, old story of the wolf and the lamb was being rehearsed over again by them, and the lovers met eventually under the shadows of a great beech, hidden from other eyes by a thicket of underwood, and at last the lamb became the prey of the wolf. Alice knew very well her cleric lover could not marry her, but lust overcame discretion, and the glint of green in her eye did its bad service for both alike. Presently the pitiable condition of this faithless child became evident to both of them; the pious tongue of the cleric could give Alice no comfort then, for the devil the villain had been carrying in his heart had led him, as it had done others of his cloth before him, to sin for his own gratification, little heeding that in doing so he was driving his victim to perdition.

How was the scandal to be hidden from mortal ears? She, poor child, was not pious enough to lie as a modern sister of hers did when the green glint in her eye had led her to be faithless to her passions: all she could do was to wail over her misfortune and to implore her lover to save her from an open shame. He, the cowl'd ruffian, could think of no manner to do so but murder, and at last he slew his victim and buried her remains in a deep hole upon the margin of the stream, and having covered them temporarily for the night he next day directed the lay brothers to fill up the hollow with rubbish, under the false pretence that he wished to straiten the course of the stream at that point.

The child was missed, and a hue and cry was raised to search for her, dead or alive. Stalwart men and

gentle women searched high and low for the missing maiden, and the black-hearted cleric marched for days at their head, cursing with bell, book, and candle the miscreants who were supposed to have abducted Alice from her home. It is needless to say the search was a vain one, and in time the story of Alice's abduction died out, her parents died and were buried, and the cleric also died a death too horrible to be dwelt upon, for one morning his mangled corpse were found lying in the stream, caused by a fall from the rocks above whence his troubled heart had probably carried him to the very place where he had sinned so deeply against both God and man.

The old manor changed hands once more, and one night the then owner of it was proceeding to the house across the lowlands when he saw standing under the beech tree a man and woman in close converse together. He at once walked straight up to the tree, to find the pair *non est*, and, cursing himself for a fool, he was marching off to the house, but on his way he stood upon the summit of a rock to look about him in the moonlight for a trace of the trespassers. To his astonishment he beheld the slim form of a female figure sinking into the stream, and he forthwith hurried to the spot, only to find that once again his eyes had deceived him. The same thing happened over and over again, the manor became talked about as haunted, and, in disgust, this new owner disposed of it, and again it became the property of another.

In the year 1631 its then owner pulled down the old house and built a new dwelling upon another site. In doing so the beech tree had to be cut down, and then he laid out the grounds afresh and lined the land side of the stream with wattles. When doing so the workmen found the remains of a human body, and the lord directed them to gather up the fragments carefully and then to reverently bury them at the roots of a beech tree which stood in another part of the grounds. A year later he was sitting on a rude bench at the summit of a rock near the new house when he distinctly saw a man and woman standing together at the foot of the tree; then he missed them, but looking around he saw a woman's form sinking into the stream about a hundred yards off, and hurrying to the spot to try and save the woman from drowning he was surprised to find no traces of her, and concluded the moonbeams had been playing false with his sense. The very same visions were seen by him repeatedly, but he was a wise man and did not allow them to disturb him, and thus he remained at the manor till his death, as did some of his descendants after him.

Eventually the place was occupied by a family of the name of Morgan, and a son of the house coming home late one night saw a cowl'd priest and a woman standing under the beech tree. He walked straight to the spot, but they were gone when he reached it. He stood there musing over the vision he had seen, and heard three distinct sighs proceeding from the ground at his feet. He fell on his knees and groped with his hands all over the ground to try and find a something that could account for the sighs he had listened to, but all in vain, and walking back to the house he, who stood at the top of the rock I have mentioned and saw a female form sink into the stream just as others had seen it do aforetime. He told me this with his own lips years afterwards, and in my "ghost wanderings" I visited the place myself, and the rocks, and the stream, the beech tree, and the dwelling-house, but neither priest, nor maiden, nor ghost. But Alice has remained a reality in my mind, "the glint of green in her eyes" has troubled me; I was sorry for her fall, and pitied her cruel death; I hated the cowl'd monster who had ruined her, and felt how often the cassock was used to cover a devil, and how easy it was for a father confessor to set women upon the broad way that leads to destruction, unless the grace of God intervened to save them, and mercy took the parce of sacrifice.

A Cheshire Antiquary.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

The Old Grammar School—Miss Wainwrights' Benefit Concert—Old Stockport Publichouses.

The fire which took place a short time ago at Messrs Bunting, Curbishley, and Co.'s, drapers, Chestergate, has obliterated from view the remains of one of Stockport's oldest institutions, namely, the Stockport Grammar School, or, as it was more generally called, the "Town's School." During the war of the Roses, or, to be more explicit, during the reigns of Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third, two brothers, born in the parish of Stockport, were residing in London. Both became wealthy and honoured citizens of London. One of them, John Shaa, was a doctor of divinity, and is introduced by Shakespeare, in his tragedy of Richard the Third, as "Doctor Shaw." The other brother, Sir Edmund Shaa, or Shaw, belonged to the Honourable Society of Goldsmiths

and was also an alderman in the city. At the time that these two brothers were following their diverse avocations William Caxton was promulgating and perfecting his printing press in London, under the patronage of King Edward the Fourth, who on one occasion took his queen to Caxton's workshop to view this wonderful machine. The introduction of letterpress printing into England and the cessation of the long and cruel Civil War would give an impetus to learning, which was sorely needed in England at that time. I have read that there were noblemen who could neither read nor write, so that the state of those lower in life can be well imagined. Sir Edmund Shaa had a kind heart within him. He saw the ignorance prevalent in all classes of society, and resolved to do his best to alter this state of things—at least as regarded his own native town. In his will, which is dated 1487, Sir Edmund Shaa bequeathed a sum of money to build and endow a free grammar school in the town of Stockport, and he made the Goldsmith's Company the trustees of his bequest. The following is an extract from his will:—The school is "free to al maner persons' children, and other that woll come to lerne." The school was opened for instruction in the year 1488. It was erected on the bank of what is now called the Tin Brook, at the east end of Chestergate. The site is now covered by Messrs Bunting and Curbishley's drapery establishment.

In the year 1488, when this grammar school was first opened, its site would be the extent of the town in this direction. There might have been a few thatched cottages in the immediate vicinity of the school, a few in Chestergate (the old highway to the city of Chester), and a few round the Carr Green—the ancient recreation ground for the people of Stockport—and there might have been here and there a cottage or two on the roadside until we got to Brinksway. This school was built of brick; it was a substantial building, but had no pretensions to architectural beauty. It was oblong in form, about thirty-six feet in length and about sixteen feet in width, and two stories high. There were two windows to each room looking on Chestergate, and four windows to each room on the east side of the building. I am describing it as it was when I first entered it. There had been windows in the westerly side of the school, but they appeared to have been built up a long time by the appearance of the workmanship on the outside. It is very probable that these windows were built up when the old school was converted into the Stockport Assembly Rooms. The grammar school extended from the footpath in Chestergate to the brink of the Tin Brook. On the east side was a small playground, surrounded by a low brick wall. The entrance to the school was from the schoolyard, at the north side of the same. When the grammar school was first built, the Tin Brook, which ran by two sides of the school, would be a healthy, clear, and pellucid stream. It is now four centuries since this institution was endowed.

I will not dwell on the great changes which have taken place in Stockport during those four hundred years further than to observe that the banks of the brook and its vicinity became dotted with silk mills and other manufactories, that this stream, by the deposits thrown into it, became foul. I do not know, but I imagine it not unlikely, that this was one of the causes which led the governors to remove to more healthy premises on the bottom of the Old-road, Heaton Norris. I have no knowledge of the precise date when this building in Chestergate discontinued to be a school; this much I know, that it was called the Stockport Assembly Rooms 123 years ago. The following is an advertisement, taken from the *Manchester Mercury*, 1764:—

Monday, the 14th of March, 1764.
For the Benefit of Miss Wainwright.

On Monday, May 8th, at the Assembly Room, in Stockport, will be performed a GRAND CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, particularly several songs out of "Love in a village." Tickets to be had at the White Lyon, Anchor, Greyhound, and Bowling Green Inns; and at Miss Wainwright's, at 1s 6d each. To begin exactly at 7 o'clock. N.B.—After the concert will be a ball.

This quotation from the *Mercury* needs a little explanation to make it intelligible to my readers at the present time. In the year 1764 we had no newspaper published in Stockport. I will here give a quotation from Mr E. Baines's "History of Lancashire," vol. ii. page 721, published in the year 1825:—

On the 29th of March, 1822, a vehicle of public communication was established by Mr J. Lomax, called the *Stockport Advertiser*, which newspaper continues to be published weekly by him on the Friday.

Therefore in the year 1764 the *Manchester Mercury* would be the principal if not the only newspaper in circulation in Stockport. Of the four inns mentioned, the White Lion in the Underbank, and the

Bowling] Green in Tiviot Dale, needs no comment. The Anchor was a very old inn, built with timber and plaster, and had a thatched roof. It stood where now stands the Warren Bulkeley Arms, but it extended across the present Warren-street to the river's brink. A passage arched over (similar to the one leading to the Merchants'-court from the Millgate) led to the old Corn Mill, the Park, and the Castle. My paternal grandmother was a domestic servant at the Anchor in the year 1754, and my father was born on the opposite side of Bridge-street in the year 1781. The Greyhound Inn, mentioned in the *Mercury*, I imagine is the present Dog and Buck Inn, on the opposite side of the river to the Anchor, at the latter end of the last century kept by Mr Brown, now by Mr Marshfield. Any reliable information respecting the position of this house will be thankfully received by me. My readers will observe that the residence of Miss Wainwright is put very vaguely in the *Mercury*. It implies that there was no other Miss Wainwright in Stockport, or that she was the only one of any consequence. Who this Miss Wainwright was I have no means of deciding. John Wainwright died in 1768 whilst engaged at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, two years after this concert was given. A Miss Wainwright succeeded John Wainwright as organist of our Parish Church, but whether she was a daughter of his or, as some say, his niece Samuel's daughter) is undecided. This lady afterwards married and became Mrs Booth.

This old school was used as the assembly rooms for Stockport until a number of years in the present century. I have heard my father relate that when he was a boy he often went to loiter near the Assembly Rooms to see the ladies arrive in their Sedan chairs, carried by liveried footmen and a torch bearer walking or running in the front. After the old school ceased to be the acknowledged Assembly Rooms, it was let for various purposes, but principally for exhibitions. The first time that I entered this old school to see an exhibition would be about the year 1829. This was a representation in waxwork of the Duke of York lying in state. Other exhibitions followed in quick succession—performing marionettes, magic lanterns, views and lectures on astronomy, &c.

Stockport. J. Greenhalgh.

STOCKPORT PARISH REGISTERS.

XX.

JANUARY, 1600.

BAPTISED.

1.—Hughe sonne of Henry Daniell of Bramhall

16.—Willm sonne of Ambrose Collyer of Bredburye.

16.—Grace daughter of Laurence Booth of Wyrneth.

18.—Phillippe sonne of John Lees of Rediche.

18.—Richard sonne of Alexander Smith of Stockport.

18.—Thomas sonne of Edward Thorniley of Hawarden.

23.—Thomas the sonne of Laurence Wright of Offerton was baptised the 23th.

23.—Henry the sonne of Henry Bradshaw of Marple also baptised the 23th.

The children Thomas Wright and Henry Bradshaw whose baptisms are recorded above were cousins. Dr. Ormerod in his *History of Cheshire* (iii. 696) makes no mention of the above Thomas Wright in the pedigree of that family, but records the name of another son baptised at Stockport July 6, 1602, also named Thomas. Of the subsequent career of the second Thomas Wright little is known save that he was living in 1662. The Thomas Wright whose baptism is given above died and was buried at Stockport April 24, following, having just lived three months.

Of Henry Bradshaw much more is known. He was second son of Henry Bradshaw of Wibberlegh, and subsequently of Marple Hall, his mother being Catherine daughter of Ralph Winnington, of Offerton, her only sister being the mother of the above-mentioned Thomas Wright. Henry Bradshaw whose baptism is here given was an elder brother of John Bradshaw, known as the Regicide, and he played an equally prominent part in the affairs of the nation. The name of Henry Bradshaw appears as the first signature to the Cheshire petition addressed to Parliament July 6, 1646, praying for the establishment of the Presbyterian religion. He acted as a magistrate under the Parliamentary government and had a commission in their army, being a captain and subsequently major in Colonel Duckenfield's regiment, holding the latter office under the appointment of Lord Fairfax. He had also a lieut.-colonel's commission in Colonel Ashton's regiment of foot. At a later period he was nominated to the command of the militia of the Macclesfield Hundred, and was present with it at the battle of Worcester, where he was wounded. In 1662 he was one of the court-martial which sat on the trial of James the seventh Earl of Derby and other loyalists at Chester. Henry Bradshaw was twice married, first, to Mary, daughter of Barnard Wells, of Stoke, gent. (with whom her husband's father had agreed to settle Wibberslegh Hall, the marriage settlement to this effect dated 30 September, 6 Car I., being still at Marple Hall); second, to Anne, daughter of George Bowdon, of Bowdon Co. Derby. (See also under date February 4, 1593-4.)

1.—Anne daughter of Robte Seele of Bramhall
1.—Willm sonne of Edward Tomlinson of Romiley.

MARRIED.

1.—Willm Stubbs and Cycelye Johnson.

BURIED.

1.—Samuell sonne of John Boland of Stockport.
1.—Margery Bertenshaw of Bramhall.
1.—The wyfe of Robte Redich late of Offerton.
1.—Thomas sonne of Edward Thornley of Hawarden.
1.—The wyfe of Willm Hibbert of the Buttres within the township of Bredburye.
1.—Thomas sonne of Carlell Chestham of Woodley.
1.—An infant of Robte Hibberts of Torkington.
7.—An infant of George Pearsons of Stockport.
7.—An infant of Thomas Shrigleys of Newton.
9.—Phillippe sonne of John Lees of Rediche.

FEBRUARY, 1600.

BAPTISED.

2.—Marye daughter of Thomas Kennion of Stockport.
7.—Anne daughter of Richard Glover *als* Johnson.
8.—Ellen daughter of Edward Marlor of Denton.
5.—Henrye sonne of Willm Smythe of Offerton.
9.—James sonne of John Jackson of Stockport.
9.—ffortune the daughter of a pore woman in Bramhall.
2.—Margerye daughter of Thomas Harrison of Wyrneth.
2.—Marye daughter of Willm Nicholson of Stockporte.
2.—Thomas sonne of John Gee of Wyrneth.

MARRIED.

3.—Edwarde Bennetson and Judith Seddon.
3.—John Hamson and Anne Aspinall.
3.—Edward Brook and Mawde Hardye.
9.—George Jepson and Alce Marsland.
3.—Thomas Newton and Ellen Hunte.
9.—Raphe Turner and Margery Rowbothom.
1.—Robte Hibbert and Alce Daniell.
1.—George Gee and Margery Hibbert.

BURIED.

1.—Raphe Bredburye of the townshippe of Bredburye.
1.—Elizabeth Hopwood of the parish of Prestwych.
1.—The wyfe of Willm Nicholson of Rediche wydowe.
1.—Richard Smithe of Stockport taylor.
1.—Anne daughter of Richard Glover *als* Johnson.
1.—Edward Newport gent was buried the 10th.
1.—An infant of Robte Rogers *als* Sheathers of Stockport.
1.—An oulde woman called the Crowmans wyfe late of Bramhall.
1.—Alexander Elcock of Stockporte.

MARCH, 1600.

BAPTISED.

1.—Gerard the sonne of Tho Simkin Clerke of Stockp was borne the xxvith day of Februarie and baptised the first day of this month of March 1600.
1.—Willm sonne of Thomas Ashton of Wyrneth.
8.—Robte sonne of John Chestham of the Yewtree in Bredburye.
8.—Raphe sonne of Thomas Allen of Northbury.
8.—Izabell daughter of Reginolde Johnson of Stockporte.
15.—Elizabeth daughter of Edmunde Hulme of Offerton.
15.—Jane daughter of John Redford of Stockporte.
20.—John sonne of Alex Slade junior of Stockporte.
22.—Lawrence sonne of Lawrence Rowbothom of Offerton.

BURIED.

1.—Anne daughter of ffraunce Warren of Stockport.
10.—Margerye Henshaw of Torkinton.
14.—The wyfe of William Dickinson of Stockport Alderman buried the 14th.
15.—The Wyfe of Willm Thornilley of Stockp.
16.—Ellen Henshawe of Torkinton.
17.—The wyfe of John Smithe of Denton wyddowe.
19.—Robte Hudson of Stockport.
20.—Joan Newton of Stockport.
22.—An infante of Tho Cheethams of Woodley.
24.—Elizabeth daughter of Robte Thornilley of the Baggbower in Hyde.

MARCH, 1601.

BAPTISED.

25.—George sonne of John Byrche of Levensam.
29.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Didsburye of Bredburye.
29.—Jane daughter of Edward Kempe of Stockporte.

BURIED.

28.—Edward Higgenbothame of Marple.

APRIL, 1601.

BAPTISED.

5.—Thomas sonne of Willm Stockporte of Denton.
10.—Kathern the daughter of Robert Duckenfielde of Duckenfielde Esquire was Baptised the 10th.
17.—John sonne of Thomas Collier of Stockporte.
26.—Raphe Seddon a pore man had a chyld baptised.
26.—Katherne daughter of Raphe Brooke of Heaton norrice.

MARRIED.

14.—Raphe Brookshawe and Margerye Sydebothom.

BURIED.

3.—Jane daughter of John Redford of Stockport.
9.—The wyfe of Robte Thorniley of Hyde.
15.—Margret daughter of Thomas Rowbothom of Marple.
16.—An infante of Elizabeth Burnewoode.
19.—An Infante of William Thornileys of Denton.
20.—Thomas Bowerhouse of Stockporte woollen webster.
20.—The wyfe of Robte Brooke of Rediche.
22.—Olyver sonne of Robte Shaw of Stockporte.
24.—THOMAS SONNE OF LAWRENCE WRIGHT OF OFFERTON GENT WAS BURIED THE 24TH.
See under date January 23, 1600.
24.—Rowland sonne of Ambrose Robinson of Stockport.
24.—The wyfe of Henrye Houghe of Stockporte.
25.—Raphe Cheetham of Stockporth.
25.—The wyfe of Thomas Hall of Levensham.
25.—Susan daughter of James Leighe of Torkinton.
30.—The wyfe of Ralph Marsland of Northburye.

MAY, 1601.

BAPTISED.

3.—Ales daughter of Robte Bordeman of Stockport glour.
10.—Lucie daughter of Willm Hall of the Priestfields in Bramhall.
10.—John sonne of John Adshed of Bramhall.
10.—Marye daughter of Robte Rediche of Stockporte.
15.—Raphe sonne of Thomas Hobson of Levensam.
15.—Sycelye daughter of Randall Thorniley of Stockport greave.
17.—Robte sonne of Ottywell Higgenbothom of Marple.
22.—Robte sonne of Thomas Woods of Bredbury a servant.
24.—Ellen daughter of Anthonie Arderne of Stockport.
31.—Robte sonne of Raphe Collier of Bredbury.

MARRIED.

11.—John ffogge and Margrett Heathe.

BURIED.

2.—The wyfe of Edward Greave of Stockport.
3.—Oulde Willm Thorniley of Stockport greave.
3.—Ales wyfe of Willm Nicholson of Rediche.
3.—Katherne daughter of Raphe Brooke of Heaton
5.—Randall Sydebothom of Bredbury.
6.—An infante of John Boothes of Beacom.
9.—The wyfe of Raphe Cheetham of Stockporte.
9.—Jane daughter of John ffallowes of Bramhall.
9.—Margrett daughter of John Mosse of Heaton *als* Bowerhouse.
13.—Christopher Bordeman of Stockport.
17.—Olde Raphe Smithe of Bramhall.
21.—The wyfe of John Pecke of Stockport.
26.—INFANTULA EI: GERARD RECTORIS ECCLE PAROCHIALIS DE STOCKPORT SEPULTA VICESIMO SEXTO DIE MENSIS MAII ANO
26.—An infante of Jane Lees of Brynnington.
31.—John Stockporte of Denton slayne in a marlpit was buried the last daie.

JUNE, 1601.

BAPTISED.

2.—Willm sonne of Henry Partington of Heaton Norrice.
7.—Ales daughter of John Sute *als* gregge of Stockport.
14.—Margery daughter of Raphe Wyche of Marple.
14.—Cyceley daughter of John Johnson of Stockport.
21.—Thomas sonne of Charles Sydebothom of Wyrneth.
21.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Holme of Heaton Norrice.
24.—Marye daughter of John Gatleyes of Sheffield.
26.—Robte sonne of Robte Healde of Echul's.
26.—Anthonye sonne of Robte Higgenbothom of Marple.
29.—Ellen daughter of James Smeathurst of Makisfield.

MARRIED.

8.—John Ollywi'son and Anne Holme.
16.—Thomas Marsland and Elizabeth Bullock.
22.—George Higham and Ales Ridgewaye.
27.—John Marsland and Elizabeth Andrewa.

BURIED.

4.—Joan daughter of Katherne Rydgewaye of Stockport.
15.—The wyfe of Richard Smithe of Stockport wydowe.
15.—Robte sonne of Ottywell Higgenbothom of Marple.
18.—John Matley of Stockport.
20.—John sonne of Ralphe Holme of Heaton Norris
20.—Margerye daughter of Raphe Wyche of Marple
23.—Robte Boothe of Rediche.
30.—The wyfe of John Bennetson of Bredbury wyddowe drowned herself in a marlpitt and was buried the last daye of June 1601.

JULYE, 1601.

BAPTISED.

5.—Willm sonne of Richard Tomlinson of Stockport
12.—Thomas sonne of John Collier of the Streethouse lane.
10.—Robte sonne of John Wynne of Stockport.
17.—John sonne of John Dickenson of Levensham.
31.—Marye daughter of Robte Holme of Heaton Norrice.

BURIED.

1.—Robte Torkington of Stockport.
1.—The Wyfe of James Willmson of Stockport was also buried the first day.
6.—Raphe Kennion of Stockporte.
7.—Willm Coppock of Bramhall.
8.—John sonne of Peter Browne of Poynton.
8.—Sicelie daughter of Ranulph Thornilley of Stockport greave.
12.—Willm Hunt of Romiley.
19.—Ellen daughter of John Henshaw who dyed at the wydow Brownes.
23.—Katherne Dickson of Stockport.
26.—The wyfe of Willm Leadbeater of Bramhall.
27.—Willm Thornilley of the Holehouse the younger.

AUGUST, 1601.

BAPTISED.

4.—Willm sonne of Vincent Thomsen of Bramhall.
11.—Ales daughter of John Wakefield of Stockport.
21.—Katherne daughter of Richard Smyth of Leyensham.
23.—Josephe sonne of John Lee of Woodley.
30.—George sonne of Raphe Brookshaw of Bredburie.

MARRIED.

16.—James Bullock and Sicelie Higgenbothom.
24.—George Harrison and Margrett Shuttleworth.

BURIED.

16.—John sonne of John Adahead of Bramhall.
17.—Ales Cottrell of Stockporte.
18.—Ales daughter of Robte Bordeman of Stockport glour [glover].

SEPTEMBER, 1601.

BAPTI ED.

3.—Margret daughter of Robte Hardman of Stockport.
8.—Homffrey sonne of Homffrey Pownall of Bramhall.
10.—Margret daughter of Thomas Cheetham of Woodley senior.
14.—Willm sonne of Robte Pownall of Bramhall.
17.—Henrye sonne of John Brookshawe of Bredburie.
17.—Thomas sonne of John Backster of Brynnington.

MARRIED.

1.—Richard Shepley and Anne Taylor.
4.—George Janny and Jane Cocke.

BURIED.

1.—The wyfe of Edward Higgenbothom of Marpul
2.—The wyfe of Raphe Didsburye of Woodley wydowe.
3.—Willm sonne of Willm Wynterbothom of Bredbury
12.—Willm sonne of Reginold Marshall of Bramhall.
13.—Margrett Cottrell of Stockport wydowe.
15.—John Hall of the hye street in Heaton Norres.

OCTOBER, 1601.

BAPTISED.

2.—Kathern the Daughter of John Frodsham of Elton gent was baptized the 2th.
9.—Margrett daughter of John Collier of the Butteres in Bredbury.
18.—Raphe sonne of Bryan Cleaton of Marple.
23.—George sonne of George Elliott of Marple.
25.—Thomas sonne of John Shuttleworth of Brynnington.
26.—Willm sonne of Willm Henshaw of Bredburye.

MARRIED.

20.—Edmund Chatherton and Margrett Lee.

BURIED.

15.—James sonne of Roger Rydgeway of Offerton.
17.—The wyfe of Robte H'gham of Werneth.
23.—Martyn sonne of Ales Stanley of Bramhall.
26.—Elizabeth Heyworthe an ould woman.
27.—An infante of Richard Walkers of Stockport.
27.—An infante of Robte Rydings of Stockport.

NOUEMBER, 1601.

BAPTISED.

1.—Robte sonne of John Hyde of Northburye.
6.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Newton of Stockport.
15.—Samuell sonne of Peter Hey of Stockport.
20.—Edward sonne of Thomas Aldcroft servant to Mr Dukinfield.
22.—Nicholas sonne of Anthonye Higgenbotham of Marple.

MARRIED.

1.—Raphe Stockport and Margret Collier.
1.—Richard Lingard and Elizabeth Oldham.
1.—ffrancs Daniell and Ales Benneteon.
2.—Thomas Bradshawe and Anne Shawe.
3.—Thomas Mosse and Lucye Thornilley.
9.—John Hyllge and Anne Hamson.
15.—Thomas Ellor and Izabell Clark.

BURIED.

18.—Richard Higham of Hyde.
21.—Richard Bradley of Hyde.
27.—Twoe twynnes of Thomas Wilsons of Hyde.
28.—The wyfe of Robte Torkington of Haughton with her little infante were buryed.

DECEMBER, 1601.

BAPTISED.

6.—A sonne of Roger Caukeleys of Stockport named Thomas baptized.
6.—Another daughter of Thomas Robynsons of Brynnington.
11.—John sonne of George Potter of Stockport.
20.—Gerard sonne of John *als* Jenkyn Hudson of Heaton Norres.
20.—Anne daughter of John Boland of Stockport.

21.—Elizabeth daughter of John Bowker of Levensham.
21.—Catheren daughter of Edward Bennetson of Romiley.
26.—Robte the Sonne of Raphe Arderne of Crookley gent was baptized the 26th.
27.—Raphe sonne of Raphe Bartholomewe of Heaton Norres.

MARRIED.

6.—John Browne and Elizabeth Smythe.

BURIED.

3.—Willm sonne of Richard Thomlinson of Stockport.
4.—Thomas sonne of John Shuttleworth of Brynnington.
5.—Ould Hughe Boothe of Marple.
16.—Lawrence Sheather *als* Rogers of Stockport dyed in the new bridge lane and was buried.
17.—The wyfe of Robte Davenport of Bramhall.
17.—The wyfe of Robte Thorniley of the Bagbower in Hyde.
18.—Willm Baguley of Northbury.
22.—Raphe Ashton of Rediche.
22.—A daughter of Tho Robynsons of Brynnington.
23.—Thomas Harrison of Romiley.

JANUARY, 1601.

BAPTISED.

1.—Robte sonne of Robte Handforth of Bosson.
10.—George sonne of Edmund Kersye of Werneth.
17.—Elizabeth daughter of Edward Brooke of Heaton Norres shoemaker.
19.—John sonne of Humffrey Priestnall of Bosson.
22.—Richard sonne of Richard Downes of Echills.
24.—Anne daughter of Richard Hibbert of Wyrneth.
24.—Ales daughter of Raphe Nicholson of Rediche.
29.—Thomas sonne of John Burdsell of Marple.
29.—ffrauncs sonne of Robte Baguley of Levensham.

MARRIED.

17.—Edward Shawe and Ales Bishoppe.
27.—Reginald Wood and Em Rowbotham.

BURIED.

5.—Robte the sonne of William Hyde of Poynton gent was buried the 5th.
6.—Robte sonne of John Ryle of Echulls.
8.—Samuell sonne of Robte Barratt of Echulls.
10.—Elizabeth daughter of John Bowker of Levensham.
13.—John the sonne of John Nuttall of Catnall gent was buried the 13th.
14.—The wyfe of Robte Shawe of Stockport.
19.—Raphe Thomlynson of Romiley.
19.—The wyfe of Lawrence Wharneby of Bosson
22.—Ales Rowbothom of Offerton.
24.—The wyfe of Robte Thorniley of the Watersyde in Bredburye.
30.—Richard sonne of Richard Downes of Echills

FEBRUARY, 1601.

BAPTISED.

14.—John sonne of Homffrey Birtenshaw of Bramhall.
14.—Margrett daughter of Roger Hough of Stockport skynner.
21.—Margrett daughter of John Winckley of Alderley.
24.—Ales daughter of Richard Lingard of Bredbury.
26.—Ales daughter of Willm Shawe of Torkinton.
26.—Willm and Elizabeth sonne and daughter of Richard Hazelgreave of Torkinton.
28.—Thomas sonne of Willm Booth *als* Henshawe of Beacom.

MARRIED.

2.—John Higham and Ellen Johnson.
8.—Robte Smithe and Ales Downes.
9.—Randall Bennetson currier and Ales Curwen.
10.—Edward Richardson and Jane Santley.
10.—Roger Herod and Katheryn Brombill.

BURIED.

1.—An infante of James Chorltons of Stockport.
8.—Roger Woode of Stockport.
13.—Handforth daughter of Thomas Davenport a soldier in Ireland.
17.—John sonne of Homffrey Burtenshawe of Bramhall.
18.—The wyfe of Roger Woode of Stockport.
19.—An infante being a sonne of Willm Holts servant to Sir Richard Buckley.
22.—Robte sonne of Thomas Woods of Bredbury
23.—The wyfe of Hughe Bowker of Stockport.
25.—The wyfe of Thomas Cornes of Gatley.

MARCH, 1601.

BAPTISED.

7.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Roson of Stockport.
7.—Willm sonne of Thomas Mosse of Werneth.
14.—ffortune daughter of John Leadbeater of Prescott in the countye of Lancaster.
19.—Robte sonne of Thomas Cheetham of Woodley the younger.
21.—Thomas sonne of Myles Herod of Stockport.
21.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Olevrson *als* Andrew of Stockport.

BURIED.

2.—The wife of Laurence Rogers *als* Sheather of Stockport.
7.—Raphe Taylor of Werneth.
12.—Willm sonne of Tho Mosse of Wyrneth.
18.—A chylde of Ellen Bennetsons of Beacom.

MARCH, 1602.

BAPTISED.

26.—John sonne of Robte Burton a poor wandering man.
28.—Thomas sonne of William Turner of Bredburye.
28.—ffrancs sonne of Randall Hankenson of Stockport

BURIED.

[illegible].—The wyfe of Leonard Ashworth of Hyde.
[illegible].—Jane Smith daughter of Ric Smith of Stockport.
[illegible].—FRAUNCIS THE SONNE OF EDWARD VAWDREY OF THE RIDDINGS GENT WAS BURIED THE 31TH.

APRILL, 1602.

BAPTISED.

[illegible].—Alexander sonne of George Elcock of Stockport.
[illegible].—Anne daughter of Edward Warren of Stockport shoomaker.
[illegible].—James sonne of Robte Prestwiche of Gorton.
[illegible].—John sonne of Richard Brooke of Rediche.
[illegible].—Susan and Elizabeth daughters of John Bradley of Rediche.
[illegible].—James sonne of George Whytaley of Stockport.
[illegible].—Margery daughter of ffraunce Daniell.

MARRIED.

[illegible].—John Ecrod and Alce Cheetham.

BURIED.

[illegible].—The wyfe of Oulde Raphe Johnson of Stockport.
[illegible].—George sonne of Randall Hankenson of Stockport drowned in a well was buried.
[illegible].—The wyfe of George Jodrell late of Disbley.
[illegible].—A pore infante borne at the Walbanckhill in Bramhall buried.
[illegible].—Willm Booth of Beacom.
[illegible].—Margrett daughter of Roger Houghe of Stockport skynner.
[illegible].—The wyfe of John Jefferson of Bramhall.
[illegible].—Hughe Ridgewaye of Stockporte.
[illegible]—Anne Bore of Stockporte was buried the last daie

MAY, 1602.

BAPTISED.

[illegible].—Willm sonne of James ffletcher of Stockporte.
[illegible].—Thomas sonne of Richard Taylor of Bramhall.
[illegible].—Kathern daughter of James Smith of Bredburye.
[illegible].—John sonne of Robte Rogers of Stockport.
[illegible].—Thomas sonne of Thomas Garnett of Stockport.
[illegible].—Jane daughter of George Syddall of the Slade in the parich of Manchester.
[illegible].—John sonne of Edward Dooley of Northbury.

MARRIED.

[illegible].—Robte Higgenbotham and Margrett Smythe.

BURIED.

[illegible].—Willm sonne of Willm Brentnall of Bramhall.
[illegible].—An infant of Thomas Worsleys of Manchester.
[illegible].—Ould John Cooper of Bramhall.
[illegible].—The wyfe of Nicholas Higgenbotham of Marple.
[illegible].—Henry sonne of Homffrey Davenport of Bramhall.
[illegible].—Thomas Boardman of Rediche.
[illegible].—The wyfe of Alexander Slade of Stockport.
[illegible].—Thomas sonne of Thomas Chrysterson *als* Andrew of Stockport.

JUNE, 1602.

BAPTISED.

13.—Elizabeth daughter of Robte Hibbert of Torkinton.
18.—DOROTHY THE DAUGHTER OF ROBERT DOKENFIELD OF DOKENFIELD ESQUIER WAS BAPTISED THE 18TH.
18.—John sonne of John Bawsworth of Cheadle Holme.
25.—Margery daughter of John Bowerhouse *als* Mosse of Heaton Norres.
29.—Margerye daughter of Willm Taylor of Bredburye.

BURIED.

7.—Thomas sonne of William Sydebotham of Romiley.
8.—Anne daughter of George Rowbothom of Marple.
14.—The wyfe of William Pollet of Marple.
21.—Alexander Adshead of Bramhall.
23.—Raphe sonne of John Sydebothom of Bredbury.
29.—Jane daughter of Robert Cottrell of Adlington.
30.—Robte sonne of Thomas Swyndells of Romiley.

JULYE, 1602.

BAPTISED.

6.—THOMAS THE SONNE OF LAWRENCE WRIGHTE OF OFFERTON GENT WAS BAPTIZED THE 6TH DAYE.

This Thomas Wright was the second of that that name. In Ormerod's pedigree of the Wright family he is recorded as the third son of Lawrence Wright, but according to previous entries in these Registers (see under dates January 23, 1600 1, and April 24, 1601) an elder brother, who lived but three months, was also named Thomas The Thomas whose baptism is here recorded was living in 1649, and but little else is known of him.

9.—Alexander sonne of Thomas Lane of Rediche.
11.—Alice daughter of Anthony Nicholson of Redich.
13.—Rowland sonne of Ambrose Robynson of Stockport.
25.—Katherne daughter of Nicholas Holme of Rediche.
31.—John sonne of John Robynson of Heaton Norres.

BURIED.

9.—An infant of John Highams of Romiley.
14.—Raphe sonne of Roger Daniell of Marpull.
16.—An infante of Richard Glovers of Stockport *als* Johnson.
17.—Dorothy Hexom of Marpull.
18.—The wyfe of Thomas Thorniley of Bramhall.
29.—The wyfe of Henrye Shawe of Heaton Norres wydowe.
31.—John Robynson of Heaton Norres.
31.—An infante of Raphe Brookes of Heaton Norres.

AUGUST, 1602.

BAPTISED.

1.—Jane daughter of Carlell Cheetham of Bredbury.
8.—John sonne of William Oldham of Redich.

8.—Thomas sonne of Robte Hardman of Stockport.
12.—A chyld of John Kerkes of Poynton named Thomas.
20.—John sonne of William Hudson of Denton.
22.—John sonne of John Redford of Stockport.
29.—Anthonye sonne of ffraunce Elcock of Heaton Norres
29.—Robert sonne of John Booth of Redich.
29.—Robte sonne of Lewis Willms a Welshman a labouring man.

MARRIED.

5.—William Brettergh of Brettergh Holte in the Countie of Lancast gent and Anne Hyde daughter of Margaret Hyde of Vrmston in the same countie widowe were married the 5th.

This was the second time William Brettergh had been married. His first wife was Katherine Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, a lady noted for her beauty and extreme piety, and sister to the celebrated though somewhat eccentric John Bruen. She died about May, 1601.

8.—James ffletcher and Margarett Collyn.

BURIED.

1.—Robte sonne of Robte Higginbothom of Marpull.
11.—Anne daughter of Raphe Lowe of Haughton.
12.—The wyfe of Bobte Bennetson of Beacom.
13.—John sonne of John Robinson of Heaton.
14.—Ellen Bower wyfe of Homffrey Bower of Manchester.
16.—Vrsula daughter of Thomas Lingard of Brinnington deceased drowned a litle from Redich Milne buried.
23.—Henrye Gee of Haughton webster.
24.—An infante of Henrye Colliers of Northburie.
26.—The wyfe of Henrye Collier of Northburie.
29.—Katheren daughter of Thomas Bancroft late of Stockport deceased.

SEPTEMBER, 1602.

BAPTISED.

3.—Margarett daughter of George Higgenbothom of Marpull.
5.—Jane the daughter of John Hyde of Vrmston gent was baptized the 5th.

John Hyde, of Urmston, was mayor of Stockport in 1613. According to the Harl. MSS. (2151) the name of "Jo: Hyde of Urmston Esq Maior of Stockport 1613," together with that of Richard Warren, gent, Steward of Stockport 1613, Dame Dorothy Davenport, and Anne Warren, were carved on the tower of the old church erected in 1613.

5.—James sonne of Lawrence Lee of Levenshulme.
10.—ffraunce sonne of Willm Nicholson of Stockport.
19.—Robte sonne of Rauulph Thorniley of Wyrneth.
19.—Willm sonne of Wiflm Winterbottom of Bradbury.
19.—Elizabeth daughter of Willm Gorton of Gorton.
19.—ffraunce daughter of Ambrose Ryder of Oppenshawe.
26.—Robte sonne of James Lamkin of Bromhall.

MARRIED.

22.—Oswalde Mosley and Anne Lowe weare maried the 22th.

Oswald Mosley was the eldest son of Anthony Mosley, of Ancoats Hall, near Manchester, and was baptised at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, April 26, 1583. He was mayor of Stockport in 1611. Anne Lowe, his wife, was daughter and co-heiress of Alexander (?) Lowe, of Mile End Hall, Stockport, who served the office of mayor in 1587. Oswald Mosley was the father of a large family, from the eldest of which, Nicholas Mosley, of Ancoats, Sir Tonman Mosley, of Rolleston, co. Stafford, is descended. It was the Nicholas Mosley here referred to who acquired for the family the estate at Cheadle Hulme and Cheadle Mosley on their sequestration during the Civil War.

BURIED.

7.—John Broome of Bromhall.
7.—Willm Stanley of Redich.
13.—Anthonye sonne of ffraunce Elcock of Heaton Norres.
15.—Ales daughter of John Owyn of Heaton Norres.
17.—John sonne of Willm Winterbothom of Bradburye.
19.—Henrye sonne of Henrye Wylde of Hyde.
27.—Thomas ffogge of Offerton.
30.—William Haughton of Romiley.

OCTOBER, 1602.

BAPTISED.

2.—Ellen daughter of John Hudson of Heaton Norres.
3.—Edward sonne of Raphe Allen of Stockport.
17.—Robte sonne of Reginald Harrison of Stockport.
17.—Jane daughter of George Pearson of Stockport.
24.—Elizabeth daughter of Ottiwell Higgenbothom of Marple.
31.—John sonne of Robte Redich of Stockport.

MARRIED.

31.—Thomas Stoppard and Ellen Marsland.

BURIED.

2.—The wyfe of ffraunce Peerson of Stockport.
2.—The wyfe of Thomas Torkinton wydowe.
3.—Ellen daughter of John Hudson of Heaton Norres.
3.—An infante of John ffogges of Offerton.
11.—Raphe Dickinson of Redich.
15.—John Wright of Marpull.

December: 1602

John the sonne of Henrye Bradshaw
of Marple was baptized the: 10.th Traitor

8.—Rowland sonne of Ambrose Robynson of Stockport.
3.—The wyfe of Reginald ffallowes of Bromhall.
).—Robte sonne of Reginald Harrison of Stockport.
).—John sonne of Robte Thornley of Hyde.
8.—Ellen Dodge of Bosson.
5.—Willm sonne of James ffletchers of Stockport.

NOUEMBER, 1602.

BAPTISED.

1.—John sonne of Thomas Gee of Dokenfield.
1.—Elizabeth daughter of John ffallowes of Bramhall.
3.—Willm sonne of Roger Orme of Stockport.
7.—Anne daughter of Thomas Marsland of Offerton.
7.—Willm sonne of John Cartwright of Stockport.
7.—Ales daughter of Thomas Kennion of Stockport.
).—George sonne of John Lees of Rediche.
..—Ellis sonne of Ellis Bowman of Torkinton.
3.—George sonne of Robte Smith of Northburye.
5.—Thomas sonne of John Shuttleworth of Brynnington.

MARRIED.

.—Thomas Sydebothom and Ales Brookshaw.
.—Roger Ridgewaie and Ales Swindells.

BURIED.

1.—JANE THE DAUGHTER OF JOHN HYDE OF VERNSTON GENT WAS BURIED THE 2TH.
.—PETER THE SONNE OF RICHARD GERARDE PARSON OF STOCKPORT WAS BURIED THE 5TH.
.—Margaret Daniell of Torkinton.
.—Anne daughter of Thomas Marsland of Offerton.
1.—John sonne of Willm Oldham of Redich.
1.—Jane daughter of George Peerson of Stockport.
3.—Ould Thomas Jackson of Brinnington.
5.—John sonne of Hughe Bowker of Stockport.

DECEMBER, 1602.

—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Smith of Stockport.
.—John sonne of Edward Moore of Marple.
.—JOHN THE SONNE OF HENRYE BRADSHAW OF MARPLE WAS BAPTIZED THE 10TH. *traitor.*

Thus we have the entry in the Stockport Parish Registers of the baptism of John Bradshaw President of Cromwell's High Court of Justice, before whom Charles I. was tried, and by whom his death sentence was pronounced. In order, that readers of CHESHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES may have an idea how the original entry appears in the old parchment volume, we have been enabled by the kindness of Mr H. Heginbotham, J.P., of Offerton, to insert a facsimile:

The engraving is the work of Mr Robert Langton F.R.H.S., of Manchester, and was executed for Dr Heginbotham's *Stockport: Ancient and Modern* now approaching completion, and to Dr Heginbotham our readers are indebted for an opportunity of inspecting a most faithful copy of this now historic record.

The story of Judge Bradshaw's life has often been told, and the more it is investigated the better does it become. Space, however, will only admit of giving but a brief outline at this place. Reference has already been made to the marriage of his parents (see February 4, 1593-4), to the baptism of his two elder brothers, William and Henry (see January 2, 1596-7 and January 23, 1601), and to the burial of his brother William (see November 19, 1597, of these Registers). There was also a sister older than John, whose baptism is given under November 9, 1599. The place of John Bradshaw's birth is uncertain, that event by some being located at Marple Hall, and by others at Wybberslegh Hall, in the same neighbourhood. This uncertainty can be best explained by taking a brief glance at the position of the family at this period. At the time of John Bradshaw's birth, there were no fewer than three Henry Bradshaws residing in the neighbourhood of Marple, these being respectively brother, father, and grandfather of the embryo judge. Henry Bradshaw, senior, was living at Marple Hall, which estate, together with that of Wybberslegh, he had acquired by purchase from Sir Edward Stanley. On the marriage of his eldest son and heir, Henry Bradshaw, junior, to Katherine Winnington (father and mother of Henry Bradshaw, ter, and of John), it was necessary to provide them with a separate establishment. Thus it was that Wybberslegh Hall was set apart for the young people, and here it may safely be inferred they continued to reside until the death of the first Henry Bradshaw, which event took place in January, 1619-20, at a time when John Bradshaw would be seventeen years' old, and when, in all probability, he would be a foundationer at the Stockport Grammar School, under the then head master, Luke Mason, together with his brothers, Henry and Francis.

Of the boyhood of John Bradshaw nothing is known; but the following verse, said to have been scratched by him on a window-pane at Marple Hall, is an indication of the ambition that filled his youthful breast, and at the same time displays a faculty for prevision that was remarkable. The verse referred to tells us that—

My brother *Henry* must heir the land:
My brother *Frank* must be at his command;
Whilst I, poor *Jack*, shall do that
Which all the world will wonder at.

On leaving Stockport Grammar School he pro-

ceeded to one at Bunbury, Cheshire, when he would doubtless make the acquaintance of Edward Burghall, parson and schoolmaster there and whose diary of the civil war is one of the most interesting records we have of that period. From Bunbury John Bradshaw went to Middleton, in Lancashire, thence to Gray's Inn, to study law. He was called to the bar of his Inn April 23, 1627, and to the bench of that society June 23, 1645, when he was appointed Judge of the Sheriff's Court, London. It is thought he acted for some years as a provincial counsel, as he lived for a time at Congleton, and served the office of Mayor there in 1637, and was afterwards high steward. At one period of his life he resided at Bradshaw Hall, near Bolton, on a stone over the door of which his family arms remain.

He was appointed chief justice of Chester in March, 1647, and at the great move in legal offices shortly before the trial of Charles I. the House of Commons ordered that there should be a new call of serjeants, such order stating "that Mr Bradshaw, of Gray's Inn, be a member [October 12, 1648]." Shortly afterwards he was promoted to the rank of Commissioner in the New High Court of Justice, and on January 10, 1649, he was further dignified with the title of Lord President of that court. The trial of King Charles began January 20, 1649, and Clarendon (vol. vi., 218) says he administered the office "with all the pride, impudence, and superciliousness imaginable." It must be remembered, however, that Clarendon was the King's most trusted friend and counsellor, and, consequently, regarded this scene and its actors in a different light. As chief judge at this trial, Bradshaw was the first to sign the warrant for the execution of the King after he had passed sentence. This warrant is to be seen in the British Museum. In the subsequent trials of the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, and others, Bradshaw continued to act as Lord President, and the Dean's house at Westminster was given him as a residence with a donation of £5000. As a further recompense for his services at the various trials an ordnance was passed settling upon him £2000 a year, and his appointment as Chief Justice of Chester was renewed. In addition, he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a member of the Council of State.

A friend to pure democracy, he strenuously opposed the efforts of Cromwell to engross all the powers of State into his own hands, and eagerly thwarted his measures. When Cromwell reconstructed Parliament upon a basis of manhood suffrage, in 1654, Cheshire, which hitherto had but two representatives, was represented by four, and one of these was Judge Bradshaw. The Protector, feeling the force of Bradshaw's opposition, endeavoured to get rid of him by creating him a peer, but, says Clarendon, he refused to be won over by such lures, and continued in a state of sulky opposition during the remainder of Oliver's protectorate. Foss, however, states that Cromwell purposely omitted his name on account of the distaste that existed between them, and that it was in consequence of Cromwell's action in the matter that Bradshaw was defeated when he contested the election in Cheshire in 1656. On the death of the Protector Cromwell, however, Bradshaw was returned as one of the members for Chester to Richard Cromwell's Parliament, in 1659.

When Richard Cromwell had been deposed and the Commonwealth again proclaimed, Bradshaw accepted office as one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, swearing "to be true to this Commonwealth, without a single person, kingship, or House of Lords," but in a few weeks he had the mortification of seeing the supreme power in the hands of the military, which was only a preliminary to the restoration of Charles II.

Judge Bradshaw only survived this scene a few weeks, for he died at the Deanery, Westminster October 31, 1659, having suffered considerably in health consequent upon the great mental strain he had undergone. He was interred with great pomp in Westminster Abbey, his funeral sermon being preached by John Rowe. On the restoration of Charles II. his body and the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton, both of which had been deposited in the same place, were (January 30, 1660-1) disinterred, and, with every mark of obloquy, were dragged on sledges to Tyburn, at which notorious spot they were gibbeted, then beheaded, their trunks being thrown in a hole at the foot of the gallows, and their heads exposed on poles on the top of Westminster Abbey.

[At a meeting of the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, held at Manchester Hall in the summer of 1886, Mr J. Eglington Bailey, F.S.A., of Stretford, exhibited a copy of Milton's *Defensio secunda pro Populo Anglicano* published in 1654, containing at page 106 a noticeable reference in grave and eulogistic language to *Johannes Bradscianus, nobili familia ut satis notum est ortus*—"a name consecrated to Liberty to immortal renown in every country where her power is acknowledged." In this eloquent tribute to the career of his friend (as Mr Bailey) Milton exhibits much familiarity with his private as well as his public character.

domestic life to his utmost power he (Bradshaw) is hospitable and splendid; amidst all the vicissitudes of fortune a friend most faithful and firm; instant and eager to acknowledge merit wheresver it is discovered, as well as most munificent to reward it. The pious, the learned, the eminent in every walk of genius, the soldier, and the hero, are either relieved by his wealth if in distress, or, if otherwise, are cherished by his kind attentions and regard."

Bradshaw's character has been deeply coloured by his connection with the trial of King Charles, and such books as the *History of the King Killers* and the "poor, little, brown lying *Flagellum*" present him in the blackest light. Yet his Republicanism was as staunch as that of Milton, and was evidenced by his protest to Cromwell, April 30, 1653, when that Dictator dissolved the Long Parliament. "No power under heaven," said Bradshaw, "could dissolve them but themselves; therefore take you notice of that!" It was unfortunate (continued Mr Bailey) that but very few personal papers or memoirs were left to indicate Bradshaw's true character and to guide the critic to an accurate delineation of it. But there is an exception in the case of his will, dated March 22, 1653 4, which indirectly tells us much of his springs of action. The exordium was very striking, and seemed to caution us against too readily believing that this portion of the ancient wills was copied from forms or models in books of precedents. The gravest moments of a man's life, when he is called upon to review his relations to his Maker, his family, and friends, is not a moment when he stands in need of borrowed language; for his feelings prompt the sentiments of his heart. The opening sentences in these old testaments often express the spirit and philosophy of a man's life.

In the name of God. Amen. I, John Bradshaw, Sergeant-at-law, and Chief Justice of Chester, being in good health and perfect memory, praised be God, yet sensible of the uncertaintye of this fraile life, find itt fitt and convenient, having through grace this opportunitie lent mee to make and declare my last will and testament. First, I bequeath my soule to Almighty God trusting—through faith in the blood of Jon my Saviour—to be made partaker of everlasting life, and that my sinnes being graciousl. pardoned I shall appeare clothed in the righteousness of Christ, my elder brother, to whom, with the Fa'her and the Blessed Spiritt be glory and prayse for ever. My body I commend to the earth to be interred in decent and Christian buriall at the discretion of my executor if I lye neare her, otherwise of such servants as shal be about mee, without observing the vanitie of any funerall pompe.

The will is chiefly concerned with the administration of the large property which the testator had acquired in the counties of Middlesex and Kent from the confiscated estates of the Royalists. The spirit of the document shows that he was a just and benevolent man. He was bountiful to the foundation of the school at Middleton as well as to that at Bunbury. His interest in Marple was also manifested, evidencing a close intimacy with Marple Hall. He devoted the huge sum of £700 to maintain a free school at Marple. None of these bequests, however, were carried out, owing to his property at the Restoration reverting to its former possessors. The concluding passage of the will is very noticeable, being an earnest and touching encouragement to his wife (Mary, daughter of one of the Marburys of Marbury Hall, Cheshire, see under date of October 21, 1600), whom he very tenderly loved. The Judge had some presentiment when he penned the will that his departure would precede hers; and he introduces that grand and familiar description of the Almighty in Isaiah as the Guardian from generation to generation of the families of the just:—

I do lastly make my said and well-beloved and dear wife my sole executor of this my last will and testament, desiring her to put her trust in Him who is the Rock of Ages, and who will be a husband that cannot be taken away.

Judge Bradshaw's heir was his nephew Henry, son of Colonel Henry Bradshaw (1601-1662), who lived from 1635 to 1698, and he had a special bequest of the Judge's law books, and such divinity, history, and other books as the executrix should judge fittest for him.

10.—Willm sonne of Richard Davemport seruante to Willm Davemport of Bromhall Esquier.
10.—Anne daughter of Robte Holme of Hudsche.
12.—George sonne of Raphe Dickson of Beacom.
17.—Robte sonne of Robte Wyche of Marple.
17.—Ellen daughter of Ottiwell Higgenbothom of Marple currier.
17.—George sonne of George Hopwoods late of Levensham.
21.—Willm sonne of George Elliott of Marple.
21.—Ellen daughter of John Hobson of Levensham.
26.—Robte sonne of John Booth of Werneth.
26.—Joan daughter of Richard Shepley of Hyde.

MARRIED.

7.—Robte Shawe and Margarett Sharshaw.
17.—Robte Boothe and Ellen Geldyne.

BURIED.

1.—Elizabeth daughter of John Birche of Levensham.
6.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Smith of Stockport.
6.—An infante of Willm Thorneleys of Denton.

12.—The wyfe of Raphe Holme of Heaton Nerres.
14.—Robte sonne of Lewes Willm a Welshman.
15.—John sonne of John Broome of Bromhall.
23.—George sonne of George Hopwoods late of Levensham.
25.—Robte sonne of James Lamkin of Bromhall.
27.—George sonne of John Lees of Redich.
28.—Raphe sonne of Lawrence Warren of Poynton the eldest.
30.—Raphe sonne of Thomas Allens of Northbury.

Didsbury. E. W. BULKELEY.

Queries.

THE YOUNG PRETENDER IN CHESHIRE.

Mr Norbury, in his interesting note on the legend of the Trafford Arms, incidentally mentions that fifty years ago very old people then living could remember the rebellion of 1745, and that divers traditions still lingered in the local mind about the irruption of the Highland Scotch into the locality of Wilmslow.

But surely the route taken by the Pretender and his main body was more eastward, viz., by the Stockport Macclesfield road. My grandfather, who died only in 1852, used to talk of his father seeing the Prince (from behind the friendly shelter of a barn or haystack, according to family tradition) on that road, and often have I heard of the fearful troubles he and his followers caused in their passage there.

Detached bodies of the Scotch may have come in Stockport, through Handforth and Wilmslow, or may have returned this way on their retreat. But is there authority for it? It seems likely enough, but I never heard of it; and as my great-grandfather then had property at Handforth (or Handford, as it was the more usually called), and as the enemy made requisitions on the farmers, I think I should have heard if the tenants had suffered. But perhaps the requisitions were not so bad as they were afterwards thought, if barn or haystack afforded shelter to many or perhaps they were levied chiefly whence the troops halted.

Still I am inclined to think that Handforth or Wilmslow, though so close to the war, happily escaped actual contact. Can Mr Norbury or other authority say?

ALEX. BROOM.

Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LETTER FROM MR J. L. VAUGHAN; ITS ANNEXATION TO THE SQUARE MILLS; A HEADMASTER WHO MADE A COMPACT WITH THE DEVIL, AND HOW HE GOT OUT OF IT.

Since the publication of my last paper I have received the following communication from Mr J. L. Vaughan, J.P., of Eldon House, Heaton Norris, to whom I've been indebted on several occasions for his courteous and valuable information:—

April 7th, 1887.

Dear sir,—Referring to your article in the *Stockport Advertiser* this week, I have a strong impression that I have seen in some old document that the "King's Arms," or the "Hole i' th' Wall," in Bridge-street Brow, was formerly called the "Greyhound." You will well remember the old house with the pointed gables, and it being tenanted for many years by Mr Lawton, the father of the late Mr Geo. Wilkinson's first wife. The opposite property, belonging to me, is described as bounded on one side by Bryerley-brow, and [illegible] Bryerleys at one time owned the "King's Arms" [illegible] the "Greyhound." A Mr Brown married a [illegible] Brierley, and when I was a small boy they occasionally visited my father and mother, when Mr Brown would read the poetical effusions of his daughter Mary Ann, several of which were afterwards published. Their only son, Mr Brearley Brown, is a clergyman, and he has several sons in the Church. Washington's grocer's and Hewitt's fish shops were originally a house built by a Mr Samuel Stones, a [illegible] maker. I have an excellent portrait of this old resident, which I shall be glad to show you if you like to see it. The style of dress is very different from that now worn.

You have omitted to notice the nice raised oak seatings and desks on the east and south sides of the Old Grammar School, and the large imposing headmaster's desk or rostrum, with back and canopy reaching to the ceiling. The Rev. Elkanah Hoyle was the last master, and would descend from his throne to administer his punishments, which were various, either with cane, rule, gold watch, knife, or anything at hand to inflict upon the object of his hasty temper which he considered as merited, but which in these days would

ot be tolerated. I have a lively recollection of the ld place when I was there at scheol. On one occa- ion I had offended my cousin, A. R. Lingard, in the layground, who ran to kick me, but his shoe flew off nd over the wall into the Tin Brook, and a nice mess was in when he recovered it. I think you are in rror about the school ever being removed to the ottom of the Old-road. The Rev. Edward Howell nd a school there, and was assisted by his brother. he gravestone of Mr E. Hoyle is near the chancel oor in St. Mary's Churchyard.—Yours truly,

J. L. VAUGHAN.

I have no comment to make on the first part of Ir Vaughan's communication, further than that ly readers will find my remarks on the old "Hole th' Wall," or "King's Arms," recorded in one of ly early papers in the old series; and that the Mr awton who kept this old hostelry in my youthful ays amassed a fortune, and erected the property Hall-street which still perpetuates his name, Lawton"-terrace.

I omitted mentioning the nice old oak seatings, eaks, &c., because I had no knowledge of them. s stated in my last paper, there were two rooms elonging the old Grammar School. I never ntered the lower room prior to the year 1843; it as then a grocer's shop, kept by a Mr Trickett. 'e entered the upper room by a flight of stairs ading from the north side of the yard. At the p of these stairs on the right hand was the vatory and closet for males. On the left from the aircase was the entrance to the old assembly om. At the north end of the room was the rchestra, which would hold about eight musicians. nder the orchestra was the ladies' retiring room, hich was erected over the staircase. On the west ide of the hall was a fire-place, surmounted by an ntique-looking mantelpiece. There were two indows in this room on the side which looked nto Chestergate, three on the east, one on the east nd of the ladies' room, and one to the east of the entlemen's lavatory. In the year 1837 Mr Edward uttal conducted a day and evening school in this om, I have been told, with great success. In the ear 1840 this room was the meeting-place of a eculiar sect of worshippers. I think they called hemselves New Jerusalemites, and that they were n offshoot from the Joanna Southcott persuasion. n the year 1843 the Messrs Whitelegg, the then roprietors of the Square Mills, made the assembly om into their mill warping room. It contained hree mills 12 yards each in circumference. I was warper in this room on the above date, and con- inued to work there for about 18 months. Up to this time the exterior of the old school was in its original state. In the year 1844 a new wing was added, to make room for more warping mills and to extend Mr Trickett's shop. Several additions and alterations have taken place during the last few years, and the old building is not now recog- nisable.

I have heard a number of anecdotes about this school. One was, the schoolmaster was making and mending quill pens, which occupation required the use of a penknife. An unruly boy attracted the attention of the master, who, in his passion, threw the penknife at the youth, the blade of which penetrated the lad's skull. A legendary story was often told which had credence with some simple minded people. In the olden time the master of this school had a difficult problem to solve. He worked at it for weeks and months, but got no nearer to the solution of the problem. At last in his dilemma he invoked the aid of the evil one, who made his appearance in a sulphurous cloud, and demanded to know why he had been sent for. The schoolmaster unburdened his mind and stated his case. A compact was made, and then his satanic majesty told the schoolmaster its solution. Time passed on; the schoolmaster became very wealthy and learned, and was dubbed a doctor; still the doctor was not happy, for Mr Beelzebub made frequent visits uncalled for. The learned doctor began to repent making the com- pact, for these frequent visits of his satanic majesty were not always welcome, and did not end with the pair being on the most friendly terms. The learned doctor's life became more and more intolerable, and he had some thoughts of putting an end to it but he bethought himself of his compact. As a last resort he went to get the advice of the then rector of Stockport, who then resided in the parsonage at the top of Rostron-brow. I have a list of the rectors of Stockport before me, from the year 1190 to the present time, but it does not matter much to my readers to which one of the 48 rectors the learned doctor went. He gained by it, and according to the story it was the only proper course for him to take. When the learned man had made the rector his confidant, the latter set to work to annul the compact between the doctor and the evil one. He summoned all the principal divines of the parish of Stockport to assemble together in the Grammar School, and there hold a solemn conclave. They obeyed his summons, and when met together they formed themselves in a ring, and told the doctor to stand in the centre.

They then peremptorily demanded his satanic majesty to appear before his betters. After much persuasion and exhortation the evil one made his appearance in a towering rage; but when he saw the company that surrounded his intended victim he made his exit as quickly as he came, and it was said that a broken flag in the lower room marked the spot where the devil at last disappeared. This legend was first told to me by my paternal grandmother, who died in the year 18.3, aged 83 years; but I have heard it related on several occasions since. In my next paper I intend giving a list of the day and evening schools which were in Stockport and its neighbourhood in the year 1824, with a few remarks upon the same.

Stockport. JOHN GREENHALGH.

CHESHIRE SCRAPIANA.

III.

The painful story of "Alice of the Beech" had left a sad impression upon my mind for years, for my informant, Captain Morgan, was a man of honour, and his word could be accepted on any matter. By a curious chapter of accidents I had to visit this very place, where Alice had once dwelt, on the 15th day of July, 1885, and I found myself sitting in conversation with a friend under the branches of the very beech tree I have mentioned in my former note. There, at my feet, lay the bones of the murdered girl, and in front of me the stream where her vision had been seen so often. All the incidents of the story came back to my mind then, and I seemed to feel the influence of the glint of green in the eye of a woman, as though it portended the faithlessness of such of the sex as displayed it. All faithless women are not vicious, and that is probably the reason why we say in Cheshire, "a black cat is vicious, a tabby one only false."

I am afraid that Alice was both vicious and false, and that the cowled confessor who led her to sin had evidently done no more than set on edge her own sinful nature; and if the glint of green in her eye meant all that we attach to it, she was just as capable of murdering the priest as he was ready in his extremity to murder her. We do not dwell sufficiently upon the fact that faithlessness in a woman is, according to Scripture, as sinful as adultery and murder, for all the so-called "greater sins" proceed out of a deceitful heart, and they are one and all in common—

> Like breezes dark and shiver,—which
> Runs through a wave that flows for ever.

I never experienced but once the horror of witnessing this "glint of green in a woman's eye," and certainly when I had beheld it I soon afterwards found how true the old theory was, that a green-eyed woman was but a monster in human shape. Every sense of right seemed to have fled from the heart, the soft of maidens became hard as a flint, and I could qu understand then how sin always brought for cruelty, and a sort of cruelty that must end in de eternal, if the sacred volume can be depended upon a guide in such matters.

I could hardly bring myself to believe that Capta Morgan's story had any foundation in fact, and I sa so one day to a friend who had heard it in anoth quarter. He answered me thus:—"You remembe So-and-So (a Cheshire man), and that he and I we old friends. I was lying in my bed at the Euste Hotel one night in the summer of ——, and, waki about midnight, I saw standing at my bedside my d friend. Supposing he had just arrived in town, I asked him what train he came up by, but instead o answering me he vanished out of my sight. I jumpe out of bed, found the door bolted on the inside, an going to the night porter I inquired for my friend He assured me he had not arrived, whereupon I tele graphed to his son in Cheshire to inquire about hi father, and he replied he had died, about the ver time I had seen him in my room. I cannot therefo (said he) call in question the facts about 'Alice of th Beech,' and although I do not pretend to be able t explain these things, I accept them as true, and a content to do so." I was dumb, for I knew tha So-and-So had died on the day mentioned, that m informant was in London at the time, and I had see the telegram he had mentioned to me, so that silen was more golden under the circumstances than an words I might have used could have been.

If this vision could have happened, why not th other one? "I have cursed thee with a great curse said a duped lover to a woman who had deceived hi "and when I am dead my spirit will visit thee again." I knew the wrong doer and the wronged on she told me the story herself, and rather laughed at at the time; but the man died, and to her quicken conscience he did appear to her after death, and ma her a miserable woman for the rest of her day Samuel appeared to Saul, and awful was the resul Other visions are mentioned in Scripture, and in pr fane history we read of many instances where th spirits of the dead have brought woe and desolatio to the hearts of the living.

Our great good parts alone put wings into our souls The very hell of a sinning soul on earth can be a the foretaste of the hell that is to be the abode of th guilty between the day of death and that of the las doom. The wingless soul, probably, is but a shado of the evil deeds which faithless men and women d guilty of on earth, so that rest, even in death, is no theirs to enjoy.

Looking, then, at this story of "Alice of the Beech in that light, there is a sad reality connected with

which reason cannot grapple with. The unseen is always so near to us, even when we think of it as so far distant. The curses of injured persons have at times so much justice in them; the faithlessness of faithless people is so horrible to reflect upon, and all the more so when it is covered with a mantle of piety, that, as in the case of the cowled confessor who murdered the poor girl he had seduced, the wicked ones can have no rest, for, "there is no rest for the wicked, saith the Lord."

There is a strange story told in the "Letters from Hell," which bears directly upon this very point, where a poor fallen woman had lost a jewel on earth, and had been occupied for untold ages in her search for it in hell, visiting from time to time her old abode in London to see if she could find it there. We make hells for ourselves here, then live them over again in Hades; and search we as much as we may to the end of piercing the hidden mysteries of life and of death, the end of every story is covered by "the glint of green in the eye" which betokened a faithless heart and a wicked one both in its relations to God and man. Poor miserable Alice lived a living death, and even her cruel death was innocent in comparison with the death that never died!

A Cheshire Antiquary.

LINES WRITTEN ON VISITING PRESTBURY CHURCH, NEAR MACCLESFIELD.

Amid the groups of peaceful homes,
In Prestbury's village small,
In grandeur stands St. Peter's Church
Uprising over all.
The venerable edifice,
In rural state enshrined,
Casts o'er the yews and stately trees
A plaintive shadow to the mind.
Here one of England's country scenes,
In rustic dress, may be enjoyed;
The corn mill, and the running stream
Sweeping by the churchyard's side.
And in its graveyard's hallow'd site,
Bedeck'd with ivy all around,
Its front with Saxon carving dight,
Showing its antiquated ground,
An earlier Christian temple stands,
Adorn'd with venerable yews;
Its inner marks of ancient hands
Proving its old religious use.
The architect who form'd their plans
Perhaps was known to fame,
But many centuries since have past,
And none now knows his name.
Within its consecrated walls,
Mayhap, were laid his bones;
But now we cannot trace his name
Upon the ancient sculptur'd stones.
Scatter'd within its rural space
Are, round its precincts, relics strewn,
Of Runic and of Saxon race,
And Norman sculptur'd work is shown.
Here, in the church's hallow'd font,
On many an infant born to fame,
The waters of baptismal hope
Were poured in the Saviour's name.
Here, through its long-drawn pillar'd aisles,
Successive worshippers have passed
To chaunt their psalms of prayer and praise
Till God should claim their souls at last.
Is there a spot of land on earth
Holds a more sacred trust
Than these old fanes, or churches,
So rich with mortal dust?
Can any spot of land be found
Be more belov'd by those
Whose ancestors, or dearest friends,
Here take their last repose?
Long may thy pealing bells resound
O'er pleasant hill and dale,
That are so plentifully found
Around thy homely vale.
And ages yet, old village church,
May'st thou sublimely stand,
Like many more of ancient date,
Through England's happy land.

Macclesfield. I. A. Finney.

Replies.

JOHN BRADSHAW.

Allow me to correct an error in your account of John Bradshaw, the Lord President of the High Court of Justice which condemned King Charles, which is unfortunately one of long standing and frequently repeated. You say "at one period of his life he resided at Bradshaw Hall, near Bolton. on a stone over the door of which his family arms remain." John Bradshaw had nothing whatever to do with Bradshaw Hall, near Bolton. This hall belonged for several generations to the old Lancashire family of the Bradshaws, from which family the ancestors of the Bradshaws, of Marple, are believed to have come. Bradshaw Hall, in the first half the seventeenth century, belonged to John Bradshaw, Esq., who describes himself as of the age of 81 years in 1664, when the Visitation of Lancashire was taken by Sir William Dugdale. He was a namesake of the Lord President, and probably an acquaintance of his, but any relationship between them, if it could be traced, would be very very slight. Much confusion has arisen between these contemporary John Bradshaws, and it is also frequently stated that the Lord President owned and lived at Bradshaw Hall, county Derby, which is equally erroneous.

Pensarn, Abergele. J. P. Earwaker.

5095

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1887.

Notes.

SANDBACH CROSSES: THEIR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

Sandbach Crosses may indisputably be ranked among the finest monuments of antiquity, of this kind, now existing in the kingdom. They are of that description of crosses which have been supposed, in some instances, to have been erected shortly after the introduction of Christianity, on the places where it was first preached, and in others were erected, in the early Saxon period, over the graves of personages of distinction. The substructure consists of a platform of two steps, on which are placed two sockets, in which the crosses are fixed. The platform and sockets are five feet six inches in height; the present height of the greater cross is sixteen feet eight inches, and that of the smaller one eleven feet eleven inches, and making the greatest present height from the ground twenty-two feet two inches.

It appears from Smith's account of Sandbach in the Vale Royal, that these crosses were standing in the reign of Elizabeth, and had of course been saved from the violence at the Reformation. Whether they were thrown down by the Puritans acting under orders of Elizabeth against superstitious images, or during the civil disturbances in the reign of Charles I. does not appear, but it is certain that they did not remain in a perfect state after this second period (1640–50). Towards the latter end of the seventeenth century the central part of the large cross and some fragments of the other were carried by Sir John Crewe to Utkinton, and set up as an ornament to the place, the figure of our Saviour on the Cross, which he considered to be a relic of popery, being carefully covered over with hard mortar. After the death of Sir John Crewe these fragments were removed to the rectory house, Tarporley, where Cole saw them and made drawings of them, remaining among his MSS. in the British Museum.

In 1816 the inhabitants of Sandbach requested the late Mr George Ormerod, author of the *History of Cheshire*, to undertake the superintendence of their restoration, and he had the pleasure of seeing this effected in a most satisfactory manner under the direction of Mr John Palmer, architect, of Manchester, who obtained the following details of the proportions of the several parts of the crosses and substructure. Mr Palmer's figures are as follows:—

Height of each step of platform, one foot six inches.

Height of sockets, two feet six inches.

Diameter of larger socket at base, five feet nine inches.

Diameter of smaller socket at base, four feet six inches by three feet nine inches.

Large cross. Height of pillar, fifteen feet ten inches; ten inches of the circular top only remaining, but this appears to have been three feet in diameter. Breadth at base: Two feet seven inches by one foot six inches on the south side by two feet on the north. At top, one foot by two feet ten inches.

Small cross. Height of pillar, ten feet nine inches and of the broken top one foot two inches. The deficiency of the pillar and the diameter of the top cannot be exactly calculated. Breadth at base: Two feet one and a half inches by one foot eight and a half inches, and at the highest perfect part one foot six inches by one foot.

The lower parts of the great cross were found in the walls of the town well, which were taken down for this purpose; a small portion had been previously discovered there by Messrs Lysons, and is engraved with other portions found at Oulton in their *Magna Britannica*. The two next large fragments came from Oulton whither they had been removed from Tarporley Rectory. The higher parts were found at Sandbach, the most important of them—viz., the termination of the pillar united to the fragment of the circular top—was dug up in a garden near the Market-place. The lowest fragment of the small cross escaped the fate of the rest, and was the only part standing in 1816; the second was brought from Oulton, the highest was placed in the pavement of the principal street. The fragment of the top was discovered by Mr Ormerod forming part of the steps of a house near the town well. A few portions had disappeared shortly before when the town was newly paved, and one large fragment is known to lie under the foundations of a house in Sandbach.

The re-creation of the crosses was effected in September, 1816, Mr Palmer, the architect, stipulating that all attempts at restoration be religiously abstained from, the missing parts to be represented by plain stone matching the colour of the original as nearly as possible. The enthusiasm which the re-erection of the crosses excited among the populace was great, and a concourse of people poured in from the townships. On some days the crowd was so great in the Market-place to interrupt the operations of the workmen.

On September 9, 1816, a meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Market Hall, Sandbach, when a vote of thanks was given to Sir J. G. Egerton, bart., for the handsome manner in which he had restored the

parts of their cross;" and it was further resolved "that George Ormerod, Esq., be desired to accept the thanks of the meeting for the kindness with which he has offered to superintend the re-erection of the mutilated crosses;" and it was resolved "that a brass plate, with a suitable inscription to the following effect, should be affixed to the large pillar:"

These Crosses
Supposed to have been erected
on the introduction of Christianity in this Island,
having been much mutilated,
and in part broken down; and carried away
were
by the liberality of Sir John Grey Egerton
of Egerton and Oulton in this County Baronet in
restoring those portions,
which had been an ornament to his grounds,
and by the zeal of the inhabitants of Sandbach
in collecting the scattered fragments,
restored and re-erected,
as far as the imperfect state of the material would
permit, in the year of our Lord
MDCCCXVI.

At the time of the re-erection of the crosses Mr Palmer, the architect, contributed an article to the *Catholic Gentleman's Magazine*, in which he ascribes the erection of the cross to the year 653, when Peda returned a Christian convert from Northumbria to Mercia, attended, according to Bede, by four priests deputed to preach the Gospel through his dominions.

The writer has just had placed in his hands a description of the embellishments of the crosses, written by the Rev. John Graham, a Primitive Methodist minister, for some years stationed at Sandbach, but whether it is a transcript of Mr Palmer's description or an original description I cannot say. I append it, as being somewhat more in detail to that found in our best known authority.

"The larger cross is nearly occupied with scriptural subjects. On the lowest part of the east side, within a circle, is the salutation of Elizabeth by her cousin Mary. Above this circle is the annunciation, with the Holy Ghost descending upon the Blessed Virgin in the form of a bird with extended wings. A little above this is the birth of Christ—a child in swaddling clothes, on each side is an ox looking into the manger. Behind is an angel, whose wings overshadow the whole; immediately above the head of the angel is the crucifixion. At the foot of the cross is Mary of Cleophas and Mary Magdalene; in each quarter formed by the transverse of the cross are the emblems of the four evangelists; in the upper dexter quarter is an angel for St. Matthew, the opposite a lion for St. Mark, in the lower dexter quarter is a bull for St. Luke, in the last an eagle for St. John. Above the cross is Pilate seated in the judgment hall: in front of him is Christ, bound; over the head of Christ is a man with his head downwards, presumed to be the fall of the traitor Judas. Still higher up are the implements of the passion—the hammer, pincers, &c. At the top are two figures of men much mutilated.

On the west side of the cross is a plain cross; in the lower quarters are two dread fiend-like animals in the act of biting the transverse part of it; one of their tails fretted, gnawed, and terminating with a snake's head in an angle formed by the foot of the cross sloping off to each side in a cheveron form; the tail of the other is mutilated; the upper quarter is guarded by two angels, now much mutilated. Still higher up, and separated from the angles by a cross bar, is the angel Gabriel appearing to Zachary in the temple, where he is seated on a chair, struck dumb. Above them is a man walking with a club in his hand, and followed by Simon the Cyrene carrying over his shoulder the cross. Above this is Christ bound by the hands with a cord, which extends over the shoulder of a man in front, who is dragging him before Pilate; above all, four mutilated figures of men.

The south side, from the top about one-third downwards, is composed of beautiful filligree work, crossing and intersecting each other; while one of the ends terminates in an animal the other runs to the bottom in an undulating line interspersed with branches, and animals of the nondescript kind; in the midst is a man, probably John the Baptist in the wilderness.

The north side is occupied with the descent of the Holy Ghost in shape of cloven tongues on the apostles. They are placed in narrow cells in a double row from the bottom to about three quarters of the way up. It is remarkable to observe that the division on which each stands is cut off at one end so as not to touch the sides, leaving an uninterrupted communication between the whole, which is not observable in any other parts. The uppermost figure is leaning over the upright division and looking down upon the figures on the opposite side from that on which he stands, while the cleven tongues immediately over his back and head issues from the mouth of a figure not unlike a fish, whose tail runs in an undulating line to the top.

This cross has been surmounted with a sculptured stone four feet in diameter, now much mutilated, but sufficient remain to tell us it was once circular.

The north side of the small cross is divided into a double row of cells, in each a figure of a man, all in the act of walking, some with short daggers in their hands, others without, which in all human probability represents Peda setting out for Mercia with all his nobility and attendants into Northumberland to solicit the hand of Alchfilda, King Osway's daughter.

On the west side is a triple group of figures in small

cells, some kneeling and some standing. At the bottom are angels looking upwards to the group, whilst above them are three figures, with a dove descending upon the left shoulder of the centre one. This possibly represents Peda with his attendants receiving the sacred laver of regeneration in the font of baptism. The parts above this are mutilated.

On the south side are the like figures and cells as on the north, with this difference, that instead of the cells being square over each of their heads, they are on this, as well as on the west side, invariably arched, and instead of daggers they are now travelling with staves in their hands.

The east side is divided into five lozenge compartments, but originally there were more. The interstices are occupied with figures of men and animals. In the uppermost lozenge is the figure of a bull with his head reflected on his back; in the top part of the next lozenge is the figure of a man with his hands stuck in his sides, and his legs extended from one side to the other; in the base are two men endorsed; the next is partly mutilated, but appears to have been filled with something of the reptile kind. The next two are each filled with a man with a club in his hand.

The whole of the subjects on the east and west sides of this cross are enclosed within a margin of fret work, laced, gnawed, and indented one over another in various patterns, and of most exquisite design and workmanship, but so much mutilated that it requires the nicest examination to trace out their various turns and twistings. At each angle of both the crosses the cable moulding, a well-known Saxon ornament, runs from the bottom to the top.

The four following lines, in old English letters, are cut on one of the fragments belonging to the small cross:—

> With awful steps approach this shrine,
> Sacred to Druid erst divine:
> Here ancient Virtue still preserve,
> Nor ever from its precepts swerve.

Sandbach. H. P.

CURIOSITIES OF DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

III.

The following extracts are from the *Manchester Mercury and Harrop's General Advertiser*:—

MAY, 1804.

Died on Thursday se'nnight, much respected, at Flixton, Mr John Dean, aged 98. He has left two sons and a daughter, 35 grand-children, 107 great grand-children, and 14 great, great grand-children; in all 159.

Died on Tuesday last, at Walmsley Fold, near Blackburn, at the great age of 103, Mr Richard Heaton, farmer. Within the last two years he was able to go on foot from his own house to Preston and back in one day, a distance of full 24 miles, and retained his faculties to the last moment.

JUNE, 1804.

Married on Tuesday last, at Cockerham, near Lancaster, Mr Thomas Harrison, clerk of Ebel Chapel, to Mrs Jane Whittingham. The bridegroom is about 80 years of age, and the blooming bride about 50, and what is more remarkable, he had bought her twelve years ago for 4s 9d, and they have lived together ever since.

Died suddenly on Thursday morning, Mr Hampson, of Salford, many years a respected schoolmaster.

JULY, 1804.

Died on the 19th ult., at Pilling, near Lancaster, aged 90, Mrs Alice Keys. She retained every faculty to the last, and had been a widow 50 years, and what is very remarkable, she had six daughters and one son at four births, viz.: at her first, two daughters; at her second, two daughters; at her third, two daughters, and at her fourth, a son.

AUGUST, 1804.

A few days ago, the wife of a man named Wilson residing at Long Stratton, in Norfolk, was delivered of three daughters, who were baptised by the names of Mary, Jane, and Elizabeth, and who are likely to do well. What is very remarkable, the united ages of the parents amount to 100 years, namely, the father 60, and the mother's 40.

Died lately, at Cork, the celebrated O'Brien, the Irish giant.

Died on Saturday last, at Tatton Park, the Lady of William Egerton, Esq., M.P. for Cheshire.

Married lately, in Buckinghamshire, John Atkins, Esq., a gentleman of independent fortune, to Nancy Curtis, daughter of a common labourer. The exquisite, hearty, and genuine modesty of Nancy were the praise of the whole village, and by conforming herself to the advice of a gentleman who was about two years ago on a visit in the neighbourhood, she won the heart of Mr Atkins, who, after giving her a suitable education, led her to the altar of Hymen. Nancy has since written a grateful letter to the gentleman expressive of her sense of his kind advice, which does credit to her sensibility and worth.

OCTOBER, 1804.

Died on Friday last, in his 60th year, Mr George Bunce, of Boughton, distributor of the *Chester Courant* upwards of 29 years between Chester and Manchester. A man universally respected for the fidelity and honesty with which he discharged every trust reposed in him.

Married on Tuesday week, at the parish church of Tarvin, Mr George Green, of Overton, near Frodsham, to Mrs Wilkinson, of Tarvin, whose united ages make the aggregate of 140.

NOVEMBER, 1804.

Married on Monday se'nnight, at Bramham Church, Mr John Hothick, of Clifford, farmer, aged 18, to Miss Mary Oldridge, of Boston, near Weatherby, aged 60.

Married on Thursday se'nnight, at Carlisle, Mr Stubb, shoemaker, to Miss Mallison, both of that city. The bride was scarcely out of church before she was taken in labour and delivered of a fine boy.

Died on Monday last, in the 40th year of his age, the celebrated George Morland, whose uncommon genius as an artist did honour to his country and will for ever place him in the first class of painters. He was the eldest son of Henry Morland, an artist of merit, who lived to a great age, and his mother is now living, upwards of 80. He is said to have been the next heir of Sir Henry Morland, Bart.

Died on Thursday se'nnight, suddenly, Mrs Betty Street, of Alt-hill, near Ashton-under-line. She went to bed apparently in good health, but her husband awaking in the night heard her hastening to the window as if for air, when arising to assist her and clasping her in his arms he found her a lifeless corpse.

Died on Saturday last, universally esteemed, Mr Cheese, many years organist at the Collegiate Church in this town. Though not blessed with sight, his musical talents both as teacher, composer, and performer were universally admired. He was interred in the interior of the church on Tuesday, a most excellent and solemn dirge was played upon the organ, and a suitable and very favourite anthem of the deceased sung by the choir upon the occasion.

Died on Thursday se'nnight, Mrs Ann Morland, the wife of Mr George Morland, whose death is given above.

Married on Monday, the 22nd of October last, at Walton, Mr R. Wood, of the Blue Ball public house in that place, to Mrs Sarah Murril, late housekeeper to John Webb Weston, Esq., Guildford, Surrey. We have to notice that this marriage took place in consequence of an advertisement for a wife, which appeared in the *York Herald* in July last. The advertisement being read by the lady's maid, she immediately showed it the housekeeper, telling her it would be a good match for her. After some little correspondence, an interview took place at Grantham, and the lady was brought down to Walton to see the situation. Everything proving agreeable, the marriage was speedily consummated. Seldom has any circumstance happened at Walton which has excited more curiosity and attention. There is scarcely a person in the town or neighbourhood but has been at the Blue Ball to pay their respects to the bride, who is a very handsome and most respectable woman.

Died on Wednesday last, in the 92nd year of his age, Mr William Overton, of the Moss House, near Malpas. He had been married 66 years to Mrs Overton, who is now in her 88th year.

Married on the 4th instant, at Pocklington, Miss Mary Dolman, to Mr Edward Dancer, both of that place. What renders this marriage extraordinary is that the lady herself had actually fixed the Wednesday following to be married to another, and that a house was taken and completely furnished with her own approbation. She had also engaged a servant of her own choosing, and sent her, a fortnight previous to the above period, in order to prepare the house for her reception.

Married lately, at Grainthorp, in Lincolnshire, Mr John Clay, to Mrs Eliza Nieve, whose ages, with that of the bridesmaid, amount to 213 years.

DECEMBER, 1804.

Married on Wednesday se'nnight, Mr William Bather, of Horbury, whitesmith, aged 77 years, to Miss Tinker, of Woodnook, near Wakefield, aged 23. We understand the match was made up whilst the young woman was getting a shuttle repaired; and what is worthy of remark, the old gentleman has a son nine years older than the bride, his mother.

Died on Sunday se'nnight, at Bath, where he took refuge about eight years since from the troubles on the Continent, the venerable Dr. Maclaine, fifty years minister of the English Church at the Hague, and well known as the translator of Mosheim's *Ecclesiastical History*, the author of *Letters to Soame Jenyns*, sermons, &c.

On Thursday se'nnight, died at his seat at Kedleston, in Derbyshire, in the 78th year of his age, the Right Hon. Nathaniel Lord Scarsdale, a Baronet, Doctor of Laws, and a Vice-president of the Middlesex Hospital. His Lordship was the eldest son of the late Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart., whose family came to this country with William the Conqueror. We find them seated at Kedleston ever since the reign of Edward I.

Died on Wednesday last, Mr Alderman Boydell, at his house in Cheapside, London, at the advanced age of 86. He was elected an alderman in 1782. This venerable man and worthy magistrate was a munificent patron of the arts, and by his individual zeal and exertions turned the importation of prints to an export of £300,000 per annum in favour of this country.

JANUARY, 1805

Died a few days ago, at White Well, in Bowland, Lancashire, aged 89, Mr Robert Shaw, nearly sixty

years keeper of the Forest of Bowland, during which he was deemed one of the best shots in the neighbourhood, and actually killed a hare running with a single ball within the last two years.

Died on Saturday, the 28th ult., in the 49th year of his age, Mr Peter Litherland, of Liverpool, inventor and patentee of the Lever watches, and of a useful and ingenious application of Helical springs, to preserve the tune of stringed musical instruments. A long and severe indisposition has impeded the further utility of his superior mechanical abilities, and his death has deprived the public of several valuable improvements in mechanics which it was his intention to have laid before them ere long, had his health permitted.

Died lately, at Loeside, near Oldham, James Ogden, aged 81. What is worthy of remark, he was born, lived, and died at the same place, and was uncle, great-uncle, and great-great-uncle to 147 persons.

FEBRUARY, 1805.

Married on Tuesday se'nnight, at Fulford, in Staffordshire, Mr Thomas Inskip, aged 79, to Mrs Margaret Hollinshead, aged 98, both of Mearheath, after a courtship of only 26 years. The bride was attended to and from church by her great-great-great-granddaughter.

Died lately, at Lower Barton, near Preston, Jennet Green, aged 95 years, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother to 203 children. She attended five Preston guilds on foot.

Married lately, at Guernsey, Mr George Edward Charles Frederick Ross Reynolds Meredith, to Miss Eleanor Heywood. From the length of the bridegroom's name, we might at first view imagine that Miss Ellen had had the good fortune to marry half a dozen husbands at a time.

Fallowfield. F. L. Tavare.

Replies.

CHESHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Ralph Brooke, York Herald.

Ralph Brooke, York Herald, being originally Brookesworth, is surely an invention of an enemy, part of the bitter quarrel in the Herald's office in his time.

He was entered in the Merchant Taylors' School July 8, 1564, as Ralph Brooke, son of Geoffrey, or Jeffrey, Brooke (see *National Biographical Dictionary* or the printed list of the school). He claimed to be grandson of William Brooke, a cadet of the family of Brooke of Norton in Cheshire.

It is more difficult to clear his character from the charge of perverseness and much malice; but even Noble, who denies him right to his own name, shows that if he had enemies he had also good friends. He was an official who, like many others, resented an brought into his office and put into a high position there merely on account of great learning. Noble states that he was buried in the twin-towered church of Reculver, co. Kent, where a monument informs us that—

Hereunder, quit of worldly miseries,
Ralph Brook, Esq., late York Herald lies,
Fifteenth of October he was last alive,
One thousande sixe hundred twenty and five.
Seaventy-three yeares bore he fortunes harmes,
And forty-five an officer of armes:
He married Thomasin, daughter of Michael Coh, of Kent
Segiant at armes, by who two daughters God him lent,
Survyving, Mary, Willia : s Dickens' wife,
Thomasin, John Ectons', happy be their life.

Reform Club, Pall Mall. Alex. Ewcott.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

Notes.

Mr Oldham's School in Chestergate—Jacky Lomas, the Barber, and his Bear—Local Superstitions—Signs and Omens — Betty Mellor, and her Prophecies— Mrs Birch and Fortune Telling—Old Dinah.

In writing these papers on my recollections of old Stockport, I try to be as truthful as possible. In my last paper I stated that a peculiar sect of worshippers at one time occupied the upper room of the old Grammar School, and that I thought they called themselves Jerusalemites. I have learned since that they termed themselves Particular Baptists.

The first day and evening school that came under my notice was one kept by a Mr Oldham, in Chestergate. To get to this school we had to go through a passage called Turner's-entry, next door to the Fleece Inn, then kept by Mr. William Smith. Having passed through the entry, we entered a yard, or court. To our right was Mr Smith

rewing establishment; adjoining was a detached ouse occupied by a maiden lady. At the bottom f the yard were several poor dwellings, built on ne edge of the Tin Brook, the cellars of which were ften inundated by the sudden rising of the tream during wet weather. In one of these old ovels dwelt Mr John Blundret, an old Peninsular ero, who had followed the Duke of Wellington, nd assisted him in gaining his many victories uring the Peninsular War. John Blundret inished his soldiering career at the Battle of Vaterloo, and was shortly afterwards discharged rom military service with a small pension. In he year 1824 Mr Blundret was the night watchnan in the Underbank and Chestergate district. He had a son John, who served his apprenticeship rith that notorious barber, John or "Jacky" Lomas, when that erratic person had his establishnent in Lower Hillgate, nearly opposite the druggist shop then kept by Mr Olive Sims, now by Messrs. Kay Brothers. This shop occupied by Lomas had no back premises attached to it; the closet was in the cellar underneath his shop, and o get to it he had to lift up a trap door and lescend a step-ladder. Lomas bought a bear's cub, nd reared it in this cellar until it became full grown. Whilst the animal was young Lomas was in the habit of going into the cellar to fondle and play with it. Sometimes he would take some gingerbreads with him, and when he had had his frolic with young Master Bruin Lomas would give him some gingerbread, which seemed to please it very much. Things went on in this way for som time, and the bear kept growing bigger and stronger, and his appetite for gingerbreads grew in a like proportion. One day the erratic barber went down into the cellar to have a look at his pet, andneg lected taking with him the usual quantity of gingerbreads. A person came into the shop, and young Blundret was in the act of shaving him when an unusual noise was heard proceeding from below. Blundret lifted up the trap door, and looked into the cellar to ascertain what was taking place below. He there saw his master and Bruin, embracing each other as if they were having a friendly waltz together. Blundret put the trapdoor down again, thinking that his master and the bear were having their accustomed frolic, and he again proceeded with his shaving. A few seconds passed by, and a stifled ejaculation was heard proceeding from below. The prayer was "Jack, Jack, Jack, bring some gingerbread." Blundret rummaged his master's coat pockets (which hung up in the shop), but he could not find any gingerbreads in them. He again lifted up the trap-door, and told his master that there was no gingerbread in his coat pockets. "For goodness sake fetch some, and be quick, or I shall be a dead man in a minute or two," was the reply. Blundret hurried off to Mr. Richardson's confectioner's shop, which was then next door to the Spread Eagle publichouse, for the gingerbread, to pacify Lomas's pet. When Blundret again lifted up the trap door he saw that Bruin and his master were still embracing each other, but they both lay prostrate. Jack threw the gingerbread down below, and that instant the bear relaxed its hold and began to devour its favourite food, whilst Lomas, breathless and sore, lost no time in creeping up the ladder again. He never visited his bear again without taking some spice-bread with him.

There was formerly a wide entry adjoining Mr Olive Sims's druggist shop which led from the Hillgate to Mr Sims's back premises, including a closet for the use of Mr. Sims's employés. Anyone who knew Mr John Lomas, the barber, will admit that whatever else he was short of, he had any amount of cheek. After the last hug he got from his pet he left off going to his own closet, where Mr Bruin stood sentry, and commenced to patronise the one intended for the sole use of MrSims employés. This trespass was allowed without any grumbling until the barber began to pilfer. At that time Mr Sims dealt largely in honey, and his employés were often engaged in clarifying it and placing it in pots ready for sale. They put these pots of honey to cool on a low wall, which Lomas had to pass. This was a temptation which he could not resist, and, when passing this wall, he would often stick his thumb in the honey, and afterwards lick it. This practice became a sore annoyance to Mr Sims's shopmen, and they decided to try to put a stop to it. They primed a particular pot of honey with croton oil, a violent purgative. Lomas put his thumb in the pot, and afterwards licked it clean. In a short time after Mr. Sims's foreman went into Mr Lomas's shop and accosted Lomas, who then had his hands on his stomach and was writhing with pain, in something like the following strain:—"Now Lomas, I cannot do with any of your nonsense this morning; I want shaving, and be quick about it, for I have to be in Manchester at a certain time." Lomas put the cloth on his customer; at the same time he was wriggling about and contorting his face in all manner of forms. At last he bolted out of the shop, and the

customer saw him no more that day. Lomas never liked to hear honey mentioned after this incident.

Bear's grease at that time was a costly commodity. It was thought by many to be an infallible cure for baldness. We might have seen in any druggist's or perfumer's shop window a representation of Mr Bruin, with the announcement that pure bear's grease was sold there at something like threepence per ounce; and there was a great demand for it at that price. "Jacky" had always a desire to acquire money, and he considered that his bear was a safe investment to that end. He would have fed his bear until it had attained the size of an elephant if possible, had it not been for his hugging propensities whenever Lomas paid him a visit. For the safety of his person Lomas concluded to have an iron ring put through his bear's snout. He made his decision known to Mr Thomas Unnworth, blacksmith and farrier, who then had his smithy in the Union Tavern yard. The bear was taken to this smithy, and a number of strong men threw it on its back and held it down while Unsworth put the ring in its nose, a most barbarous act. When the ring was firmly secured in the bear's snout the men holding the bear down were ordered to get off it and let the bear rise up, which they did; but Bruin still lay there inanimate. It had died during the cruel operation. I could tell a number more anecdotes about this erratic barber, Jacky Lomas, for he keeps entering my mind in many of my recollections, but I will leave him again for the present and return to Mr John Brundret, the night watchman for Chestergate.

There resided two doors from our house in Chestergate Timothy Mellor, his wife, and daughter. Timothy was a billy slubber, and worked at the White Lion Mill, and filled up his time at home during his leisure hours in making bird-cages, at which he was very clever. Timothy's wife passed the most of her time in gossiping from house to house, telling her dreams, and prognosticating their purport. She was also a believer in all kinds of supernatural agencies, tokens, charms, &c. If the light of the candle flickered and did not burn steady it was a sure sign that something extraordinary was going to happen. If a cinder flew from the fire across the hearth she would pick it up and examine it, and tell you what it foreboded, whether a birth, marriage, or death. If a film of smoke adhered to the bars of the firegrate it was a sure sign that a stranger was coming to visit you; and by examining the film she would tell you whether the stranger would be a friend or foe. I have listened to Betty Mellor's weird stories when a boy until I've been afraid to go to bed.

Mr and Mrs Mellor, were fair specimens of many to be found half a century ago. They believed most implicitly in signs and omens, and the most commonplace occurrence had to them some supernatural significance. One morning, it would be about eight o'clock, Betty Mellor came into our house, with a countenance depicting both fear and horror. She crouched herself down in her usual corner, and as soon as she got sufficient breath to speak she began to unbosom her mind to my mother, whose name was Rebecca, in something like the following strain:—"Eh, Bekah (a long pause), ave heerd it agen, as plain as ah con heer yor clock tick. A'm shoor summat's going to happen. Ah geet eawt o'th bed, and put my eer to'th wall and ah cud heer it plainer still. Then it went tick, tick, tick, tick, as reglar as yor clock. Ah wakkened ar Tim, and axd him if he cudner heer it. He cawd me a foo, and towd me to get it'n bed agen; but a'm shoor summat's going to happen." As stated before, Betty Mellor was a confirmed gossip, and she would harbour anywhere if she got the least encouragement. By this means she got to know what was going on in the neighbourhood. Cornelius Hughes, the engine driver at Mr Thomas Steele's silk and cotton mill, in Chestergate, resided in the yard, a few yards from Timothy Mellor's residence, and Betty paid many unwelcome visits to Mrs. Hughes. A few days after Betty had told my mother about hearing the death watch (that was the name she gave to the ticking), one of Mr Hughes's children died. The little one had not been dead many minutes before Betty Mellor favoured my mother with another visit, and the following colloquy took place:—"What dost think nah, Bekah; did nor I tell thee summat would happen? Ah never heerd th' death watch yet but sombody was sure to dee." My mother's incredulity in superstitious sights, sounds, and charms received a severe shock, and she simply inquired what had happened. Betty replied: "Why, Rachael Hughes's chilt is dead, and it's only bin badly three days; it wor taen badly the same nat as ah heerd th' death watch; and ar Tim told me that I was a foo because I wakken'd him, and axt him to heer it." Betty Mellor then left our house and hurried off to the other neighbours to spread the news, and glory in the success of her prognostications.

North of the Fleece Inn, in Chestergate, was

coal yard and residence, occupied by Archie and Billy Mellor, two brothers. To the east of this coal yard was the slaughter-house and residence of Mr Edmund Edmondson, butcher. Mr Edmondson kept a sheep dog, which was sometimes allowed to roam about during the night. In the year 1826 John Blundret, the night watchman fell sick and Betty Mellor was not long before she went to see him, and formed her own conclusions that Blundret would never get better, and it appeared that Mr Edmondson's dog held the same opinion. Blundret had been sick some weeks, when one morning Betty paid one of her usual visits to my mother, and inquired if she had not heard something unusual during the night. My mother answered that she had heard nothing particular. "Eh, wench, but ah have; a'm sure summat's going to happen agen." She then told my mother that she lay awake in bed and that everything was as still as death; that the clock struck twelve o'clock, and as soon as it had done striking Mr Edmondson's dog came to their entry end and gave three of the most dismal howls ever she heard in her life, and she finished up by telling my mother she was sure something was going to happen. This dog and its howling was the principal theme of Betty's conversation for a short time. Betty's belief was that if a dog was heard to howl three times, three successive nights, that it was a sure sign that a neighbour was going to die. One morning Betty came to our house again at about her usual time, and inquired of my mother if she had heard any news. My mother answered that she had heard nothing particular. Then Betty again unburdened her bosom in something like the following style:—"Didna' ah tell thi that summat would happen; ah knowd verry well that that dog did not howl for nowt; ow Blundret deed last neet." I have heard Betty descant and prognosticate on the chirping of a cricket and on the movements of her cat. I have dwelt upon Betty Mellor's superstitious notions longer than I thought of doing, but I assure my readers that every word I have written about Betty and her supernatural beliefs are all the truth, and I can further inform them that there are many holding the same opinions, even up to this day. There are several old hags in Stockport at the present time who are getting a good living by deluding some of our fair damsels by pretending to tell them their fortunes.

Ever since I can remember Stockport has been well represented by these prophetesses. The first that came under my notice was Mrs Birch, who resided in the old Wesleyan School in Wesley-street (which was a silk mill during a portion of the last century) who has been casually mentioned before. Charley Birch, her son, and myself became boon companions, and I often went with him to his residence in the old silk mill in Wesley-street, off Hillgate. We then went up a long yard, and passed the Friends' burial ground to our right. When we got to the end of the yard we had to ascend another flight of steps, which led to a long lobby. At the right hand of the lobby, or aisle, were the entrances to about ten dwellings. We then ascended a number of stairs, which landed us into another lobby similar to the one below. Birch's domicile was the farthest but one in this lobby. I had noticed that on several occasions that whenever a female entered Birch's abode we were told to go out and play in the lobby or in the street. One day I put the question to Charley how it was that when anyone came into their house we were always ordered to go out? He hesitated a short time before he spoke. At last he said he would tell me if I would not tell anyone else. I promised to keep the secret, and he then told me (and he looked ashamed whilst he spoke it) that his mother was a fortune teller, and the way he found it out was that he feigned being asleep once when he heard a knock at the door, and so had discovered his mother's calling. Mrs Birch, besides being a fortune teller, went out to wash clothes several days in the week, and by so doing she kept an able-bodied man, her husband, in idleness. I had often asked Charley how it was that his mother could tell fortunes, so he promised to show me his mother's apparatus some day. One day we had done work for an hour or two, so I reminded Charley of his promise to show me his mother's fortune telling tools. He said that his mother was out washing that afternoon, and that it would be the best to go at once. Accordingly we hurried off. When we got to his home Charley went to a small cupboard and brought out a casket. Having opened it, he brought out a solid piece of glass about the size of an egg, and of the same shape. We both had our backs to the door; I had the glass in my hand, and Charley was telling me of its wonderful powers, and also to put it to my eye. I had just got the glass in position to look through it when I received a most violent kick from behind. It was Charley's father who had caught us. I instantly threw the glass on the floor, and left Mr Birch beating his son. Stockport, as I have said, from my earliest recollections has always had its share of fortune tellers, and it has a number in it

at this day. I will just name a few that I have heard of. This place in Wesley-street has always had one since the days of Mrs Birch. We had one in Portwood, old Dinah, who pretended to tell fortunes for over 40 years. We have one in the Folly at the present time; we have one in Adswood, one in Edward-street, one in Bomber's-brow, one on Gorsey-brow, and one recently died in Canal-street. It will be seen that we have had a few superstitious people in Stockport since the days of Betty Mellor.

Stockport, JOHN GREENHALGH.

A RECOLLECTION OF RICHARD COBDEN.

When a boy of ten years of age I remember seeing Richard Cobden at our house, or rather at the house of my grandfather, the late John Smith, of Stockport Great Moor. He was then a candidate for Parliament, and was making a personal canvass of the several wards of the town of Stockport. He impressed me very much with his earnestness, and his whole being seemed to be wrapped up in the one idea of procuring cheaper food for the people. He was elected, and in a few years the cause he had so long advocated succeeded. It is now more than 32 years since I left Stockport Moor, and it must be about forty years since the repeal of the Corn Laws; but I remember very distinctly the rejoicings at Stockport. A procession more than a mile long passed through the streets. I stood on Waterloo, the place where "May fair" used to be held. The things which I now remember most distinctly were two large wagons. Upon one of them was built a house with two rooms. In one room was a long, lean, lank, and hungry-looking man, and beside him sat his lean, hungry-looking wife and children. Over this room was printed the word, "Protection." The other room was occupied by a fat, sleek, jolly-looking man (it must have been Jimmy Riddle, the butcher), with his fat-looking wife and children. Over their room were printed the words, "Free Trade." The other wagon also contained two compartments. One of them contained a small pile of very small loaves of bread. Over this compartment were the words, "Fourpenny loaf under Protection." In the second compartment was a large pile of very large loaves, and above it hung the words, "Fourpenny loaf under Free Trade." Being then about fourteen years of age, I had devoted some little time to reading, when I had not money enough to take me into Parish's or Snape's shows, to hear old Smallwood play the "Stranger," or John Thornton sing "My Corrity Pol." I had read both sides of this Free Trade question, and had not fully made up my mind what political side I should take. My father was a Free Trader, but he used to use the birch on me now and then, and I did not want to be what he was politically. But the contrast between the little loaf and the big one, the lean man and the fat one was so great that I needed no further argument to become a Free Trader. Just before leaving England I attended the hustings at Stockport. James Heald and a Mr Smith, and, I think Kershaw, were candidates for Parliament. Heald spoke first. He concluded his remarks by stating that his party had advocated and succeeded in abolishing slavery in the island of Jamaica. He bowed to the crowd, took out his snuff box, and taking a pinch of snuff up each nostril, sat down. Mr Smith, the Liberal candidate, as I remember, was a stranger to the people of Stockport. He was then introduced, amidst a storm of hooting and cheering. Looking and pointing at Mr Heald, he said "Although your party has abolished slavery in our West India possessions, yet you continue to feast your nose on slave-grown snuff." From that time Mr Smith was master of the political situation, and the pinch of snuff was the political death of James Heald.

Kansas, U.S.A. REUBEN SMITH.

THE OLD PARISH REGISTERS.

Old parish registers contain many quaint entries which would, more or less adequately, reward a patient if rather wearisome research. Mr Chester Waters, B.A., who some quarter of a century ago published in pamphlet form some information thence obtained, has issued a new edition, re-written throughout and enlarged, under the title "Parish Registers in England: their History and Contents, with Suggestions for Securing their better custody and Preservation" (Longmans). Mr Waters, who, we regret to learn, is a permanent invalid, sets down the last decade of the fifteenth century as the date of the origin of parish registers in Europe, the "monastic register" being a mere chartulary of the title deeds of possessions and privileges, with annals of the house, the marriages and deaths of ordinary laymen being regarded as matter beneath the notice of the chronicler. In Florence, the previous method of keeping a record of baptisms was for the priest to put "beans into a bag—a white bean for a girl and a black bean for a boy—and count the number of beans of each colour at the end of the year." In England, the royal injunction imposing on the parochial clergy the duty of keeping parish registers was issued in 1538. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, there is an entry in that year, "Paid for a book to register in the names of buryals, weddings, and christenings 2d." In 1644 the clergy were directed to set down not only the names of all children baptised, but "the time of their birth." Sometimes this "time" was recorded with great precision, to assist the astrologer in casting the nativity of the child; the "signe of the day," the "signe of the monthe," the "planet of the day," the "planet of the same ower and the moone day,"—to quote an extract from the register at St. Edmund's, Dudley, in 1539—being duly specified.

695 the clergy were, for purposes of taxation, required, under a penalty, to keep a register of all births in the parish, whether the children were baptised or not. The register of Foxton, in 1697, has several leaves headed, "Those set down in the register only born were baptised by Nonconformist ministers." So badly did the clergy generally perform their duty in this respect that Indemnity Acts had to be passed to protect them from the penalties incurred. How, in later years, they discharged the duties of guardians of these documents may be judged from the following statement of Mr Waters: "In one parish in Sussex they were cut up by the clergyman into slips, which he used as labels for addressing baskets of game; and when Mr Bell inquired for the early registers at Christ Church, in Hampshire, for the purpose of producing them in the House of Lords as evidence in the Huntingdon Peerage case, he found that they had been converted into kettle-holders by the wife of a former curate." In registering foundlings, the practice seems to have been to give them as surname that of the parish in which they were found. At Penn, Staffordshire, we have this entry: "1750, March 25. Mary Penn, foundling, bapt. This child was found tied up in a cloth, and hung to the ring upon the south door of Penn Church, about 8 o'clock p.m., by William Baker, as he was coming out of the church after the ringing of the curfew bell." The clerical registrars (though Mr Waters contends for the propriety of the word "registers" as applied to the writers rather than to the writings) did not always restrain themselves from expressions of opinion. At St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, under date 1568, we have the entry: "There was buried Alyce, the wiff of (a naughtie fellow whose name is) Mathew Manne." The clergyman at Rype, in Sussex, in 1634, shamelessly sets down this statement: "I buried Alice Whitesides Feb. 22 who being but one weeke in the parish of Ripe, died as a stranger for whose mortuary, I, John Goffe, had a gown of Elizabeth her daughter, price 10s." Wilfulness as well as carelessness seems to have contributed to the imperfection of these documents. At Tunstall, Kent, under date 1557, it is recorded: "Mary Pottman nat. & bapt. 15 Apr. Mary Pottman nat. & bap. 29th June. Mary Pottman sep. 22 Aug. From henceforth I omit the Pottmans." The clergyman at Sea Salter, in Kent, in 1734, must have been a character. This is how he recorded a marriage: "June 6, John Housden, Widower, a gape-mouthed lazy fellow, and Hannah Matthews, hot-a-pon't, an old toothless wriggling hag, both of Faversham, were trammell'd by licence at the Cathedral, Sea Salter, a Caspian bowl of well-acidulated Glimigrim." J.W.S.

Queries.

SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH.—Sir Joseph Whitworth, although a native of Stockport, is claimed as a Yorkshire worthy. He received when a boy part of his education at Idle, at the school of a Mr Vint. Can any correspondent state under what circumstances Joseph Whitworth went to Yorkshire, and when he left that county? It would also be interesting to learn something of the school he attended at Idle, and the schoolmaster, Mr Vint. ENGINEER.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1887.

Notes.

SHORT TRIPS INTO TAFFY LAND.

II.

In very spite of my will I was compelled to leave Dolwydalan, for I had promised to meet a friend at CONWAY, and thence I footed it with a pipe in my mouth, a cur at my feet, and a stout cudgel in my hand to help me on my way to the old town I have named.

I had been to Conway a thousand and one times, and over its beautiful castle so often that its many stones had became intimate friends of my own; but my lamented friend, Owen Owen Roberts, had said to me more than once, when we had happened to meet there, *Y mae llawer o ddiafliaid dan yr hen gerig yma, ond y mae eisieu Person i'w disgrifio nhw'n iawn.* The genial and gentlemanly James Henry Cotton was then Dean of Bangor, and, of course, he could render us no service in that way, for when he had to do with devils, it was his effort to lay them, it needed a *Welsh* dean to arouse them into activity and life.

The castle, built in 1284, under the eye of Edward the First, by the architect, it is supposed, whom he employed in the erection of Carnarvon, is the traditional introduction of Edward Parry to his description of the fortress. In another part of his "Cambrian Mirror" he tells us that Henry Ellerton was the "master mason" who built Carnarvon Castle in 1283; and if that, too, was erected "under the eye of Edward the First," that monarch must have had his "eyes about

him," for two such structures as Conway and Carnarvon can hardly be imitated in any part of the world. Good old Ellerton, at all events, had his "eye" upon Conway Castle by night and by day, for it seems that he stood upon the summit of Castle Hill, just above the Benarth woods, at midnight when the moon was at her full in the month of October, 1284, looking down upon the rising walls of this now beautiful structure, and upon the silvery Conway flowing at its base, and down upon Creuddyn beyond, then a land occupied by rabbits and sea fowls; and not by a colony of Saxons, as in our day. He had been gazing upon the whole for a full hour, when satisfied with all he had seen he turned about to retrace his steps to the ancient town from whence he had come; as he did so, his eye fell upon a strange object—a headless man, covered by a white garment stained with blood, but receding from him as he drew nearer to it, until at length it was lost to sight entirely, and then he heard a coarse and unearthly voice exclaim—*Gwaed, gwaed, gwaed!*

The Anglo-Norman was no coward, but the sight he had just seen, and the unknown words he had just heard, disturbed him not a little, and as he fled down the hilly slope leading to the Gyffin pathway he crossed himself devoutly and repeated the Lord's Prayer backwards, as our own forefathers were wont to do when they met with the spirits of dead men in their nighty rambles abroad. Ellerton had working under him a sharp Welshman named Hugh ap Conway, and to him he related, on the following day, the strange adventure that had befallen him on the previous night. Superstitious Hugh, on hearing the story, crossed himself too, and speaking to himself in a whisper he said, "Deux anwyl, yspryd Rodpert ap Gyffin," and then, with many sobs and tears, he proceeded to tell old Ellerton the following tale:—

The Anglo-Normans had penetrated to Conway long before Edward the First had secured a footing there, but the Welsh always succeeded in driving them out again, and the feelings of bitter animosity between the two races had in this way been perpetuated. A young English Officer, during the temporary occupation of the town, had strolled up to the Benarth heights, and being charmed with the view presented to his sight, he had remained there until the moon had risen and lit up the grand panorama on both sides of the river. A Welshman from Gyffin had ventured to climb up to the same spot, but finding it occupied by a stranger, he, after the manner of his country, said, "Noswaith dda i chwi, syr," and was passing on, when the Englishman, fancying he had been insulted, took up his sword on the instant and stumped off the Welshman's head at one blow. He then left the bleeding corpse upon the ground and walked back to Conway, as if nothing uncommon had happened.

Some days had elapsed before Rodpert ap Gyffin was missed, but when his continued absence from the village became marked, his neighbours and friends proceeded to search for him; and at last they found his headless remains upon the summit of the Castle Hill, but the head could not be found, nor has it ever been found from that time to this present. Then arose a great commotion in the neighbourhood, and without a tittle of evidence in support of it, the Welsh unanimously resolved that this barbarous murder had been perpetrated by the English, and to the war cry of "Gwaed, gwaed, gwaed," they attacked them in Conway, and put every one of the Saxons to a cruel and merciless death.

From that time the ghost of Rodpert ap Gyffin has paid an annual visit to the Castle Hill, and if any person happened to be there at midnight, when the moon was at her full in the month of October, "something strange" was to be seen, and a wailing voice heard uttering the Welsh words, "Gwaed, gwaed, gwaed." Mr Ellerton, who had heard nothing of the story, had chanced to be there when the ghost appeared, and it is as firmly believed now as it then was that "yspryd Rodpert ap Gyffin" still haunts the spot.

I did not believe a word of the "ghost story," but if a Saxon told a Welshman it was all a lie, he might find himself boycotted in a very unpleasant fashion. But upon a further visit to Conway a reputable person assured me the story was a true one; and I made up my mind that I would follow it up upon some future occasion, and did so, with this result:—

I happened to spend a night at Benarth, in the autumn of last year, when the winds moaned painfully through the surrounding woods. It was a bright clear night, and six of us who had dined there together were sitting smoking our pipes upon the lawn in front of the house. Every guest had a story to relate, and our mirth and fun was loud and sonorous. Suddenly one of the party said, "Hush! did you hear any cry? We listened attentively for a few moments, and hearing no sound, save that of the wind, we resumed our pipes and story-telling again; but we had not proceeded very far in the business when some of us heard a distinct wail, as at our feet, and then the distinct words "Gwaed, gwaed, gwaed," but we heard no more, and the event passed from my memory like a tale that is told. I now, with a more clear conception of the circumstances said to have been narrated by Hugh Conway to Henry Ellerton in 1284, ask myself if there is any and what foundation for this story; and if not, how the same words came to my ears in October 1876, as if upon the breeze? *Superstition* is the answer—all superstition, a mere vain idea that melts away into thin air under the influence of education and religion; but my reason tells me it does not, and my

nses are hard in their reminders of the words uttered
n my hearing in October last.

Full of the old story which I have thus endeavoured
o convey to your readers, I determined to invite my-
lf upon a second visit to Benarth, and having
btained pen, ink, and paper at the Castle Hotel, I sent
note to my friend to ask if I might spend the night
nder his hospitable roof. The answer came in the
hape of a carriage in which to transport myself "bag
nd baggage" to the house on the hill. There was quite
company at dinner, and the evening being wet we
djourned to the smoke room to finish the night, after
he English fashion of gentlemen, and there, by the
ide of a cozy fire, song, tale, and sober merriment
dded not a little to the evening's enjoyment.

When the company had been worked up to the
roper frame to appreciate it, I related to them my
host story of the Castle Hill. Some laughed at it,
nd others looked grave, but our host declared it to be a
ack of nonsense, for he had stood upon the hill top at
ll hours of the night, and so had his gamekeeper, but
hey had seen nothing worse than a poacher to disturb
heir equanimity, nor had he heard anything more
readful than the railway whistle to break the still-
ess of a moonlight night. A gentleman present,
owever, "begged leave to question that statement;"
nd it was evident enough to all of us that he at least
as a true believer in ghostly visitations, and with
uch pressing and coaxing he told us the following
true story."

Years back, when another tenant occupied Benarth,
e had spent some days with him as a visitor; he was
o shot, nor given to night wandering, but a quiet
edate personage, who loved to spend his evenings in
he drawing-room and to meditate upon his books.
y chance he was left *solus* in the house for a night,
ut the servants had waited upon him at dinner as
sual, and had sent his coffee to the drawing-room, as
as their wont. In due time he marched from one
oom to the other, and being lord of all he surveyed,
e bade the servants go to their bed, whilst he re-
ained below to read and to meditate. Sitting com-
ortably before the fire, with a lamp behind him, he
as lost to all but in contemplation of the beauties of
he volume he was reading; but happening to look up
o the clock upon the chimney-piece, he was surprised
o see a quiet and sedate-looking lady sitting close
eside him. Startled out of his self-possession for a
oment, the book dropped out of his hand, and turn-
ng to the lady to apologise for his apparent rudeness,
e was still more annoyed to find that she had gone.
Where, how, or in what direction he could not tell—
he door was closed, the window shutters the same;
ut that he had seen a lady in the room, and under
he circumstances narrated, he was as "certain sure"
s that he was there himself.

No one presumed to question his story, and I noticed that the gentlemen who had to leave the house on their way to their respective homes, without so much as an exception, desired our host to make their excuses to the ladies, and took care to give the drawing-room a wide berth when passing out of the front door. When we who remained there as visitors paid our respects to the ladies we did so to empty rooms, but we did not hasten back to our den, but resolved to finish off the night in the "circular drawing-room." In the course of the sitting I endeavoured to get at the secret of the ghost story, but as my fellow-visitor had told us all he knew about it, and our host pooh-poohed it as a joke, and tried his best to laugh me out of countenance; I did not make much progress. We saw nothing that night, and although I sat up in my bedroom thinking of "the quiet sedate lady" who had visited my friend, she declined to honour me in like manner, and I slept the sleep of the innocent for the rest of the night.

I was up betimes next morning, and with a dog at my heels I marched away through the woods up to some fields overlooking Conway, and there I fell in with an old man who was counting the sheep folding there. "Dydd da i chwi, Shone" said I, "ac i chwithau, syr," said he; and having thus made my peace with him, I proceeded to "pump" him respecting the ghost. At first he was shy, and assured me more than once that it was all "celwydd;" but the sight of a bright florin quickened his memory and tongue, and he related to me in his own way with many an "ia shiwr, syr," the exact story that my friend had told us the night before.

In answer to my inquiry, as to how the "old" people accounted for its appearance, he explained to me that long ago there was no Benarth mansion, but a small dwelling-house with a winding pathway to it from the shore, and a roadway over the mountains by the way of Gyffin. That small house belonged to a sea captain, who resided there when at home, with his wife; and when he was away she dwelt there alone. A great storm happened to break over the sea when the captain was afloat, his ship was wrecked, and he drowned, and in a short time afterwards the widow died of a broken heart. On the eve of a great storm her loving spirit comes back to the spot from whence it fled, and the country people believe to this day that when a storm does arise at sea the "spirit" has been seen at Benarth just before its occurrence. I parted from my honest friend satisfied, but had not gone far ere he was panting at my side, and with his hat in his hand he said to me imploringly—"Peidiwch chwi, syr, a dweyd wrth y meistr mai fi a draddododd y stori am yr yspryd wrthych; 'does arnynt hwy ddim eisieu i neb wybod am dano." I promised not to tell who my informant was; but as "Shon" is now too far removed from Benarth to be disturbed, I am con-

tent to rehearse the tale and to leave the matter where it is, assured that if his "ghost" should visit me when next I go there, I may be able to clear myself of doing it any wrong.

Superstition, of course! That is the convenient way to put all such old wives' stories aside, but how, with a *positive* "Church" in existence, a busy and energetic clergy in the diocese, a sound religious education given to children, and a printing press at command, such tales as these should live and flourish within easy distance of the episcopal city of Bangor is a thing I cannot understand. Are they true? 'Tis the height of folly to pooh! pooh! them. Are they false? 'Tis criminal to allow them to undermine the foundation of a faith which is supposed to be taught by the State Church. True or false, there they are, plain landmarks by which you can trace back the history of Wales to tradition; and I fear to that old superstition which was the heritage of a Popish Church before the un-divine authority of Henry the Eighth, of infamous memory, gave it a kick down stairs, and made himself supreme head of all that was spiritual in England, just as he actually was head of all that was bad within the realm.

Bad, however, as things were in Henry's days, in Wales especially, I fancy worse things are taught there now than in the superstitious times when "ghosts" were both made and believed in. In the very heart of this beauteous land the Socialistic doctrine is now taught that religion is a mere fable, and marriage a bad and needless institution. What nature does for nature should be also practised by man; his inner inspiration, which is his true God, can better impel him to action than the voice of any conscience he may think fit to set up for himself. Sin, in the sense of an offence to some higher power (which does not exist), is a thing impossible, and the Decalogue the mere invention of some priest who set it up for his own gain and profit.

The law of nature should be the law of man, and the nearer he can live up to its demands the happier will his existence be in life. When his nature is exhausted it dies, and with death comes rest, the rest that can never end, for the life that was has passed away to the enrichment of the natural which had begotten it! That is the new dispensation which the cultured and well-informed Socialist carries with him to the wilds of a country where God is to be seen and felt by every heart, and to a land which has been made to flow with milk and honey by His beneficence alone, as the Giver of every good and perfect gift to man.

The law of nature impelled the Saxon to rob the ancient Briton of his home, to set up castles and fortresses around his native land; and if the law of grace had not intervened to save the natives from destruction the lands of Conway might have remaine a wilderness to this hour, with not a kid to be poisoned by their moral filth, or a maiden to be that her "natural instincts" can guide her better the true enjoyment of life than her conscience do. "It is of Thy mercy we are not consumed, O for Thy mercies endure for ever."

History, romance, tradition, each convey to us lessons of providence; sometimes darkly enough admit, still they come backed up by some evidence which satisfy both our reason and our conscience Let us not cast them from us as worthless, and ac from very fallible people a gospel that has noth better to commend it than its agreeableness "natural instincts," or, in other words, a system wh the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, and fishes in the waters accept and follow until they and cease to be.

AN ANTIQUARY.

Replies.

THE YOUNG PRETENDER IN CHESHIRE.

I never meant to convey the impression that actual line of march of the rebels was thro Wilmslow, though traditions of the "rebels comi lingered there. My grandfather, with whom I li till married, died about 30 years since at 86 years age, and had had the traditions from his mother, could remember the thing well. Old Isaac Sm died about 1832, and him I remember, and he sonally remembered the "rebels coming." He about 95 when he died, so that he would be about years of age in 1745. Then, again, there was dition that the Hulmes, of Stanneylands, a respect Yeoman family, close up to Handforth, *near* *behind 'em after th' rebels coome.* The rebels were to have impressed their teams for the carriage of gage, and that upon the dispersion at Derby Macclesfield the Hulmes took the baggage home as it was never enquired after they had the Now I attach no importance to this statem further than that it points to a foundation of fa pressment of Hulme's horses. The rest envy invent to account for the unwonted prosperity thrifty Yeoman. I have heard references to a some other implement of war, being found there; and then there are the remains of langu the vernacular to which I referred before as great highlonder," "Tha yung rebel," &c., &c., lingering gossip, doubtless with *some* foundation now about the route. We have the *main* points the histories of these times—Manchester, Stock Macclesfield, Derby. What we are here con with is to fill up the route between Stockport

Macclesfield. How did the "rebels" get from Stockport to Macclesfield?

1. At this point they were getting rather disorganised. It was on the eve of the bursting up of the whole movement, and therefore some range must be allowed for the movements of a disorganised and irregular army.

2. At this time (1745), where did the road run between Stockport and Macclesfield? The Wellington-road at Stockport did not exist until about 1824 or so, and I do not think the turnpike road was in 1745 cut through Hazel Grove, Poynton, Adlington, Tytherington, to Macclesfield. There was no Hazel Grove, or even perhaps Bullock's Smithy, as a village. The road was down Lancashire-hill, through the Underbank, up Hillgate, to Blossoms Inn, and then where? I think down Bramall-lane and through Woodford to Macclesfield. This brings the route to the verge of Wilmslow parish and Handforth. We must try to see the country as it then was—without any regular roads. Bramall is an ancient place, and for long ages there has been a good road between it and Stockport. Woodford Hall and Adlington are other such places, and there would be good roads to these places; and these are on this route to Macclesfied from Stockport. Handforth Hall was likewise, even then, a very old place, and there would be a fair road to it, although the present turnpike road was not cut for a long while after 1745. There would not be much to choose between coming through Handforth and Bramall; indeed, the townships adjoined, with the "Hall Moss" and Bramall Moss and Gilbent—all open common doubtless between them.

So that it is not impossible, nor yet very improbable, that my legends may be true in the main. Any way, let someone show a better explanation. What we want is reliable evidence of the route of the "rebels" from Stockport to Macclesfield, and I repeat that the present turnpike road was not in existence, coals were not gotten at Norbury and Poynton; Bramall Moor, Norbury Moor, and Stockport Moor were open lands, as well as Cheadle Heath and the Outwood. There was not much for an army on these open places, unless they had a troop of asses, and they would, in order to get assistance, naturally go along circuitous roads that for the most part, in that age, led from one "great house" or hall to another, and, therefore, I conclude that it is very likely indeed that some at least of the rebel army did pass through, or very near to, Handforth and Wilmslow on their route from Stockport to Macclesfield. If anyone shall show a more feasible route I am ready to adopt it. This is like all other questions of past history. We have the main points of the route—the chief men—but where is the filling up? Where is the history of common places and common people? Nowhere.

It should also be borne in mind that Mr Earwaker states that the main body of the rebel army forded the Mersey at Cheadle and Gatley. These points, and especially the latter one, would put them *en route* for Styall, Stanneylands, where they would pass Hulme's house, through Dean Row, and on direct to Macclesfield.

Leigh. WILLIAM NORBURY.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1887.

Notes.

CHESHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

III.

BRANDT, FRANCIS, M.A. Curate of Gawsworth, and afterwards rector of Aldford (*Ormerod* ii., 760), who died in 1854:

1.—A Sermon preached at the Assizes, in the parish of Lancaster, on Thursday, August 24th, 1820, by Francis Brandt, M.A., chaplain to the High Sheriff (Robert Hesketh, Esq.), and curate of Gawsworth in Cheshire. Printed at the request of the Grand Jury. Macclesfield: Printed by J. Wilson, in the Market Place. 8vo. pp. 16.

BRASSEY, THOMAS, K.C.B., 1881. of The Grange, Bulkeley, Cheshire, first Lord Brassey, was born at Stafford in 1836, and was son of Thomas Brassey, the well-known contractor for public works, who was a Cheshire man by birth, as the son is by inheritance. He was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, graduating in honours in the modern law and history school. He was elected M.P. for Devonport in 1865, and represented Hastings from 1868 to 1886, being appointed civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1880, and secretary to Admiralty in 1884. As a yachtsman Lord Brassey has made many distant voyages. In 1876 he went round the world in the Sunbeam. He was the first yachtsman who obtained a Board of Trade certificate for competency to navigate as master. At the general election, 1886, Lord Brassey withdrew from Hastings, and

offered himself as a Gladstonian Liberal for one of the divisions of Liverpool. He was defeated, and on the resignation of Mr Gladstone's Government he was raised to the peerage. He married October 9, 1860, Anna, daughter of the late John Allnutt, esq. Works:

1—Trades Unions and the Cost of Labour. Speech in the House of Commons July 7, 1869. 8vo. London, 1870

2—Our Naval Reserves and Coast Volunteers. Suggestions for Increasing our Reserves of Seamen without adding to the public charge. 8vo. London, 1871

3—Recent Naval Administration. 8vo. London, 1871
The Same, Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1872

4—Our Reserves of Seamen. 8vo. London, 1872

5—Work and Wages Practically Illustrated. Edited by Sir A. Helps. 8vo. London, 1872
The Same, Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1872
The Same, Third Edition. 8vo. London, 1872
The Same, Fourth Edition. 16mo. London, 1873

6—Wages in 1873. Address read before the Social Science Congress at Norwich. 8vo. London, 1873

7—Naval Reserves. 8vo. London, 1873

8—The Organisation of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers Explained. 8vo. London, 1874

9—Co-operative Production: Address to the Annual Conference of the Co-operative Societies held at Halifax. 8vo. 1874

10—Unarmed Ships. 8vo. London, 1875

11—The Advance Note: What it is, and why it ought to be abolished. 8vo. London, 1875

12—The Eastern Question and the Political Situation at Home. 8vo. London, 1877

13—British Seamen as described in recent Parliamentary and official documents. 8vo. London, 1877

14—A Voyage in the Sunbeam, by Lady Brassey, with preface by Sir Thomas Brassey. 8vo. 1878

15—A Colonial Naval Volunteer Force. A Lecture delivered before the Royal Colonial Institute. 8vo. London, 1878

16—Lectures on the Labour Question. 8vo. London, 1878
The Same, Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1878
The Same, Third Edition. 8vo. London, 1878

17—Foreign Work and English Wages considered with reference to the Depression of Trade. 8vo. London, 1879
The Same, Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1879

18—Recent Letters and Speeches. 8vo. London, 1879

19—The British Navy: Its strength, resources, and administration. Five vols. 8vo. London, 1882-3
The Same, Second Edition. 8vo. 1883

BRASSEY, ANNIE, Lady Brassey, wife of Lord Brassey, and author of:

1—A Voyage in the "Sunbeam," our home on the ocean for eleven months. With illustrations. Preface by Sir Thomas Brassey. 8vo. London, 1
The Same, Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1
The Same, Third Edition. 8vo. London, 1
The Same, Fourth Edition. 8vo. London, 1
The Same, Abridged Edition. 8vo. London, 1
The Same, Popular Edition Abridged. Folio. London, 1
The Same, adapted for Schools and Class Reading. 8vo. pp. 376. London, 1

2—Natural History of a Voyage in the "Sunbeam." 8vo. London, 1

3—Sunshine and Storm in the East, or Cruises to Cyprus and Constantinople. 8vo. London, 1
The Same, Second Edition. 8vo. 1
Another Edition. 8vo. pp. xxi. 480. 1

4—Tahiti, a series of photographs taken by Colonel Stuart-Wortley; with letterpress by Lady Brassey. 8vo. pp. xii. 68. London, 1

5—In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties. 8vo. 1

BRERETON, HENRY, was born in Cheshire, and partook largely of the qualities that made his family so famous in the early part of the seventeenth century. The little volume given below is a curious contribution to the early history of Russia, and may even now be read with much profit.

1—Newes of the Present Miseries of Russia, occasioned by the late warre in that country. 4to. London, 1

BRERETON, JOHN, was a native of Cheshire, and brother to Sir William Brereton, who cut so great a figure during the civil wars. The following book of travel is from his pen, and is now very rare.

1—A Relation of the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia. 4to. London, 1

BREREWOOD, EDWARD, a learned mathematician and antiquary, was born at Chester in 1565, and died in 1645. He was admitted of Brazennose College, Oxford, 1581; chosen Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, 1596. He wrote:

1—De Ponderibus et Pretiis veterum Nummorum. [This was reprinted in the first volume of Walton's Biblise Polyglotta, 1657.] 4to. London, 1

2—Enquiries touching the diversities of Languages and Religion through the chief parts of the World. 4to. London, 1
The Same, reprinted. 4to. 1
The Same, reprinted. 4to. 1
The Same, reprinted. 8vo. 1
[This work was also translated into Latin, German, and French.]

—Elementa Logicæ in gratium studiosæ juventutis in Acad. 8vo. Oxford, 1614
The Same, reprinted. 8vo. London, 1614
The Same, reprinted. 1615
The Same, reprinted. Folio. Oxford, 1628
—Tractatus quidam Logici de Prædicabilibus et Prædicamentis. 8vo. 1628
The Same, reprinted. 12mo. Oxford, 1631
—A Treatise of the Sabaoth. 4to. Oxford, 1630
The Same, reprinted with Byfield's Answer and Brerewood's Reply. 4to. Oxford, 1630
—Second Treatise of the Sabaoth. 4to. Oxford, 1632
—Tractatus duo; quorum primus est de Meteoris, secundus de Oculo. 1631
The Same, reprinted. 8vo. Oxford, 1637
—Commentarii in Ethica Aristotelis. 4to. 1640
—The Patriarchal Government of the Ancient Church. 4to. Oxford, 1641
The Same, translated into Latin. 8vo. London, 1687
—Scrutinium Religionum. 12mo. France, 1650
The Same, reprinted. 12mo France, 1659

BRERETON OWEN SALUSBURY, antiquary, was born in 1715. His father was Thomas Brereton, afterwards of Shotwick Park, Cheshire, who came into possession of that estate through marriage with Catherine, daughter of Mr Salusbury Lloyd. Owen Brereton (says Mr C. W. Sutton in the National Dictionary of Biography), was the son of a former marriage with a Trelawney, and added the name of Salusbury on succeeding to estates in the counties of Chester, Denbigh, and Flint, on his father's death, about the year 1756. He was admitted a scholar of Westminster School in 1729, and was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1734. He was called to the bar in 1738, and in that year held the post of a Lottery Commissioner. In September, 1724, he was appointed Recorder of Liverpool, an office he retained till his death, a period of 56 years. When he proposed to resign in 1796 he was requested by the corporation to retain his situation, and they appointed a deputy to relieve him of the pressure of its duties. He became a member of the Society of Arts in 1762, and was vice-president from 1765 to 1798, in which capacity he rendered great service to the society. He was also a member of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries (elected 1763), a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, treasurer of that body, and keeper of the Black Book. He was member of Parliament for Ilchester, in Somerset, from 1775 to 1780, and constable of Flint Castle from 1775. He died at his residence, at Windsor, September 8, 1798, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, September 22. To the *Phil. Trans.* of 1781 he contributed an account of a storm at Eastbourne, and to the *Archæologia* he sent several papers:

1—Round Towers in Ireland. ii. 8.
2—Observations in a Tour through North Wales, Shropshire, etc. iii. 111.
3—Extracts from a MS. relating to the Household of Henry VIII. iii., 145.
4—Particulars of a Discovery of Gold Coins at Fenwick Castle. v., 166.
5—Description of Third Unpublished Seal of Henriettea Maria, Daughter of Henry IV. of France. v., 280.
6—Brereton Church Window. ix., 368.
7—Silver Coin of Philip of France. x., 465.

BRERETON, THOMAS, dramatist, was descended from a younger branch of the noble family of Brereton, in Cheshire, his father being Major Thomas Brereton, of the Queen's Dragoons. He was born in 1691, and after attending the Free School at Chester and a boarding school in the same city, he matriculated at Brazenose College, Oxford, April 6, 1709, proceeding B.A. October 14, 1712. In 1721 he received from the Government a small office connected with the Customs at Chester. In connection with the election of a relative as M.P. for Liverpool, he wrote a libellous attack on the rival candidate, and to escape prosecution was advised to abscond. To baffle pursuit he determined to cross the Saltney when the tide was coming in. In the middle of the stream he quitted his horse, resolving to trust to his remarkable powers as a swimmer, but he was unable to reach the shore. His death took place in 1722. Brereton was the author of two tragedies, or rather English adaptation of French plays, but they were never acted, and do not possess much merit. They are—1, "Esther, or Faith Triumphant, a Sacred Tragedy in Rhyme, translated with improvements from Racine," 1715; and 2, "Sir John Oldcastle, Love and Zeal, or a Tragedy," 1717. He also published:

1—A Day's Journey from the Vale of Evesham to Oxford, to which are added two Eclogues. N.D.
2—George, a Poem, humbly Inscribed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Warrington. London, 1715
3—An English Psalm...on the late Thanksgiving Day. 1716
4—Charnock Junior, or the Coronation, being a parody on Mack Flecknoe, occasioned by Dr. S[achevera]l's late exploit at St. Andrews. 1719

BRERETON, JANE, wife of Thomas Brereton, the dramatist last named, was the daughter of Thomas Hughes, of Bryn Griffith, Mold, and was married January 29, 1711. She wrote a good deal of verse in *Gentleman's Magazine*, and elsewhere, which was collected after her death and published, together with some of her letters, under the following title:

1—Poems on Several Occasions...by Mrs Jane Brereton, with Letters to her Friends, and an Account of her Life. 8vo. London, 1744

BRERETON, Sir WILLIAM, lieutenant-general and colonel-commandant 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, was descended from the very ancient Cheshire family of Brereton, of Brereton Hall, through its Irish branch, the Breretons of Carrigslaney, county Carlow. He died at his chambers in the Albany, London, July 27, 1864, aged 73. He wrote a brief narrative, which was privately printed, entitled,

1—The British Fleet in the Black Sea. 8vo.
London? 1857?

BRERETON, Sir WILLIAM, the famous Parliamentarian general, was the eldest son of William Brereton, of Handforth, and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Richard Holland, of Denton. The date of his birth is unknown, but he is mentioned as being aged five and a half years old in April 8 Jac I. [1612]. He was created a baronet March 10, 1626-7, and was one of the representatives for the county in the three last parliaments of Charles I. Sir William Brereton was incontestably one of the greatest military characters which his county has produced. His "notorious aversion for the government of the church" which Clarendon notices was probably heightened in its effect on his political conduct by several casual circumstances; he was friend and neighbour of Henry Bradshaw of Marple, and Colonel Dukenfield and the son-in-law of Sir George Booth, who was considered the corner-stone of the Presbyterian interest in Cheshire. The best and greatest of his kinsmen, Sir William Brereton, of the Shocklach branch, had been sacrificed on the block but a few generations before to the fury of Henry VIII., which would yet rankle in the breasts of his relatives; and many annoying circumstances attendant on the imposition of ship-money, which had brought him into active collision with the citizens of Chester, and a vexatious opposition by the municipal authorities of that place to his exemptions from tolls and murage, in right of the lands of St. Mary's nunnery, are supposed to have contributed towards making the severity with which he followed up the siege of that place, an act of premeditated vengeance. By that fatal coincidence which arranged friends and kinsmen under the opposite banners in this contest. Sir William Brereton, both at Nantwich and at Chester, the greatest scenes of his exertions, was opposed to Lord Byron, whose family was nearly allied to his own, Lord Byron's brother having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Booth, of Dunham, and consequently sister of Lady Brereton. After the termination of the war, among other honorary offices conferred upon him by Parliament, Sir William Brereton had the chief forestership of Macclesfield and the seneschalship of that hundred, he had also large allowances out of the personal estates of Papists and delinquents by an ordinance of the Parliament, and after the death of Archbishop Laud received a grant of the archiepisc palace at Croydon, in which he fixed his resid during the Protectorate. He survived the Resto tion a few months only, dying April 7, 1661. H remains were brought down into Cheshire for int ment in the Hondford Chapel attached to Chad Church, where many of his progenitors lie, but the is no record of his burial there, though curiou enough in the parish register there is an entry of h death at Croydon. There is no memorial of him the church, and tradition accounts for the absence the story that while the body was being conveyed what was intended to be its last resting-place, a riv that had to be forded had become swollen by a sto during the night, and that, when endeavouring t cross, the coffin with its ghastly occupant was carri away by the surging waters and never recovered. Th following list of books relating to Sir William Bre ton may be seen in the British Museum:

1—Notes of a Journey through Durham and Nor umberland in the year 1635.

2—Two Letters...to the House of Commons: the o from Alisbury—the other from Sir William Bre ton...of a great victory he obtained...at Midd wich, etc. 4to. 16

3—Cheshires Successe, since their pious and tru valiant Collonell Sir William Brereton came t their rescue—confirmed by a letter sent from th collonell, etc. 4to. 16

4—Shropshires misery and mercie; manifested in t defeat given to the Lord Capels...armie by Sir William Brereton, Sir T. Middleton, and Colo Mitton. 4to. 16

5—Letters from Sir William Brereton, Sir Thom Middleton, [and] Sir John Meldrum of the gr victory...given them, in raising the siege fro before Mountgomery-castle; and how they rou and totally dispersed his Majesties forces und the command of the Lord Byron, etc. 4to. London, 16

6—The Successes of our Cheshire forces; as th came related by Sir William Brereton's own p to a minister of note and eminency in the cit To which is added late good newes from Lanc shire, etc. 4to. London. 16

7—A true relation of two great victories obtained the evening; the one by Sir William Brereton Cheshire, the other by Sir John Meldrum in La cashire. 4to. 16

8—Shrewsbury taken; a copie of Sir William Bre ton's letter to Parliament. 4to. 16

9—Sir William Brereton's letter concerning the s render of the city of Chester for the Parliam together with the articles agreed on betwixt bo parties [Sir William Brereton and Lord Byro and the Commissioners named. 4to. London, 16

10—Sir William Brereton's letter sent to the ho

William Lenthal, Esquier...concerning all the Passages and Treaties of the Siege and taking of Chester...with a most exact declaration of Chester's enlargement after three years' Bondage set forth by N. Lancaster, chaplain to the Cheshire Forces. 4to. London, 1645

1—Articles for the Surrender of the City of Chester ...agreed on between the Commissioners appointed on the behalf John Lord Byron and the Commissioners on the behalf of Sir William Brereton. 4to. 1645

2—The Articles for the Surrender of Dudley Castle to Sir William Brereton, etc. 4to. 1646

3—The copies of the King's letter and General Order for the surrender of all his garrisons; and several other Letters between Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Tildsley about the overtures for the surrender of Litchfield to the Parliament. 4to. 1646

4—A Copy of the Summons from Sir William Brereton, Colonel Morgan, and Colonel Birch, sent in for the surrender of the city of Worcester to the Parliament; with their answer and our reply; also the taking of High-Arkall, the Lord Newport's house by the Shropshire Forces. Published according to Act of Parliament. 4to. London, 1646

5—Joy out joyed...set forth in a sermon on the occasion of his victory at Chester.

3—Travels in Holland. See Chetham Society. 4to. 1844

BRERETON, WILLIAM.

1—The Cheshire Boatman; A True Account of a Cripple (W.B.), who learned to read at the age of thirty-five. 24mo. London, 1852

BRETTELL, JEREMIAH, a clergyman who lived tween 1774 and 1828, and who wrote:

1—An Address to the Members of the Methodist Societies in the Stockport Circuit, containing some Remarks on Different Papers circulated among them. 12mo. pp. 24. Stockport, 1796

2—A Sermon on Peter ii. 17, preached at the Methodist Chapel in Stockport. 12mo. pp. 12. 1796

BRIDGE, RALPH, M.A., curate of Malpas, uthor of Sermon in Malpas Church, October 19th, 03. Chester: J. Monk. (Copy in Manchester Free brary).

BRIGGS, THOMAS, a Friend who died at Eddleone, in Cheshire, March 3, 1685, aged about 75 years. wrote the following, the first-named of which is itted in Penn's collected works, and is only to be nd in the original:

1—Thomas Brigges's Testimony (against a pamphlet entitled *Tyranny and Hypocrisie Detected*), inserted at page 66 of Penn's *Judas and the Jews*. 4to. 1673

2—An Account of Some of the Travels and Sufferings of that Faithful Servant of the Lord, Thomas Briggs, and also several Testimonies concerning his Faithfulness to the Lord and Diligence in His Service till Death. 4to. 168

BRIGGS, J., M.A.

1—The Nature of Religious Zeal; in Two Discourses. 8vo. 1775

2—A Sermon on the Consecration of the Right Rev. Father in God, Beilby [Proteus], Lord Bishop of Chester, on 2 Timothy iii., 14, 15, 16. 8vo. 1777

BRINGHURST, JOSEPH, jun., of Philadelphia, Penna., who wrote:

1—Copy of a Letter from a Young Man, a Quaker, in Pennsylvania, to the late William Cowper, the Poet. 12mo. Printed by Broster and Son, Chester, 1800

BRITTON, JOHN, 1771-1857, born at Kingston St. Michael, near Chippenham, Wiltshire, one of the most eminent antiquaries of modern times, commenced authorship in an humble way by compiling street song-books. The following formed one of a series of volumes entitled *The Beauties of England and Wales; or, Delineations Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive of Each County*, begun in 1801.

1—History of Cheshire; its Antiquities, Old Mansions and Families. Illustrated. 8vo. London, 1811

BROOKE, RALPH, an English antiquary originally named Brookesworth, York Herald, was born in Cheshire in 1552 (*Border Counties Worthies*, i.–23), and died in 1625. He is represented as most perverse and malicious in disposition, and he was a "thorn in the side" of the worthy Camden. He attacked Camden in the two works named "A Discoverie" and "Second Discovery," and presented the last-named to King James I., who prohibited its publication, although Camden ably defended himself, and charged Brooke with ignorance and malice. Our choleric "Herault" completed in 1622 a valuable *Catalogue and Succession of the Kings, &c.*, but the felicitations of Yorke Herault over his new-born literary offspring was interrupted by a critic who made him remember his foray against the worthy Camden. Mr Augustus Vincent borrowed even the very title of Brooke's indictment against the *Britannia*, and put forth *A Discoverie of Errours in the first edition of the Catalogue of the Nobility published by Ralph Brooke Yorke Herald.* Folio. London, 1622

1—A Discoverie of certain Errors in the much-commended Britannia, 1594. Very prejudiciall to the descentes and successions of the ancient nobilitie of this Realme; by Yorke Herault. 4to. Sine anno. *circa* 1596

2—Second Discovery of Errors prejudicial to noble descents, with a Reply to Mr Camden's Apologia ad Lectorem in his fifth edition. 1600
The Same, another Edition, published by Austis, containing the original objections, Camden's Reply, &c. 4to. 1723

3—Catalogue and Succession of the Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and Viscounts of this Realm of England since the Norman Conquest to this present year 1619, together with their arms, wives, and children, the times of their death and burials, with many of their memorable actions. Folio. London, 1619-22

BROOKE, RICHARD, F.S.A., an antiquarian of considerable merit, was descended from the Brookes of Norton, Cheshire, and was born at Handforth, in that county, in 1791.

1—A Descriptive Account of Liverpool as it was during the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century, 1775-1800. 8vo. 1854

2—Visits to Fields of Battle in England of the Fifteenth Century, with Miscellaneous Papers and Tracts upon Archæological Subjects. 8vo. London, 1857

BROOKE, THOMAS, LL.D., was the son of Benedict Brooke, of Buglawton and Handforth, Cheshire, and educated at Queen's Coll., Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1713 and M.A. 1717. He became LL.D. in 1732. He was Rector of Nantwich from 1720 to 1757. In addition to the living of Nantwich he was installed Dean of Chester 18 July, 1732, and also held the Rectory of Winslow, co. Bucks, and that of Doddleston, co. Chester, 15 June, 1739. Hemingway (*History of Chester*, i., p. 320) says that Dean Brooke "was so athletic a man as to be able to raise the great bell of Chester Cathedral without assistance, on which he was very fond of exercising himself." Four published sermons are evidence of his learning and ability. Dr. Brooke died 1757, and was buried December 20 in the chancel of Nantwich Church. (Hall's *Nantwich*.)

1—The Perfection of God displayed in His Works, and the Obligation that ariseth to us from a Consideration of them; a Sermon preach'd in the Parish Church of Nantwich. . . . at the Florist Meeting there April 19, 1731. By Tho. Brooke, A.M., Rector of Nantwich. London, 1731

2—St. Paul's Argument to Felix Consider'd; a Sermon preach'd in the Cathedral Church of Chester September 17th, 1732, being the time of the Assize there. By Tho. Brooke, LL.D., Dean of Chester. London, 173

3—The Duty and Reward of Charity; a Sermon preach'd before the Rt. Honble. the Lord Mayor [Westley] . . . at the Parish of St. Bridget's Tuesday in Easter Week, 1744. By Tho. Brooke, Dean of Chester. London, 174

4—The Pleasure and Advantage of Unity; a Sermon preach'd in the Cathedral Church of Chester at the Assizes, September 2, 1746, before the Honble. Mr Sergeant Skinner, Chief Justice, and the Honble. John Talbot, Esquire, the other Judge of the County Palatine of Chester. By Thomas Brooke, LL.D., Dean of Chester. Printed: London, J. Woodfall, jun., &c. Published at the Request of the High Sheriff [Ralph Leycester, Esq.] and the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

BROOKE, THOMAS, B.A., of Christ College, Cambridge, and Rector of Wistaston, Nantwich, 18[illegible], and previously incumbent of Lane End, Staffordshire Potteries. Works:

1—Baptismal Regeneration is not the Doctrine of the Holy Scriptures nor of the Church of England. 8mo. 8vo., Preface pp. ix. and 191. London, 18[illegible]

2—The Lord's Day, its Divine and Moral Obligation 18[illegible]

BROOKES, JOSHUA, M.A. In *Manchester Grammar School Registers* (vol. i.—109) he is entered as "Joshua son of Thomas Brookes, shoemaker, Manchester, Lancashire." This eccentric character, however, was born at Cheadle Hulme, near Stockport, and was baptised May 19, 1754, "being Rogation Sunday," at Stockport. His father had carried on his trade as shoemaker at Cheadle Hulme, but afterwards removed to Manchester, where Joshua, or "Jotty," as he was called, attracted the notice of the Rev. T. Aynscough, one of the fellows of the Collegiate Church, and through his instrumentality young Brookes was sent to the Lancashire College of Brazenose at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1778, and proceeded M.A. in 1781. His first call was to the stipendiary curacy of Chorlton, subsequently succeeding the Rev. John Slater as perpetual curate of the Collegiate Church. This he resigned in 1790, on being appointed to a chaplaincy in that church, which office he held for thirty years, dying unmarried November 11, 18[illegible], aged 67 years. Although an ardent bibliophile, Joshua Brookes is unknown as an author. Still a bibliography would be incomplete that did not contain some reference to the sketches that have appeared respecting him:

1—Booker's History of Chorlton Chapel, page 2[illegible] contains an amusing account of Brookes's examination for the curacy there.

2—*Manchester Exchange Herald* of November [illegible]

1821, contains particulars of this excellent but eccentric man, written by Mr Joseph Aston, the editor, whose friend and companion Brookes was.

8—A sketch of his character was given in his lifetime, under the name of the Rev. Josiah Streamlet, in *Blackwood's Magazine* of March, 1821.

4—Dr Parkinson, in his delightful *Old Church Clock*, has not failed to notice in his customary genial manner the well-remembered chaplain.

5—Chambers's *Book of Days*, vol. ii., pp. 568-70, contains an interesting memoir of him. This has also been reprinted in the *Stockport Advertiser* Notes and Queries.

6—In *Songs of the Wilsons*, new edition, edited by Mr J. Harland, 1865, several references are made to him, and a satirical ballad by Thomas Wilson, of which the reverend gentleman is the hero, is printed for the first time, pp. 46-9.

7—*Manchester Grammar School Registers*, vol. i., pp. 109-13.

BROOME, WILLIAM, a Cestrian by birth, educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge. He was made LL.D. in 1728, and for some time served as rector of Sturston, in Suffolk, and Pulham, in Norfolk. He died in 1745. In conjunction with Ozell and Oldesworth, he translated the Iliad into prose. Pope engaged Fenton and Broome to aid him in the translation of the Odyssey, and to the share of the latter fell the 2nd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, and 23rd books, together with all the notes. To Fenton fell the 1st, 4th, 19th, and 20th. The other twelve books Pope translated himself. The associates did their work so well that the readers of poetry have never been able to distinguish their books from those of Pope. In this matter Broome did not consider himself liberally treated by Pope. It was said that whilst Fenton received £300 for four books, Broome had but about £500 for eight books. The disappointed labourer charged his master with avarice; and Pope, with that petty spite which was his strongest characteristic, abused Broome in the Dunciad and in the Bathos. Of Broome's connection with Pope, Henley says:—

> Pope came off clean with Homer, but they say
> Broome went before, and kindly swept the way.

Of Broome, Johnson, in his *Lives of the Poets*, says that though "it cannot be said that he was a great poet, it would be august to deny that he was an excellent versifier; his lines are smooth and sonorous, and his diction is select and elegant." In addition to the following separate publications, Broome, under the signature of Chester, published several of his translations from Anacreon in the *Gentleman's Magazine*:

1—Poems on Several Occasions. 8vo. London, 1727
The Same, reprinted. 8vo. London, 1739
2—A Coronation Sermon. 4to. 1737
3—An Assize Sermon on Psalm cxxii., 6. 4to. 1737

BROSTER, JOHN, F.A.S.E., was at the commencement of the present century a prominent member of that old Cheshire family, and was a native of Chester, and son of the next-named Peter Broster. He served his native city as alderman and in other public capacities, residing at the time at Brook Lodge, Flookersbrook, near Chester. Subsequently he removed to Sandown, I.W., where he called his house "Chester Lodge," in compliment to his native city, and where he died about 1855, aged 80 years. He professed to be able to cure stammering and in support of his method of treatment published the works named below. Amongst his patients at one time were Bishop Sumner and Chancellor Raikes, both of whom travelled to the Isle of Wight for the purpose of being treated by Broster. The following notable and amusing incident was also currently talked of at the time. There were then living in the county a gallant captain and a well-known squire. The latter has been immortalised in verse by Warburton as a retailer of "news (in the hunting-field) from a neighbouring shire." Both were confirmed stammerers, and meeting on one occasion, the latter making a painful attempt to communicate some intelligence, was kindly interrupted by the former with the advice—"You sh-sh-should g-g-go to Broster, he has cu-cu-cured me!"

1—A Walk Round the Walls of the City of Chester, being the sixth edition of his father's "Chester Guide." 1821
2—Progress of the Brosterian System. 8vo. 1827
3—Removal of Impediments in Speech. 8vo.

BROSTER, PETER, who filled the office of Sheriff of Chester in 1776 and that of Mayor in 1791. He was a printer and bookseller at a time when bookworms thought it an honour to be upon friendly terms with the members of that craft. Several early Cheshire books were published by him, some of them the production of his own pen. The following work by him passed through numerous editions:

1—Chester Guide, or a Walk round the Walls and through the City, containing a description of the Castle, Cathedral, and Churches, etc., with Sketches of its Ancient and Ecclesiastical History, and an Account of Eaton Hall. 12mo. 1782
The Same, another edition. 1836

BROTHERS, RICHARD, was a native of Cheshire, but the time and place of his birth are unknown. For several years he had the rank of lieutenant in the Navy, but becoming a prophetic enthusiast he left the

service in 1789, and devoted himself to the writing and publication of numerous remarkable books. Most of them, if not all, are a curious jumble of reason and insanity, and the general reason is that he was out of his mind. Mr Halhed published a number of tracts in his vindication, and Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Horne espoused the other side. See Wall's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, i., 155; Knight's *English Cyclopædia*. Brothers died in 1834, having published:

1—A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times, wrote under the direction of the Lord God, and published by His sacred command. Book I Containing, with other great and remarkable things not revealed to any other person on earth the Restoration of the Hebrews to Jerusalem, by the year 1798, under the Revealed Prince and Prophet. 8vo. 1794

2—A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times. Book II: Containing the Sudden and Perpetual Fall of the Turkish, German, and Russian Empires, it being a Second Sign of Warning for the Benefit of all Nations; by the Man that will be Revealed to the Hebrews as their Prince and Prophet. 8vo. 1794

3—Explanation of the Trinity; and a further Elucidation of the 12th Chapter of Daniel: One Letter to the King and two to Mr Pitt. 8vo. 1795

4—A Letter to Miss Cott, the recorded daughter of King David, and future Queen of the Hebrews. 8vo. 1798

5—A Description of Jerusalem, with the Garden of Eden in the Centre. 8vo. 1802

6—A Letter to His Majesty and Her Majesty; also a Poem. 8vo. 1802

BROWN, JAMES, of Cheadle-Bulkeley, who served as a minister amongst the Friends for seventeen years. He died March 12, 1750, and was buried at Mobberley, aged about 71 years. The following epistle, printed after his death, has prefixed to it The Testimony of Morley Monthly Meeting concerning him:

1—An Epistle of Love and Caution to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain and Elsewhere. 8vo. 1751

Reprinted. 8vo. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1754

A Bookworm.

CHESHIRE SCRAPIANA.

IV.

When sorting some old papers the other day I found this scrap, which is worth saving—

National Patent Salt Works at Northwich.

The largest in the kingdom, and are called the Warton Works. The shares are £20 each, £9 paid, and no further call expected for some time. The works are in excellent condition, and it would take nearly £[illegible] to erect other works similar, were they now requi

The trade has recently been depressed, but it is looking up in consequence of the prospect of the I India trade being about to be opened next year; the American trade is also increasing, and it is posed will benefit the salt trade a good deal.

At the last half-yearly meeting £700 was divi and it is believed another dividend will take p this, or early next year. The temporary offic town are at 2, Agar-street, Strand. The directors few, and as follows:—

Colonel McDowall, Life Guards, a gentleman of h property.

George Hugh Smith, Esq., Lambeth.

John Anderson, Esq., Merchant, Aberdeen.

Henry Manisty, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Sir Henry Webb, Bart.

Solicitors, Messrs Meggison, Pringle and 3, King's-road, Bedford-row.

What a very humble prospectus have we hav comparison with the flowery ones of the present Such as it was, however, it evidently tempted a Mr to look into the merits of the scheme, for he notes the back of the MS., "13 acres; 441 yards deep w the salt is;" but the recorder makes no further and probably left it to others to develop the treasures of Winsford and Northwich.

Passing from Cheshire salt to a Cheshire la Anne Fitton, of Gawsworth, who married Sir J Newdegate, of Ebury, in the county of Warwi am anxious to know how the lately deceased Charles Newdegate made out his descent from and if she was daughter to Sir Edward Fitton Gawsworth, who was Lord President of Connau in Ireland, in Queen Elizabeth's reign. "He d it is stated, "in 1579, and had by his a family of fifteen children, among whom, I suppos we may mention Sir Edward Fitton, who die Bristol in the year 1643.

Mr Earwaker, in his *East Cheshire*, alludes to *Fitton* (I think), who was in some way connected Queen Elizabeth's Court, and became the "frie mistress of Sir Richard Leveson. Anne Fitton is posed to have been born in 1574; Mary Fitton b and if the farmer is the lady who married Sir Newdegate, I should like to know when the ma took place. There is not much turning upon Mr Newdegate's death has recalled to my mind legend about th Fittons, when the fortunes of the had fallen very low, and one of the old race fo nec-ssary to become a gentleman's "woman," t her livelihood. The Newdegates, according story, had been kind to the Fittons, but that af after the days of Sir John, and I want, if pos

inue the lines down to the end of the eighteenth ury, but have so far failed to do so.

A Cheshire Antiquary.

JACKY LOMAS AND HIS BEAR.

aving seen several references to Jacky Lomas and bear in your pages, I beg to send you the follow- which is a copy of a handbill issued at the time as and his bear were carrying on their pranks.

DURING THE FAIR.

ome and see the wonderful works of Nature, all alive.

be seen in a commodious room under the British Pro- ion, Chestergate, STOCKPORT, that extraordinary animal THE CATAMOUNT OR BARBAROUS BEAR, WITH UCH OF THE HYENA, from Affhigastan, being the only alive. He is half bear and half swine, is very sleek and yet mischievously active, and can shave and cut hair as as a Christian. Answers to the name of Slotch. It is derfully surprising to see him put his nose into an old en pot when there is anything to be got out of it. He is sometimes exceedingly vicious on *Saint Mundys*, but the most effective check to his evil propensities is the application of a good ash-plant, which makes him not only very *Greavous*, but causes him to utter dreadful noises, betwixt a grunt and a growl. He subsists principally on old mouldy harness, oiled saddles, &c., but his greatest delight is in old iron, of which he consumes a large quantity, having on one occasion he is said to have suffered so very severely by over-gorging himself with some picks and spades, that judicial aid was the only remedy for the serious consequences which threatened the animal. Amongst the capricious actions of the beast, it may be noticed, to illustrate its character, once took a liking to Bear's Grease, and actually killed his own brother for the sake of the fat, upon which he lived for a long time mixed up with mutton fat, but at length he yielded this dainty for his favourite relish, old iron.

*** Please not to put your fingers in his mouth, as his bite is certain death he having been indubitably mad from 1st of January to the 31st of December.

Admittance—One Penny. Children—Half-price. The Animal's Feeding Time "(on Gingerbread) is Nine o'clock.

Stockport. H.W.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1887.

Notes.

STOCKPORT PARISH REGISTERS.

XXV.

JANUARYE, 1602.

BAPTISED.

.—Margarett daughter of Robert Rydings of Stockport.
.—Katheren daughter of Thomas Holte of Bromhall.
.—Henrye sonne of Richard Buckley of Rediche.
.—Willm sonne of Willm Ashton of Rediche.
.—Jane daughter of Raphe Lowe of Haughton.
.—Robte sonne of John Boland of Stockport.
.—Edward sonne of Lawrence Cooke of Stockport.
.—Marye daughter of Edward Chatherton of the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne.
.—Oswalde sonne of ffrauncs Hankenson of Stockport.

BURIED.

.—Thomas Goddard of Marpull.
.—John Moore of Marpull.
5.—An infante of Reginald Gees of Wyrneth.
8.—Margarett daughter of Robert Rydings of Stockport.
8.—Katheren Upton of Bramhall.
.—Willm sonne of John Cartwright of Stockport.
5.—The wyfe of John *als* Jynekin Higgenbothom of the parish of Glossop.

FEBRUARYE, 1602.

BAPTISED.

11.—Alice daughter of John Olivsson of Heaton Norres
13.—Raphe sonne of Willm Bennetson of Werneth.
13.—Marye daughter of Thomas Bordman of Stockport cutler.
16.—Henrye sonne of Raphe Collier of Bredburye.
20.—George sonne of William Stopport of Denton.
20.—Anne daughter of Thomas Collyer of Stockport.
20.—Margaret daughter of John Didsburye of Bredburye.

MARRIED.

2.—Edward Glover and Katheren Simcoe.
9.—Reginold Higham and Ellen Walkeled.
27.—Robert Harryson and Eilen Hibbert.

BURIED.

5.—John Kelsall of Stockporte.
12.—Elizabeth daughter of John ffallowes *als* Richardson of Bramhall.
16.—The wyfe of Willm Ashton of Haughton.
19.—Alice Malley of Stockport.
19.—The wyfe of Thomas Spooner of Bredburye.
24.—Marye a pore woman was buried.

MARCH, 1602.

BAPTISED.

4.—Thomas sonne of John Bowker of Levensham.
6.—John sonne of John Brown of Echulls.
6.—John sonne of John Henshall of Offerton.
6.—John sonne of Hughe Smithe of Levensham.

6.—Margerie daughter of Willm Pollerd late of Stockport.
12.—John sonne of Thomas Oldham of Brinnington.
12.—George sonne of Roger Dooley of Marple.
12.—Elizabeth daughter of John Blackden of Longnor in the countie of Stafford.
20.—Elizabeth daughter of Ranulphe Ridgewaye of Offerton.
20.—Ellen daughter of Ambrose Collier of Bredburie.
20.—Raphe sonne of Raphe Oldham of Heaton Norres.

MARRIED.

7.—Richard Bredburye and Jane Gee.

BURIED.

4.—George sonne of William Stoppord of Denton.
5.—Raphe sonne of William Bennetson of Bredbury.
9.—Ellen daughter of Ottywell Higgenbothom of Marple tanner.
10.—John Bradley of Stockport.
10.—William sonne of Robert Pownall of Stockport.
11.—George sonne of Raphe Dickson of Beacom.
16.—Marye daughter of Richard Bennetson of Bradburye.
16.—Elizabeth daughter of Olliver Dodge of Stockporte.
17.—Nicholas Nicholson of Rediche.
22.—Ottywell Higgenbothom of Marple and George his sonne buried.
23.—Robte Rogers of Stockporte.

MARCH, 1603.

BAPTISED.

25.—Richard sonne of Homffroy Birtenshaw of Bromhall.

BURIED.

26.—Raphe soane of Raphe Oldham of Heaton Norres.
30.—Ellen Daniell of Bramhall.

APRILL, 1603.

BAPTISED.

1.—James sonne of Alexander Collier of Bredburie.
17.—Joan daughter of George Lomas of Stockport.
17.—Elizabeth daughter of Elizabeth Cheetham of Stockport.
22.—John sonne of Thomas Swyndells of Romiley.
24.—Peter and Jane sonne and daughter of Raphe Brookshawe of Bradburie.
24.—Ellen daughter of William Brentnall of Bromhall.
25.—Thomas sonne of Edward Rowbothoms late of Stockport.
29.—Alice daughter of John Arderne of Werneth.

BURIED.

1.—William sonne of William Ashton of Rediche.
1.—Ellen daughter of Ambrose Collier of Bredburie.
6.—Oulde Thomas Woode of Bromhall.
9.—Izabell Dodge of Offerton.
10.—One of the twynnes of Reginald Higham of Hyde named John.
11.—The other of the twynnes of Reginald Higham of Hyde named Richard.
15.—Hughe Hall of Bromhall.
15.—Ellen daughter of Henrye ffogge late of Offerton.
16.—John Hall of Preistfeild within the townshippe of Bramhall.
20.—A pore man dyed at Thomas Taylers of Bromhall.
27.—Robert Cheetham of Stockport.
28.—Alexander Slade of Stockport.

MAY, 1603.

BAPTISED.

1.—Grace daughter of William Marsland of Werneth.
6.—Thomas sonne of John Holme of Heaton Norres.
6.—Anne daughter of Thomas Shelmerdyne of Levensham.
8.—Alice daughter of Raphe Humstons of Stockport.
8.—Edward sonne of Richard Walker of Stockport.
8.—James sonne of James Tayler of Stockport cutler.
15.—LIDIA THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM BERTON OF HOULTE IN THE COUNTIE OF LANCR. BAPTISED THE 15TH.
15.—Anne daughter of Richard Thomlynson of Stockport.
22.—Roberte sonne of Reginald Marshall of Bromhall.
22.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Harrison of Werneth.
22.—Ellen daughter of Edward Echills of Offerton.
29.—Alice daughter of Thomas Hexam of Marpell.
29.—John sonne of John Haworth of Marpell.
29.—ffraunces sonne of John Cooke *als* Robinson of Stockport.

MARRIED.

22.—Roberte Hall and Annie Hoods.
22.—Richard Hopwood and Izabell Henshall.
29.—Roberte Daniell and Izabell Knowles.

BURIED.

4.—The wyfe of Robte Gardner of Stockport.
6.—Jane daughter of Raphe Lowe of Haughton.
6.—Alice daughter of John Arderne of Werneth.
8.—WILLIAM RIDDINGS SERVANTE TO SIR WILL DAUENPORTE OF BROMHALL KNIGHT BURIED 8TH.
8.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Siddall of Bromhall.
9.—An infante of James Smithes of Haughton.
15.—JOHN THE SONNE OF JOHN HIGHAM OF WERN WAS BURIED THE 15TH.
16.—Ellen daughter of John Brownes of Bromhall.
21.—The wyfe of Richard Syddall of Bromhall.
30.—Oulde Thomas Burdsell of the Churchgate Stockport.

JUNE, 1603.

BAPTISED.

2.—George sonne of Henrye Daniell of Bromhall carpenter.

—Abdias sonne of Henrye Partington of Heaton Norres.
—Ellen daughter of George Mosse *als* Tomlinson Bowerhouse of Heaton Norres.
—Dorothy daughter of Richard Hurst of Stockport.
—Robert sonne of John Higgenbotham of Marpull.
—HENRIE THE SONNE OF LAWRENCE WRIGHT OF OFFERTON GENT WAS BAPTISED THE 26TH.
—Anne daughter of John Burdsell of Marple.
—Ellen daughter of John Cowper of Northbury.

MARRIED.

—Leonard Ashworth and Elizabeth Gee.

BURIED.

—Willm sonne of George Elliott of Marpull.
—The wyfe of Robert Tayler of Bredburie.
—James sonne of Alexander Collier of Bredburye.
—Ellen Mores of Stockport.
—ffraunces sonne of Willm Nicholsen of Stockport.

JULY, 1603.

BAPTISED.

—Joseph sonne of Robert Hadfeildss of Hyde.
—Robert sonne of Henrye Holme of Stockport.
—John sonne of Robert Ridge of Romiley.
—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Sydebothom of Romiley.
—Alexander sonne of Thomas Andrewe *als* Olivrson of Stockport.
—Thomas sonne of Paule Nicholson of Rediche.
—Elizabeth daughter of Hughe Sydebothom of Romiley.

MARRIED.

—William Collier and Alice Travis.
—John Ashton and Anne Ashton.
—Raphe Stoppord and Katheren Hall.
—Robert Gardner and Elizabeth Tonge.
—James Lamkin and Ellen Daniell.

BURIED.

—Jane daughter of Raphe Brookshull of Bredburie.
—A sonne of Thomas Heyes of the parish of Manchester.
—Ellen Whyte of Stockporte.
—Oswalde sonne of ffraunces Hankenson of Stockport.
—Sibbell daughter of John Thorniley of Hyde.

AUGUST, 1603.

BAPTISED.

—John sonne of Edward Ashton of Wernethe.
—James sonne of James ffearne of Stockport.
—Joann daughter of Ambrose Robynson of Stockport.
—Anne daughter of John Higgenbothom of Marple.
—Anna daughter of Alexander Mosse of Stockport.
—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Bordman of Stockport carpenter.
24.—Thomas sonne of Godffrey Hearon of Stockporte.
25.—FRAUNCIS THE DAUGHTER OF ROBERT DOKENFIELDE OF DOKENFIELDE ESQUIER WAS BAPTISED THE 26TH.
28.—Marye daughter of Thomas Newton of Stockport.

MARRIED.

15.—Peter Gee and Alice Wylde.

BURIED.

9.—An infante of John Brookshaws of Bredbury green the younger.
14.—Anne daughter of Thomas Harrison of Werneth.
15.—Thomas sonne of Robert Hardman of Stockport.
19.—Margerye daughter of Thomas Harrison of Werneth.
20.—An infante of Robert Hardmans of Stockport.
22.—Marye Hardman wyfe of Robte Hardman of Stockport.
25.—The wyfe of Alexander Robothom of Northbury.
31.—William Wharnebye of Bredburye buried the 31st and last day of August.

SEPTEMBER, 1603.

BAPTISED.

4.—Robert sonne of Richard Lees of Denton.
4.—Marye daughter of Peter Heyes of Stockport.
16.—Joan daughter of William Bowker of Bromhall.
16.—Joan daughter of William Rocrofte of Bramhall.
18.—William sonne of Thomas Simkin Clarke of Stockporte was born the fifteenth day of this month of September between the houres of three and foure of the clocke in the morninge and baptized the eighteenth daye.
18.—John sonne of Robert Hibbert of Hyde.
18.—Anna daughter of John Baguley of Redich.
21.—Anne daughter of John Owen of Heaton Norres.

MARRIED.

26.—James Ridgeway and Ellen Cowper.

BURIED.

2.—John Marslande of Stockporte.
3.—Roberte sonne of William Wharnebye of Bredbury.
10.—The wiffe of Godfreye Bancrofte of Stockport.
26.—An infante of William Ashtons of Rediche.
27.—John sonne of Edward Ashton of Werneth.
30.—John sonne of John Pickford of Northburye.

OCTOBER, 1603.

BAPTISED.

2.—Roberte sonne of Charles Corcker of Stockport.
3.—James sonne of James ffletcher of Stockport.
9.—Alice daughter of Robert Higham of Romiley.
14.—William sonne of Ottywell Heginbotham of Marpull.
14.—Robert sonne of Raphe Clayton of Romiley.
16.—Adam sonne of George Hall of Levensham.
28.—William sonne of Thomas Stoppord of Haughton.

MARRIED.

30.—Reginald Thorniley and Alice Bennetson.

BURIED.

10.—Peter sonne of Raphe Brookshaws of Bredburye.
13.—An infante of Raphe Brookes of Heaton.

NOVEMBER, 1603.

BAPTISED.

6.—James sonne of John Hogge of Offerton.
6.—Anne daughter of Robert Daniell of Offerton.
6.—THOMAS THE SONNE OF ALEXANDER ROSWELL OF STOCKPORTE WAS BAPTIZED THE 6TH.
6.—Margarette daughter of Willm Thomlinson of Bredburye.
20.—Raphe sonne of Alexander Smyth of Stockport.
20.—Elizabeth daughter of Robert Bordman of Stockport.

MARRIED.

13.—Raphe Holme and Anne Woodde.

BURIED.

3.—Richard sonne of Henry Holme of Stockport.
7.—An infante of William Turners of Bredburye.
7.—An infante of Edward Kempes of Stockport.
24.—The wyfe of Edward Sharshall of Offerton.
26.—Marye Rigbye a pore wenche dyed in Bredburye.
27.—Edward Sharshall of Offerton.
29.—Thomas Bradley of Hyde slayne in a coalpitt by fallinge from the heighte buried the last daye.

DECEMBER, 1603.

BAPTISED.

11.—William sonne of John Byrche of Levensham.
11.—Margerye daughter of Thomas Williamson of Stockport.
15.—William sonne of Richard Johnson *als* Glour.
16.—Ellen daughter of John Gee of Werneth.

MARRIED.

27.—Roger Woodd and Ellen Sandeforth.
27.—James Syddall and Elizabeth Marsland.

BURIED.

1.—John Wharnebye of Bosdon Scholemr.
5.—Rauulphe Holme of Offerton.
5.—Thomas Gee of Offerton.
10.—Nicholas Birch of Bramhall.
12.—The wyfe of William Swyndells of Stockport.
13.—A daughter of Nicholas Wolsencrofts of Denton.
14.—Ould Robert Higham of Romiley.
15.—The wyfe of Richard Johnson *als* Glover.
20.—Raphe sonne of Charles Gee of Werneth.
21.—Alice Bowerhouse of Heaton Norres.
23.—LIDIA THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM BRETTERGH OF BRETTERGH HOLTS IN THE COUNTIE OF LANCASTER GENT DYED AND WAS BURIED THE 23TH.
23.—The wyfe of William Peerson of Stockport.
24.—Anne daughter of John Owen of Heaton [illegible]
29.—Thomas Humston of Stockport.

JANUARYE, 1603.

BAPTISED.

1.—William sonne of John Oldham of Radich.
6.—Ottywell sonne of Ottywell Heginbothom Marple tanner.
6.—Sara daughter of Raphe Kenion of the parish Manchester.
8.—Margarett daughter of John Dooley of burye.
8.—ffraunces daughter of Richard Tayler of Brush
13.—FFRAUNCIS THE SON OF HENRIE BRADSHAW MARPULL WAS BAPTISED THE 13TH.

Francis Bradshaw was the fourth son and sixth and youngest child of Henry Bradshaw, Marple, his mother being Catherine, daughter Ralph Winnington, of Offerton. Her death given below, the cause being painfully with Of Francis Bradshaw's subsequent career the but little known. He was living in 16[illegible], which year his name occurs as a witness to deed. (See under dates January 23, 1600-1, December 10, 1602).

15.—Margerie daughter of ffrancis Elcock of Hea Norres.
15.—Ellen daughter of James Royton of Haughto
22.—Ellen daughter of John Palyn of Werneth.
22.—Anne daughter of Edward Brooke of Stock shoomaker.
29.—Robert sonne of John Robynson of Brynnin
29.—Anne daughter of Reginald Gee of Werneth.
29.—Anne daughter of Thomas Thorniley of burye.

BURIED.

18.—William Thorniley of Stopport Greave in ley.
21.—The wyfe of Thomas Booth of Romiley.
23.—Ellen daughter of George Bowerhouse of ton.
24.—CATHERINE THE WYFE OF HENRIE BRADSHAW MARPULL WAS BURIED THE 24TH.

For particulars relating to the parentage Catherine Bradshaw and of her marriage Henry Bradshaw see under date Febru 1593-4.

27.—William Seele of Stockport.
28.—The wyfe of John Small of the parish of Ch

FEBRUARY, 1603.

BAPTISED.

2.—Ellen daughter of Thomas Marslande of Ch
5.—James sonne of John Grantham of Stock shoomaker.
5.—Anne daughter of Hughe Smithe of Levens

—Martha daughter of Henrye Shepley of Hyde.
.—William sonne of William Hunte of Stockport.
.—Dyonis daughter of John Cowper of Bosdon.
.—Ellenor daughter of John Adshead of Bromhall.
.—William sonne of William Boothe of Beacom.
.—Otes sonne of Thomas Hall of Rediche.
.—ffraunces sonne of Thomas Elcock of Stockport.
—Elizabeth daughter of William Henshall of Bredburye.
.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Holme of Heaton Norres.
.—Hughe sonne of Hughe Herods of Stockport.
.—William sonne of John Dickensons of Rediche.

MARRIED.

.—Edmund Pattricke and Margarett ffallowes.
.—William Pickford and Ellen Royton.
.—Hughe Daniell and Anne Wharneby.

BURIED.

.—Anne daughter of Reginald Gee of Bredburye.
.—Ellen Holme of Beacom.
.—A chyld of Raphe Taylers of Stockport Moorsyde.
.—An infante of Thomas Halls of Rediche.
.—Edward Hyde of the townshippe of Northburye.
.—Twoe twynnes of John Marslands of Romiley.
.—The wyfe of Edward Hyde of the townshippe of Northburye.
.—A boy of Nicholas Elcocks of Stockport named Anthonye.

MARCH, 1603.

BAPTISED.

.—John sonne of John Streetham of Bredburye.
.—Martha daughter of John Lee of Woodley.
.—Alice daughter of John Boothe of Wyrneth.
.—John sonne of Thomas Lane of Rediche.
.—Anne daughter of William Bridge of Stockport.
.—Alice daughter of William Heggenbothom of Marpull.

BURIED.

.—Oulde Wydowe Bowker of Bromhall.
.—Thomas Smithe of Stockport.
.—A chyld of Hughe Herods of Stockport named Hughe.
.—Elizabeth wyfe of Thomas Williamson of Stock.
.—Ellenor daughter of John Adshead of Bromhall.
.—The wyfe of John Alderson of Denton.
.—A chylde of Henrye Colliers of Northburye.
.—A wench which was founde in Northburye named Elizabeth.
.—Alice daughter of Richard Hazelgrove of Torkinton.
.—Jane Hunte wyfe of William Hunte of Stockport.

MARCH, 1604.

BAPTISED.

.—Richard sonne of Gervase Lowe of Denton.
25.—James sonne of Richard Buckley of Rediche.
25.—Anna daughter of George Woodrowe of Manchester.
25.—A chylde of William Cheritons of Stretford.
30.—Briggett daughter of Anthonye Higgenbothom of Marple.
30.—Marye daughter of Raphe Bartholomewes of Heaton Norres.

BURIED.

25.—The wyfe of Thomas Corker of Stockport.
25.—The wyfe of James ffell of Stockport.
25.—The wyfe of Thomas Brooke of Stockport, alekeper.

APRILL, 1604.

BAPTISED.

1.—Richard sonne of Reginald Higham of Hyde.
1.—Reginald son of Reginald Burges of the parish of Cheadle.
1.—Ellen daughter of George Newton of Stockport.
8.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Kenyon of Stockport.
20.—Robert sonne of Thomas Hibbert of Marpull.
22.—William sonne of Myles Andrew of Haughton.
22.—William son of Ranulph Hankenson of Stockport.
27.—George sonne of George Higham of Werneth.

BURIED.

4.—Raphe Haughton of Haughton.
7.—Anne daughter of John Hall of the Preistfields in Bromhall.
9.—James Walmesley of Rediche.
10.—The wyfe of Edward More of Marpull.
13.—Anne Walmesley of Stockport.
14.—The wyfe of John Birron of Stockporte.
16.—William Harrison of Stockport.
18.—Edward Preiste of Cheadle.
19.—Edmund sonne of William Marslande of Werneth.
19.—Elizabeth daughter of Alexander Mosse of Stockport.
21.—Margarett Henshall of Bromhall.
28.—An infante of William Thornileys of Denton.

MAY, 1604.

BAPTISED.

1.—Anna daughter of Robert Handford of Bosdon.
6.—Humffrey sonne of William Hall of Bromhall.
11.—John sonne of John Baxter of Brinnington.
11.—Marye daughter of Thomas Oldham of the Strynes in Brinnington.
13.—Ellen daughter of Richard Smithe of Levenshulme.
17.—John sonne of John Loton of Hyde.
17.—Joan daughter of Raphe Pickford of Northburye.
25.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Syddall of Bromhall.
27.—Anne daughter of Ambrose Collier of Bredbury.

29.—Ellen daughter of Raphe Harrison of Chorlton.
29.—George sonne of Thomas Woodds of Bredbury.

MARRIED.

20.—John Seele and Elizabeth [blank]

BURIED.

2.—Thomas Hulme of Levenshulme.
2.—Margarett daughter of William Hall of Bromhall.
7.—A pore boy dyed in Bromhall buried.
8.—Henrye Burges of Rediche.
10.—Alee daughter of Richard Haselgreave of Torkinton.
11.—JOHN THE SONNE OF FRANCIS GOAR OF TUPTON IN THE COUNTIE OF DARBIE GENT BURIED THE 11TH.
13.—William sonne of Roger Orme of Stockport.
13.—Anne daughter of Edward Warren of Stockport shoomaker.
23.—Elles sonne of Edward Kempe of Stockport.
24.—Margaret daughter of Robert Swindells, of Romiley.
25.—William Oldham slayne in a marlpitt and buried.
31.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Wilson of Hyde buried the last daie.

JUNE, 1604.

BAPTISED.

1.—Elled daughter of Edward Benneson of Stockport
8.—Raphe sonne of Raphe Stoppord of Rediche.
10.—Thomas sonne of John Booth of Rediche.
10.—ffrauncs sonne of ffrancs Hankenson of Stockport.
10.—Henrye sonne of John Collier of Streethouse lane in Heaton Norres.
22.—William sonne of George Cottrell of Northbury.
22.—Richard sonne of John ffallowes the younger of Bromhall.
24.—Elizabeth daughter of John Arderne of Werneth.
29.—George sonne of John Brookshaw of the Watersyde.
29.—Jane daughter of John Ashton of Werneth.

MARRIED.

3.—Raphe Mosse *als* Bowerhouse and Ellen Parker.
30.—Thomas Matley and Margarett Woodd.

BURIED.

4.—John Whyteley of Northburye.
7.—George sonne of Thomas Woodds of Bredbury.
8.—The wyfe of John Gee of Hyde.
12.—Anne Oldham of Redich.
14.—Margerye daughter of Thomas Williamson of Stockport tayler.
17.—Marye daughhter of Thomas Oldham of the Stryndes in Brynnington.
20.—John Latham of Stockport.

JULIE, 1604.

BAPTISED.

6.—Raphe sonne of Raphe Oldham of Heaton Norres
8.—William sonne of Robert Thornileys of Hyde
8.—Joan daughter of Hugh Mottrams of Werneth
8.—Margarett daughter of Roger Harper of Stockport.
13.—Marye daughter of George Webster of Stockport.
22.—John sonne of Bryan Cleaton of Marple.
29.—Robert sonne of Robert Etchells of Stockport.

MARRIED.

3.—Henry Higgenbothom and Elizabeth Higgenbothom.

BURIED.

15.—John sonne of James Downes of Echills.
20.—The wyfe of Robert Hibbert of Werneth.
21.—The wyfe of Thomas Hobson of Levenshulme.
28.—Raphe sonne of Bryan Cleaton of Marple.

AUGUST, 1604.

BAPTISED.

5.—John sonne of William Wharnby of Bosden.
5.—Anne daughter of John Wynne of Stockport.
10.—ffrauncs sonne of Vincent Thomson of Bromhall.
12.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Nicholson of Heaton Norres.
12.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Dand of Stockport.
12.—Thomas a chyld of John Halls of Stockport.
12.—Alice a chyld of Henry Colliers of Northbury.
18.—Alice daughter of Thomas Allicock of Stockport
19.—Robert sonne of Richard Lyngard of Bredbury
31.—Robert sonne of Edmund Hulme of Redich.
31.—William sonne of Raphe Byroms of Stockport.

MARRIED.

14.—Raphe Thorpe and Alice Baxweeke.
27.—Robert Brooke and Katherine Sumner.

BURIED.

2.—Nicholas Bordman of Redich.
7.—George Bredbury sonne of Lawrence Bredbury the parish of Glossop.
22.—Margarett daughter of George Kenion of the parish of Manchester.
24.—Marye daughter of George Webster of Stockport.
28.—Charles sonne of Charles Sydebothom of Werneth

SEPTEMBER, 1604.

BAPTISED.

2.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Aspinall Rediche.
16.—A chyld of James Burges of Adlington.
30.—William sonne of James Bridgehouse of Dean
30—Elizabeth daughter of William Shawe of Upton.

MARRIED.

23.—Thomas Brooke and Alice Kelsall.

.—Robert Hulme and Anne Dickenson.
.—Edward Bybbie and Ellen Harrison.

BURIED.

.—Sicelye Bowker of Stockport.
.—The wyfe of John Sharshall of Torkinton.
.—John sonne of John Whittacres of Stockport.
.—Joan daughter of Raphe Pickford of Northburie.
.—An infante of Reginald Gees of Bredburye.
—Robert sonne of Richard Lingard of Bredburie.

OCTOBER, 1604.

BAPTISED.

—John sonne of Rauffe Brookshall of Bredbury.
—John sonne of Robert Prestwich of Gorton.
—Robe't sonne of Robert Baguley of Levenshulme.
—George sonne of Edward Warren of Stockport shoemaker.
—Richard sonne of Richard Shepley of Hyde.
—Alexander sonne of Charles Shepley of Haughton.
—Elizabeth daughter of Peter Gee of Hyde.
—Richard sonne of Alexander ffallowes of Bramhall.
—Izabell daughter of John Shuttleworth of Brynnington.
—Thomas sonne of William Ashton of Redich.
—Anne daughter of ffrauncs Daniell of Bredburie.
—Edmund sonne of Rauffe Nicholson of Redich.

MARRIED.

—William Hibbert and Jane Kirke.

BURIED.

—Nicholas Wynne of Stockport.
—An infant of Ellen Andrews of Stockport.
—Elizabeth daughter of Rauffe Holme of Hyde.
—ROBERT HOLME OF HEATON NORRES BURIED THE 24TH.
—Hugh Chatterton drowned near Otterscowe mill buried.
—Alexander sonne of Charles Shepley of Haughton.
—An infante of George Whyteleys of Stockport.
—An infante of Charles Sydebothoms of Werneth.
—Robert Sydebothom of Marpull thelder.

NOUEMBER, 1604.

BAPTISED.

—ELLEN THE DAUGHTER OF ROBERT DOKENFEILDE OF DOKENFIELDE ESQUIER BAPTISED THE 9TH.
—Thomas sonne of Thomas Parsivall of Denton.
—Thomas sonne of Thomas Cheetham the younger of Bredburye.
—Richard sonne of Richard Wylde of Rediche.
—John sonne of Rauffe Lyvesleys of Stockport.
—John sonne of Lawrence Robothom of Stockport.
—Marye daughter of Rauffe Roson of Stockport.

MARRIED.

—Godffrey Bancrofte and Margaret Lees.
—Thomas Collier and Ellen Blomiley.

BURIED.

2.—Thomas sonne of John Oldham of Redich.
3.—Samuell sonne of Ambrose Robysson of Stockporte.
5.—Margarett daughter of Roger Harper of Stockport.
15.—Nicholas sonne of Nicholas Cooke of Haughton.
15.—Ellen Chorlton of Echills.
21.—An infante of William Thomlinsons of Bredburie.
26.—Oulde Rauffe Johnson of Stockport.
28.—Humffrey Pownall of Bramhall.
29.—Alice Rhodes of Bromhall wydowe.
29.—William Marrowe servante to the Right Wor[shippfu]ll Sir John Radcliffe slayne at Manchester hill near Stockport was also buried the 29th.

DECEMBER, 1604.

BAPTISED.

2.—Robert sonne of James Syddall of Stockport.
2.—Alice daughter of George Elcock of Stockport.
14.—ffrauncs daughter of Reger Woodd of Stockport.
16.—Robert sonne of Rauffe Ashton of Hyde.
16.—Thomas sonne of Edmund Cock of Stockport.
26.—Margarett daughter of Humffrey Priestnall of Bosden.
28.—Robert sonne of Ellis Bordman of Torkinton.
30.—Rebecca daughter of Richard Hibbert of Werneth.

MARRIED.

2.—James ffell and Elizabeth Gee.
17.—Rauffe Ashton and Anne Seele.
23.—John Beck and Elizabeth Elliott.

BURIED.

1.—Thomas sonne of John Halles of Stockport.
9.—The wyfe of Edmunde Thomson of Haughton.
14.—An infante of Edmund Broomes of Bromhall.
16.—Humffrey sonne of Humffrey Wharneby of Torkinton.
16.—Rauffe sonne of Richard Bredburye of Bredburye.
28.—An infant of Ellis Bowmans.
30.—The wyfe of Ottywell Hegginbothom of Marple tanner.

Didsbury. E. W. BULKELEY.

THE WAINWRIGHT FAMILY OF STOCKPORT

Knowing that many of your readers feel interested in any matter relating to the Wainwright family, and as the following came under my notice, I will give it as I got it, although it may be old news:—

> December 12th, 1757.—At the Assembly Rooms, Stockport, a grand concert for the benefit of S. Wainwright, Churchgate.

This S. Wainwright (I believe Simeon), who was an only brother of John Wainwright, left a daughter Mary, whom her uncle John assisted all in his power o bring out her musical abilities, and she succeeded

him as organist at the Parish Church. I believe she lies buried in front of the church, in the next grave to her father, although her name is not on the stone; simply her husband and children.

STOCKPORTENSIS.

Queries.

CHESHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Before me lies a copy of *Barclay's Complete and Universal Dictionary*, printed 1800 at the Parnassian Press, by J. Plant, Macclesfield. The work is a fine quarto of pages I am desirous of ascertaining a few particu of the compiler Barclay; was he a local worthy? the cover is a paste-down which would lead infer that the proprietors did not sail in very waters, probably owing to the restrictive then in force. I should esteem it a favour if reader of your CHESHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES furnish me a few particulars anent this monument a life's work and its author. A BOOKWO

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

DAY, NIGHT, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS—OLD STOCKPORT STREETS AND LANES.

In my paper of April 22nd, 1887, I promised to give my readers a list of the Sunday, day, and night schools we had in Stockport in the year 1824. Mr Oldham's day school in Chestergate was the first school that came under my notice. This school was an attic extending over several tenements fronting Chestergate; to get to it we went through an entry next to the Fleece Inn, we then crossed a yard to our left, which brought us to a flight of stone steps, which led to Mr Oldham's day and evening school. My connection with it was of very short duration, about four weeks, therefore I shall have little to say about it. Mr Oldham appeared to be between thirty and forty years of age, he was of middle height, dark complexion, quick in his movement, and I thought a very strict disciplinarian. I left this school very abruptly, the reason being this: A youth some years my senior had a number of us smaller boys formed in a ring, exercising us in spelling. I stood next to Will Plant, a youth my own age, whose grandfather was a fishmonger, and had his shop in the Market-place, under the east end of the Meal House, opposite the Meal House Brow. Young Plant made a request to the youth that was teaching us to be allowed to go out of the school, which was refused. Shortly afterwards I saw something on the floor close to my feet, and thinking that I should be blamed for it, I struck the lad in the face, which caused Will's nose to bleed. Plant began to weep. A commotion took place in the school, all instruction was suspended for that forenoon Mr Oldham sat in judgment on us, heard both our tales, and passed sentence. We were ordered to remain in the school during the recess for mid-day meal. Plant was ordered to stand in corner of the school, and I was made to stand in farthest corner from him, but both in sight of other; two monitors were appointed to stay keep guard over us. It was a very unusual t then for me to neglect going to my dinner, and absence was the cause of much surprise and ment among our folks at home.

After my mother had served dinner to the of the family, and seen that their wants were plied, she was not long before she went in sear her son. She inquired of some lads who were ing in the street if they knew where I was, and of them told her that I was a prisoner in school. My mother found her way there brought me home with her, at which my fa did not seem well pleased. That was my appearance at any day school as a scholar, never remember seeing Mr Oldham afterwards

We had two day schools on Carr Green. was kept by Mr Samuel Davenport, who was duced in one of my former papers as the sup tendent over the boys' room at the Trivit Sunday schools. The other school on Carr was kept by an elderly lady, whose name slipped my memory. One peculiarity about old lady was, she had always close at her hand twig or wand, by which she could reach any refractory scholars without getting off her The next school I shall introduce to my readers

e the Stockport Sunday and day school and its rroundings, as they were in the year 1824. We ill leave the Carr Green and proceed up the brow lled Rock Row, on account of the tall tenements our right having been built on, and surrounded a bed of rock. These dwellings, at one time, ere inhabited by some of the most respectable tisans of Stockport; now the locality has be-me a bye-word of reproach amongst the members our police force. On our left were a number of w cottages, which anyone from the footpath, with ry little trouble, might have got on the roo's. mmy Bennison, the first bellman that came under y notice, resided in one of these cottages. Jem-y was a very popular person in Stockport at one ne, and strutted about in grand style in all our ric pageants. Alas, he fell from his high estate; e last time I saw him he had a small basket on s arm, and was hawking nuts. The adjoining operty to the before-mentioned low cottages had e same appearance sixty years ago as it has now, ternally, but the dwellings were all tenanted by spectable Stockport people. Our late respected wnsman, Mr Witham Roberts, the late landlord of e Church Inn, Edgeley, passed his youthful days the house adjoining the steps leading the back way of the Wheat Sheaf publichouse. r Roberts and myself have had many an hour's ay together at marbles on the floor of this house, hen his mother has been out on business. When e arrived in St. Peter's-square we had to our ght Mr Hidderley's garden, which has been entioned in my papers before. Adjoining the trance to this were a number of little sandhills, hich was a favourite playground for the lads of e neighbourhood. Adjoining this sand-bank was . Peter's churchyard.

St. Peter's Church was erected in the year 1765, the sole expense of Mr William Wright, who d an estate in Mottram-St.-Andrew. In the ar 1824, and for many years after, the Rev. nry Wright was the pastor at this church. He d a number of the Wright family now repose in ault behind the west end of the church. On e east side of St. Peter's-square stood then, as w, Alma House and the dwelling adjoining. ljoining the two last-named residences were a w small cottages, which were pulled down about e year 1826, and the present warehouse built on e site. Adjoining this warehouse stood one of r early cotton mills, worked in 1824 by Messrs rtenshaw and Wood. Since then this mill has anged hands several times, and has been used for various purposes since Messrs Burtenshaw and Wood were the proprietors; a firm styling themselves Bradshaw Brothers worked this mill with great regularity for about twenty years; afterwards Mr F. Brooks became the owner of this mill, and he let it off to various parties for various purposes. There were bobbin turners, candle wick manufacturers, shuttle makers, spindle makers, and picker makers, all different firms, engaged in their various avocations at one and the same time in this old cotton mill. After the death of Mr Frederick Brooks, this old mill was again sold by auction, and our esteemed townsman, Mr Thomas Hidderley, became the purchaser. Mr Hidderley, who is a thorough business man, could see that the property was no longer fit for its former use, so he concluded to pull it down, and now we have a number of commodious and handsome shops on its site, which will be an ornament to Stockport for generations. On the south side of St. Peter's-square was a large reservoir swarming with gold and silver hu'd fish; this reservoir occupied the site of the present Opera House, the beerhouse and all the shops and dwellings adjoining. Beyond this reservoir, a little more south, was the warp sizing establishment of Mr Moorhouse. We will again proceed on our way towards the Stockport Sunday School. As we passed St. Peter's Parsonage to our right, we came to a detached residence, then occupied by Mr John Marsland, the son of Major Marsland, who was elected M.P. for Stockport on December 14th, 1832. This was the first election that took place in Stockport for members of Parliament, and at this election Mr John Marsland's residence was sacked by a number of rowdies. This house was afterwards occupied by Dr. Joseph Bellott, a very popular gentleman at that time; and since then it has been put to various purposes. For years it was the post-office, and it is now occupied by the surveyors of taxes and inland revenue. Then, as now, there were three roadways verging from this house of a very rural aspect, and each bearing a different name from what they do now.

The road leading to the Public Baths was bounded on the north side by a number of gardens; one of them belonged to Messrs Fallows and Appleby, grocers, of Chestergate, which I was privileged to to visit on many occasions when a boy. On the site of the present Post Office and the buildings adjoining was Mr John Marsland's garden. A large gate barred this road opposite where now stands the Unitarian Chapel, and on the south side of it

was a small swing gate, which opened to a footpath which led across the Barn Fields in a westerly direction, and terminated on Edgeley-brow nearly opposite the present George-street. These Barn Fields were so called in consequence of an old barn which stood on a conspicuous place in them. These fields extended from Mr John Marsland's house on one side and Edgeley-brow on the other, and up to Cale Green on the south. There were several lanes bordered by hedgerows, which intersected the Barn Fields from Stockport to the districts west of the town.

The westerly margin of Stockport, in the year 1824, was the end of the following well-known streets:—Ridgeway lane (called after a person who once owned, or farmed, the Barn Fields estate), Edward-street, Bamford-street, Mottram-street, Cooper-street, and Longshut-lane. The first lane which crossed these fields south of Mr Marsland's house was one coming from Ridgeway-lane. It crossed what is now the Wellington-road a few yards south from the Infirmary, and followed the direction of the present Thompson-street, leading directly past the present Greek-street, which was a direct route from the Roman Catholic Chapel in Edgeley. I have several anecdotes to relate of events which transpired in this old rural lane, which I intend to tell when I introduce to my readers a once well-known Stockport gentleman.

The next lane which crossed the Barn Fields emanated from the present Union-street, formerly called Club-street, on account of the dwellings in it being erected in a uniform style and from funds acquired from a building club. This lane had a very circuitous route. After leaving the Club-street it proceeded in a direct line between a number of gardens with hedgerows on each side. It then took an abrupt turn northerly, and formed a continuation of the narrow passage now called the Union-road. About a hundred yards up Union-road we came to a cluster of old cottages, which then looked like a miniature village. These old homesteads still remain, but they have not the same picturesque and rural appearance they had 63 years ago. At this point the old lane diverged various ways. One turned to the east, and entered into Brentnall-street; another turned to the west, and led to the row of old cottages still standing; and another went south, and led on to Shaw Heath and Cale Green; it then took a sudden turn to the east, and entered Longshut-lane, and then Hempshaw-lane.

The second of the three roads leading from St. Petersgate was the road now called Lord-street. In 1824, and for some years after, it was called "The Spring." On the west side of the Spring, for about a hundred yards from Mr John Marsland's residence, were a number of beautiful gardens, protected by high hedges. We then came to a mass of sand banks, which extended to the site of the present National School. These sand banks gave rise to several springs of pure water, which gave the name to the locality, Spring Bank. These springs were then a great boon to the town. People might be seen from early morn until evening filling water in all directions. The water was supposed by our mothers to possess some medicinal virtues. If a child had got the whooping cough it was taken by its mother to one of these springs early in the morning, and held naked under a stream of water, which flowed from pipes, and the water was allowed to flow down its back. There was a lot of kicking and screaming on these occasions, but it was of no avail, the ordeal had to be gone through. The water flowing from these springs was the source of a small rivulet, which formed itself a channel and emptied into the reservoir before mentioned. When we got to the site of the present National School we had gardens to the right of us until we got to Brentnall-street. It may be truly said that the east side of Stockport was then bordered by gardens. The east side of Lord-street in the year 1824 had a very rural appearance. Gardens extended from opposite Mr Marsland's up to the old house then called the Weavers'-row, on account of it being tenanted solely by hand-loom weavers and their families, their workshops being in the cellars below. It will be seen that the present streets called Wellington-street, Mount-street, Greek-street, Piccadilly, Lamb-street, and John-street had no direct communication with the present Lord-street. The direct route then from the Heaton was by Ridgeway-lane. If my readers will go with me, we will now go up Duke-street, the only road debouching from St. Petersgate, which was formerly called Sandy Brow, on account of the surface being sandy. We entered Sandy Brow then nearly on the same line as we enter the present Duke-street; to our right we had a range of gardens, which extended to the present Lord-street. Mr Joseph Kirkley, a tailor, who resided in Chestergate, owned one of these gardens, and I was allowed to visit it on many occasions. The rivulet which flowed from the before mentioned springs divided the gardens on the Spring side from those on the Sandy Brow side. To our left, when we reached the Sandy Brow, we had

fore mentioned reservoir, and Mr Moorehouse's ing works opposite the present Primitive sthodist Chapel, which has lately changed hands. e had to walk over some stone flags which vered the before-mentioned rivulet. We then had our left hand a large browy field called Ridgeway's ld, which extended to within a few yards of the ockport Sunday School, and to the gardens be- ad the large residences erected on the west side High-street. From the top of Sandy Brow we d a very fine easterly view. One conspicuous ject was the quaint looking little chapel and ryard known by the name of Crabb Chapel, ned by the Unitarians. Contiguous to this was old Crabb Mill, owned by Mr Swain. To the treme north-east corner we could see the back emises of the old Mansion House then the resi- nce of Mr William Higginbottom, music pre- ptor, organ builder, the organist at St. Mary's urch, and father-in-law to Mr John Marsland, o then was, and for a number of years after- rds, the rector's warden at the Parish Church. e west side of High-street in the year 1824 was iefly occupied by the dwellings of many of our althy townsmen following various professions. From the top of the Sandy Brow we could see e back of the residence of Mr Thomas Barring- n, assistant overseer, who was the father of three others at one time well-known musicians in ockport, whom I have mentioned in some of my rmer papers. We could also see the back of the sidence of Mr Thomas Cartwright, gentleman, ho was then a very popular person in Stockport, d mayor in the year 1813. We could see the ck of the dwelling of Mr Richard Etchells, gentle- an, whose name is perpetuated by a street called chell's-street, branching off St. Petersgate; and e garden also of Mr John Worsley, banker, whose me is still perpetuated in that neighbourhood by orsley's-court. The back view of High-street as by far the more inviting than the front view.

Stockport. JOHN GREENHALGH.

ANECDOTE OF ANCIENT HOSTELRY AT STOCKPORT.

Mr Greenhalgh having wri ten about old Stockport blic-houses in his *Recollections of Stockport*, I for- ard the following, which is perhaps worth re-copying Collee's *Relics of Literature*, p. 334, is the follow- g description of an inn at Stockport upwards of o centuries and a half ago:

A few gentlemen, who stopped some time at an n at Stockport, in 1634, left the following record of e bad reception they had met with, on the window the inn:

Si mores cupias venustiores,
Si lectum placidum, dapes salubres,
Si sumptum modicum, hospitum facetum,
Ancillam w tidam, impigrum ministrum,
Huc diverte, viator, dolebis.
O Dimina dignas, formâ et fœtore ministras!
Stockportœ, si cui sordida grata, cubet!"

[TRANSLATION.]

If, traveller, good treatment be thy care,
A comfortable bed, and wholesome fare,
A modest bill, and a diverting host,
Neat maid, and ready waiter,—quit this coast.
If dirty doings please, at Stockport—lie;
The girls (O frowsy frights!) here with their mistress vie.

Rusholme. FREDERICK L. TAVARE.

CURIOUS OCCUPATION.

The following is quoted from *The Cheshire and Lancashire Historical Collector*, dated January 1, 1854—vol. ii.

"An old woman, born in 1766, and recently dead could well recollect a tradesman in Stockport from whom parties used to hire out umbrellas and pillions (for riding double) at so much per day. J. H.—D."

Rusholme. FREDERICK L. TAVARE.

Replies.

CHESHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

JOHN BOOTH.

The following short notice of Booth is extracted entirely from Dr Gower's *Sketch of Materials for a History of Cheshire*:—"John Booth, the Cheshire genealogist, coeval with Sir William Brereton (of whom we shall by-and-bye have occasion to speak), was Mr John Booth, of Twamlowe; a very intelligent and careful collector. The sensible author of Bucklow Hundred had the free use of his materials, and he has preserved the nature of their contents by making frequent reference to their authority. In one place he calls them 'John Booth of Twamlow's Book of Pedigrees;' and in another 'John Booth of Twamlow's *Book of his own Collections*!'"

Rusholme. FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

THE SOUTHCOTTIANS.

In reading the "Recollections of Stockport," I find an error which I wish you to correct in the name of the peculiar sect of worshippers which met at one time in the Old Grammar School, Chestergate. They were not "Particular Baptists;" they were followers

of Joanna Southcott and believers in the second coming of Christ, and it was called the Southcottian Church. The old school was opened as a meeting place on May 2nd, 1847; our leader, J. P. Wardle, died in 1859, and it was closed shortly after. It may be interesting to many of your readers and the public at large to know what is our belief or faith, and that they may know, I give it as follows:—"The faith of the believers in the Divine Mission of Joanna Southcott. We believe in one God, the King of Glory, the creator of things both in heaven and in earth, and in Jesus Christ His only Son, our Lord; the Saviour and Redeemer of the World; the Everlasting Son of the Father, who is blessed for evermore. We believe in the Holy Ghost, the glorified Spirit of Almighty God, to whom be honour and thanksgiving for ever and ever. We believe in the Holy Trinity of Heaven and unity of the Godhead, a mystry of eternal love decreed in Heaven. We believe that Christ came down from above and took our nature upon Him has spoken by the prophets, and will give the Kingdom of God to man, according to his prayer. We believe that Christ through the Spirit will accomplish the redemption of man from the transgression of the full. Through faith we believe in His promises to man and rely thereon as Abraham did. We believe there will be a new heaven and a new earth as declared by the Spirit, wherein dwelleth righteousness. We believe that man will be created anew in heart and life. We believe there is a time to come for the millenium world, a rest for the people of God, that he will destroy the works of the devil, and send His Holy Spirit upon the sons of men. We believe in the first and last resurrection for the life and word to come. Amen. Therefore, we do declare before God that we have the same mind in us that our blessed Lord and Saviour and Redeemer of the world had in Him, to destroy all the works of the devil from the face of the earth, and that He may establish His kingdom of righteousness and peace over the face of the whole earth. We, therefore, solemnly declare before God that we do join with the woman and claim the promise of bruising the devil's head, and give our names to our hearts' desire that our handwriting may appear against him as the handwriting appeared against Belshazzar, that the kingdom may be rent from him and given to another that is better than he, even the Lord Jesus Christ. We hold a meeting at our house, and have done for over twenty years, to read the writings of Joanna and the Bible, and instruct each other as our Bible teaches us. (See Malachi, 3rd chap., 16th verse.)

GEORGE TAIT.

Portwood.

Queries.

THE CARDEN FAMILY.—I saw recently in the papers that the Queen had conferred a baronetcy on Sir Robert Carden. I should be glad to learn through the columns of your CHESHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES whether Sir Robert, who is probably the oldest as he now certainly is the youngest baronet, is not derived from the well-known Cheshire family of that name.

HERALDIC.

BRAMALL HALL AND ITS OWNERS.—Can any of the readers of CHESHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES give me information respecting the baptism of the two daughters of Peggy Brooks, of Bramall, named respectively Maria and Anne, and who were believed adopted by William Davenport, of Bramall Hall, Stockport? One of the adopted children married Captain Sir Salusbury Price Humphreys, and was the ancestress of the last owner, and the other daughter married a Mr Hunt. JAMES ARTHDALE.

Chadderton, Oldham.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1887.

Notes.

POWNALL FEE, WILMSLOW PARISH: TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

The following is a continuation of the records relating to Pownall Fee township, as found in the old parish chest at Wilmslow:—

1758.

An Indenture of Apprenticeship, dated 25 March, 1758, whereby Thomas Varden, Churchwarden of Wilmslow, and Hugh Worthington and [illegible] Ward, overseers of Pownall Fee, and Aaron Warburton, of Warford, a carpenter, do bind as an apprentice unto John Summerfield, of Withington, in the county of Chester, a taylor, George Warburton, a poor boy of Pownall Fee, for seven years. The overseers covenanted to pay £2 as premium; and Aaron Warburton, of Warford, covenanted to clothe the boy during his apprenticeship; and his master John Summerfield, undertook to teach him the art

nd mystery of a tailor, and to pay him the sum of ive shillings on the second day of February in each ear of the term of his apprenticeship. The deed as executed by the several contracting parties in he presence of Saml. Faulkner and Wm. Jannion, nd was countersigned by Justices

J. Baskervyle and
Joseph Ward.

8 of June, 1758.

Then John Goodyer and Thomas ooper, constables, made up their ac- ounts, and theire remains nothing 0 0 0 0
n their hands. As witness,

John Taylor,
Peter Taylor,
Hugh Worthington,
Mattw. Pootts.

8 of June, 1758.

It is agreed on at a public town's neeting that the sessors of the land ax and for making books are to have he sum of ten shillings, to be divided 0 10 0 0
etwixt them, and no more.

As witness our hands,

John Taylor,
Peter Taylor,
Thos. Cooper,
Thomas Vardin,
John Bell,
Thomas Cash,
Hugh Worthington.
Mattw. Potts.

John Bell served constable for imself for the year 1758, and re- eived by lay and other ways.....	8	12	6	0
And disburst by him	5	11	6	0
Rems. in purse.....	3	1	0	0
John Preston served constable for imself for the year 1758, and				
Received by lay	7	7	3	0
And disburst.....	5	17	9	0
Remains in purse	1	9	6	0

Signed by us,

Hugh Worthington Tanner,
Daniel Ward,
H. Worthington,
John Kelsall,
Peter Goulbourne.

1759.

Edward Woodall and John Astle, sing constables for Pownall Fee for ie year 1759, admit they gathered y Lay and other ways the sum of...	17	3	3	2
Disburst by them	8	3	10	3
Total in purse	8	19	4	3
	0	12	5	0
	8	6	10	0

Which said sum is paid to the present overseers of the poor's hands.

Edward Woodall is overcharged in his constable's Lay twelve shillings and sixpence.

2 June, 1759.

John Sharrock and James Sharrock, of Manchester, check weavers, gave an undertaking to the overseers of Pownall Fee, Hugh Hulme and David Pearson, to contribute weekly to the support of a bastard of Sarah ffaulconer, of Mosley, of which the said John Sharrock was the putative father, until it should attain the age of twelve years.

Signed by the said

John Sharrock
and James Sharrock,
by marks.

in the presence of

John Upton.
Isaac Heapy.

An Indenture of Apprenticeship dated 1 Aug., 1759, whereby Matthew Potts, yeoman, churchwarden, and David Pearson and Hugh Hulme, overseers, of Pownall Fee, do bind as an apprentice to James Newton, of Manchester, Dutch-loom or Garter-weaver, a poor boy of Pownall Fee, named Thomas Pigott, for the term of seven years. The premium was £2 2s. The boy was to be taught the trade of a Dutch-loom or Garter-weaver, and was to be found in suitable meat and clothing, and was to have a shilling every Christmas day. Signned by James Newton and Thos. Pigott, who signs by mark, and no others, in the presence of Hugh Worthington and Jno. Cole; but on another document, which appears to be a counterpart of this, the contracting parties all sign excepting the master, so that the document seems to be complete between them. This second sheet is countersigned by J. Clegg and Joseph Ward, justices of the peace.

An Indenture dated 6 Aug., 1759, whereby Matthew Potts, churchwarden, Hugh Hulme and David Pearson, overseers, bind as an apprentice William, the son of John Wyatt (who is a party hereto), a poor boy of Pownall Fee, to James Ridgway, of Wilmslow, a Frame-work Knitter, for seven years. The premium was £3 15s 0d, with the usual covenants.

The document is signed and sealed by the contracting parties in the presence of John Boulton and Samuel Taylor, and countersigned by Justices,

J. Clegg
Joseph Ward

December the 23, 1760.

John Astel being constable for the last year, and theire appears in his hand one pound eight shill., which he has paid to John Pearson, being present overseer of the poor. As witness our hands, 1 8 0 0

JOHN TAYLOR.
HUGH WORTHINGTON.
JOHN PEARTON.
PETER TAYLOR.

1760.

Under the old poor-law the poor had a remedy against the overseers if refused relief unreasonably. The poor could summon the overseers before the justices, who would hear the case, and if they adjudged it needful order relief. In these days the poor have no such redress, and are in a most unconstitutional position. To meet this very necessity of the poor when the new poor law was passed, the justices were constituted guardians *ex-officio*; but I fear they seldom realize or recognise their function, and now practically the poor have no redress in law. The next document shows the old practice:—

County of Chester to wit—

Whereas Margaret Henshaw, of Pownall Fee, in the said County of Chester, hath made oath before me, John Clegg, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county, that her daughter Mary, the wife of James Upton, millwright, is very poor and impotent and not able to work; and that she, the said Margaret Henshaw, did apply for relief to Hugh Holme and David Pearson, overseers of the poor of the said township, and was by them refused to be relieved; and whereas Hugh Holme, one of the said overseers of the poor, has been duly summoned by me to show cause why relief should not be given to Mary Upton, and has appeared before me in pursuance of such summons, but has not made any sufficient cause to appear as aforesaid, I do therefore hereby order the overseers of the poor of the said township or one of them to pay unto the said Mary Upton the sum of two shillings weekly and every week for and towards her support and maintenance until such times as they shall be otherwise ordered according to law to forbear the said allowance. Given under my hand at Macclesfield, in the said county, the 20th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1760. The signature is torn off, but it was

JOHN CLEGG.

But Mr Overseer Hugh Hulme did not like this order. Overseers were full of schemes, and both hard-faced and hard-hearted, and so Mr Hulme set his wits to work, and we have the following document:—

County of Chester to wit—

I, Margaret Henshaw, do hereby promise to agree to deliver and give unto Hugh Holme, overseer of the poor of Pownall Fee, my clock, together with the case, as a token or pledge of security for the sum of twenty shillings which I have this day received from the said overseer, and which clock and case the said overseer or his successor is hereby bound to deliver again to me on the repayment of the said sum. Witness my hand the 20th day of February, 1760.

her
MARGARET X HENSHAW.
mark.
HUGH HULME.

This note is in the same handwriting as the magistrate's order, and this and some other considerations show that it was made after the Justice's order to diddle Margaret Henshaw and Mary Upton out of what the magistrate had ordered. If the scheming old rascal was again summoned he would plead that he withheld the money because he knew the funds were in funds.

But he "boned" the poor woman's clock, and if he had any conscience it would haunt him like Winifred's clock in the "Ingoldsby Legends" did the man. Both he and Mary Henshaw have long been what clocks are of no use—where it strikes always and ever more eternity.

Mr Overseer Hugh Hulme ought to have been hung in Margaret Henshaw's clock-case.

1761.

Then settled accounts with John Downs, constable of Styall, and their remained in the said constable's hands the sum of 9s 9d, which said sum of 9s 9d is paid to Thomas Pierson, then present overseer. As witness our hands the day and year before written. 0 9

JOHN TAYLOR.
JOHN KYLSALL.
HUGH WORTHINGTON

The order of Joseph Ward, clerk, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, directed to the constable of Mosley, dated January 22, 1761, to remove Elizabeth Mellor and her daughter Sarah as rogues and vagabonds to the parish of Lavenham, in the county of Suffolk.—Why these people should be called rogues and vagabonds does not appear, but rather the contrary, for in her examination before the justices Elizabeth Mellor saith that "on the first December, in the year of our Lord 1754 (7 years before), she married Peter Mellor, jersey comber, at the parish church of Prestbury, whose last legal settlement, as appeared by

amination taken upon oath February 17, 1755 (the ar after his marriage), before William Harper and muel Lankford, two of His Majesty's justices of the ace for the borough of Macclesfield, was in Laven- m, in the county of Suffolk." Now this appears to the case:—Esther Mellor was a native of some wnship about Prestbury or Macclesfield, and she had arried a man who came to work at the staple of the ighbourhood—a jersey comber. He appears to have t her and her child, and so she was settled by law her husband's parish. She must be removed to a wnship hundreds of miles away, to a place where e had no friends or acquaintances—such cases are mmon enough. However, she would see the coun- y over going, for the directions to the constable re "to convey the said Esther Mellor and Sarah her ughter to the township of Talk'oth Hill, in the unty of Stafford, on horseback, that being the first wnship in the next precinct through which they ght to pass in the direct way to the said parish or ace of Lavenham, to which they are to be sent, and to liver them to the constable or other officer of such st town in such next precinct, together with this ss, and the duplicate of the examination of the said ther Mellor, taking his receipt for the same, and e said Esther Mellor and Sarah her daughter are to thence conveyed on, in like manner, to the said rish or place of Lavenham."

An Indenture dated 3 Feb., 1761, made between Aaron Faulkner, of Morley, cordwainer, of the one part, and James, his son, of the other part, whereby the said James Faulkner doth bind himself as an apprentice to his father for six whole years. His father covenanted to find his son suitable meat, drink, washing, and lodging, together with holiday table and one shilling a year as wages, and to teach him the art and mystery of a cordwainer.

Signed by the said
AARON FAULKNER O
JAMES FAULKNER.

In the presence of
EDWARD WHITAKER.
JOSEPH BANCROFT.

Examined by
SAMUEL FINNEY.

A certificate given 7 Aug., 1761, by churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Handforth, owning and acknowledging Philip Jenkinson, Mary his wife, Phœbe, May, and Esther their children, to be settled in their township of Handforth.

Signed and sealed by
THOS. BRACEGIRDLE O
GEORGE HANKINSON O
JAMES BANCROFT O

In the presence of
WILLIAM HARDY and
PHILIP JENKINSON,

And countersigned by two Justices,
WM. WRIGHT,
L. RICHMOND.

Leigh. WM. NORBURY.

CHESHIRE SCRAPIANA.

V.

THE CHESHIRE FITTONS, undoubtedly, played a distinguished part at one time in our local history. The fates were against them; and their descendants readily fell in the social scale, and at last became so humble that one of them held a menial place at Eaton at the end of last century. She, humble though she was, proudly boasted of her blood and ancient belongings, and spoke of the Newdigate connections of this honoured family as having added a new lustre to it, long after Sir Edward Fitton's time. They befriended a lady of their kin, named ELLEN FITTON, who is supposed to have been born in Cheshire, but who was nurtured in Warwickshire, where her "ne'er-do-well" father had died and left her unprovided for. There is a story told of this young lady being abducted by Charles de Lisle, the reputed son of a French gentleman, who had come over to England in the train of Henrietta Maria. He headed a gang of young gallants, who intended to abduct a Newdigate of Albury, but they stole Ellen Fitton by mistake, and after carrying her away to a safe place in Sherwood Forrest de Lisle was so satisfied she was not Margery Newdigate that he honourably protected her against the designs of her supposed lover, in whose interest he had been acting. The "young gallants" of Henrietta's Court were undoubtedly a wild set, but they were high minded in comparison with those of Charles the Second's time. The gentle birth and sweet manners of our Cheshire maiden served her from degradation, for, after all, the young sparks of Henrietta's Court were gentlemen, and they paid some regard to the laws of honour. Margery Newdigate was rich, and her admirers were many. Ellen Fitton was poor, but her beauty was ravishing. The young Frenchman, when he saw her, would have married her, but she had been affianced to another man, and with all the pride of a Fitton her pledged word was a binding vow upon her conscience, and she firmly refused to listen to De Lisle's suit, though convinced of his perfect integrity and alive also to his high distinction, as compared with her own lover. It is curious to mark how this golden streak of honour will display itself in the lives of noble-minded women, and how it is always wanting in the character of risen people. The former often make mistakes in their marital engagements, but they remain true to their troth; the latter altogether disregard the claims of honour, when in their fickleness they run after new lovers, and then the ugly feature of faithlessness shows itself in their lives throughout life. This is all the more curious when we know that the former women, as a rule, make no pretensions to

piety, and that the latter, almost invariably, are *so good* that God would seem to be present in all their thoughts! There is a something in breeding which sets its mark upon the character, just as the absence of it leaves the coarser nature to itself, and, animal-like, it follows the bent of its will and not the dictations of conscience—or "honour."

Margaret Fitton, who married Sir Philip Mainwaring, of Over Peever, in Cheshire, was cousin to Ellen Fitton, and it is said that she was touched with the nobleness of character which this young lady had displayed in her forced interview with De Lisle, and that she befriended her in many ways; but there does not seem to be any warrant for that part of the story, seeing that her particular friend was one Ellen Minshull, of Stoke, who afterwards married Philip Mainwaring, grandson of Margaret Fitton aforesaid. It is certain, however, that she resided for some time under the roof of Combermere, and under the protection of Mary Cotton—wife of George Cotton, and daughter of Chief Justice Bromley—and that she herself married a Cotton, of the Shropshire family, and went abroad with her husband, where she died "before she had attained the fiftieth year of her age." I have endeavoured to trace Ellen Fitton's real history through different channels, but so far in vain; and if any of your readers can supplement this scrap, it may throw some further light upon the history of an old Cheshire family of great distinction, and of whom we know too little. A Cheshire Antiquary.

Replies.

THE YOUNG PRETENDER IN CHESHIRE.

I have read with interest the comments of your correspondents as to the route taken by the Young Pretender in 1745, on the occasion of his memorable march through this country on his way to London, there to lay claim to the crown of the Stuarts; and as some of your correspondents seem to be in doubt as to the route taken by Prince Charlie and his Highlanders, I append the following extracts on the subject taken from various acknowledged authorities.

In the chapter devoted to a description of Chorley Hall, Wilmslow, then (1745) occupied by Sir James Stanley, Mr Earwaker (*East Cheshire*, i. 166) gives one extract from the Chorley township book: "Spent at Macclesfield about ye souldiers 0 1s 0d." This is given under the year 1745, and probably has reference to the military preparations made to resist the march of the Young Pretender. The same authority also states that after leaving Manchester some portion of the rebel troops encamped at Wilmslow, and marched through Chorley to Macclesfield the following day. Mr Earwaker also states on page 353 of the same work:—

The Rebels made predatory excursions from Manchester, some crossing the Mersey at Gatley, others at Cheadle, and some at Stockport; and on the 30th of December they left Manchester and marched to Macclesfield, *the main body crossing by the ford at Cheadle*, the bridge there having been destroyed.

The following is an extract from the *London Gazette* and may be found in Heginbotham's *Stockport: Ancient and Modern*, page 64:—

Letters from Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, of the 30th [November] past, bring accounts that about 300 rebels had that day come to Stockport, three miles from Manchester, leading to Macclesfield, and had made a sort of bridge over the river by throwing it with trees that they had felled, and had then advanced to Altrincham. That 55 had the same day crossed the river at Gatley ford to Cheadle, two miles from Stockport, and had returned directly after to Manchester by Cheadle ford.

Letters of the 1st [December] inst. say that several parties of the rebels had crossed the Mersey at different places upon the 30th at night, and also in the morning of the 1st, and were marching by different routes to Macclesfield. The heavy artillery passed at Cheadle ford.

The Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1745, contains an interesting letter on this subject, dated from Butley Ashe, near Macclesfield, December 1. In it the writer says:—

About three this afternoon marched by the pretender's son, at the head of two regiments of foot, one of which is called his. He marched all the way from Macclesfield, and forded the river above Stockport, which took him up to the middle. . . . Their train of artillery consists of 13 field pieces, some two, some four-pounders; two carriages laden with gunpowder, and two sumpter-horses.

Turning to Ormerod's *History of Cheshire* we find that:—

All the little army advanced into Cheshire in the night of November 30, or in the following morning. The artillery and the horse were taken over the Mersey at Cheadle, and Charles Edward himself marched on foot at the head of the two divisions called his regiments, and waded across the river at Stockport, which rose up to his middle.

Next comes the question of roads. On an examination of Carey's map of the British Isles, published in 1794, the survey for which would certainly have been made many years anterior to the date of publication, we have a fairly good idea given of the roads in existence during the last half of the eighteenth century. The three main roads from Manchester leading into Cheshire are (1) from Manchester by way of Ardwick, Levenshulme, Heaton Norris, Stockport, Poynton,

ngton to Macclesfield; (2) from Manchester by way
Wilmslow-road through Rusholme, Didsbury,
headle, Handforth, Wilmslow, and Chelford; and (3)
om Manchester by way of Stretford, Altrincham,
nutsford, and Chelford to Macclesfield. It is with
e two first-named we have to do. In the one case
e Mersey could only be crossed at Lancashire Bridge,
d in the other by the bridge at Cheadle. The bridge
Cheadle, says Mr Earwaker, had been destroyed, as
as subsequently the one at the foot of Lancashire
ill, Stockport. Between these two main roads there
e indicated on the map several by-roads connecting
em together. There is one from Norbury to Dean
w, near where it is crossed by another from Wilm-
w, which proceeds by way of Prestbury to Maccles-
ld. That these by-roads would be in existence in 1745 is almost beyond question, as they served as the only means of communication between the various large residences then in their best days. Thus the road from Norbury to Dean Row would place the Davenports of Bramall in communication with the Stanleys of Chorley Hall, whilst the intersecting road from Wilmslow to Prestbury would bring them into connection on the one hand with the residents at Fulshaw Hall and those at Adlington on the other. Taking these various evidences together, therefore, there is every reason to believe that the rebels passed through Handforth and Wilmslow, and, moreover, that it was possible for the Young Pretender to cross the Mersey at Stockport and yet pass through Handforth on his way to Adlington and Macclesfield.

CESTRIAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1887.

Notes.

SHAKESPEARE, RICHARD MAINY, AND THE FITTONS.

I.

The following is the first of two able and interesting papers touching Shakespeare's connection with Mary and Anne Fitton, daughters of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawsworth, that have recently appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and which, in view of the correspondence on the subject in CHESHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, may be of interest:

Every fragment of information, every scrap of knowledge, regarding our great national dramatist is eagerly sought for and considered, that we make apology to our readers for suggesting a line of thought and reasoning, hitherto overlooked, which may yield important results with fuller knowledge.

We cannot do better than introduce the subject with Warburton's note, and then, laying overlooked facts before the reader, proceed to draw the inferences and conclusions which naturally suggest themselves. Warburton says:—

"Shakespeare has made Edgar, in his feigned distraction, very frequently allude to a vile imposture of some English Jesuites, at that time the subject of much conversation; the history of it having been just then composed with great humour of style of composition by Dr. S. Harsnet, afterwards Archbishop of York, by order of the Privy Council, in a book entitled "A Declaration of egregious Popish Impostures practised by Edmunds, *alias* Weston, etc., 1603."

So Warburton and other commentators (except Hunton, who speaks doubtfully) have used the argument that Harsnet's book is a limit for the date of "King Lear," inasmuch as Edgar, in Act iii., Scene iv., quotes the names of the devils supposed to have inhabited Richard Mainy.

This is, of course, possible, but we venture to suggest another conclusion, namely, that Shakespeare heard the story either from the lips of Richard Mainy himself, or from those of Mary Fitton, the dark lady of the "Sonnets."

What is the history of Harsnet's book? This, apparently: Harsnet had, in 1599, published an account of a pretended dispossession of devils on one Will. Sommers, of Nottingham, a "musitian," the coincidence of name between the musitian and strolling player and Henry VII.'s famous jester is noteworthy; and John Darrell, a Roman Catholic priest, replied. The Jesuits were evidently doing mischief, and Harsnet, nothing loth, took up the cudgels again, and, with the help of fresh depositions from the surviving actors, exposed the proceedings of Father Edmunds in a previous case which had happened as far back as 1586-87. Reference is made both by Harsnet and Mainy to an account, written, if not printed by Edmunds, but so far as our researches go this, if printed, does not seem to have survived, though its importance in this question will doubtless cause search for it.

Now, Mainy tells us, part of these proceedings took place at the house of one Ma: Fitton, near Windsor, and in another part of the book it is spoken of as "about two miles from Windsor." Seeing Shakespeare and the Fittons have been connected through quite another channel, it remains for us now to tell Richard Mainy's story as briefly as is consistent with clearness, commenting as we go on.

Richard Mainy, a Roman Catholic lad of thirteen, is sent about 1582 to Rhemes, to finish his education and to take Holy Orders. He is hysterical or epileptic and is entitled to lands on attaining his majority. After two years at Rhemes he is sent to Paris, and there joins a milder order, Les Bonhommes, but the lad is just in the adolescent stage, and the fish diet produces a return of the fits which Mainy calls the "Mother," and which were evidently a disease from which a brother had died and an uncle had suffered. Rumours of the Armada had reached England, and a proclamation to all English gentlemen travelling abroad was issued by Elizabeth, commanding them to return home, or if still absent they would forfeit their lands. Richard Mainy, heartily sick of seminary life, and knowing himself entitled to land on reaching his majority, quits Les Bonhommes, reaches Dieppe, arrives at Rye, takes the oath of the Queen's supremacy before the Mayor, and passes leisurely through Surrey and Kent, spending his money as he went, until he reached his brother, John Mainy, in London, where he says "want drove him." He was evidently doubtful about his reception by his relatives, for no greater sin than taking the oath of supremacy could be imagined by a strictly Catholic family, and he is next heard of at Hackney, at the house of Lord Vaux, where the dispossession of one Marwood is the topic of conversation. There is an evident plot on, and it is resolved Mainy shall, either with or without his own consent, assist in the scheme. The priests then, "understanding (says Mainy) that I tooke no course to be a priest; and how I had left the Bonhommes; and how I had been troubled with my former disease at Paris; and how, after my return, I had behaved myselfe youthfully among other gentlemen, gave it out that I was surely possessed." Partly a willing accomplice, partly frightened, enjoying the pleasure of inventing stories of Purgatory, and answering the leading questions of the wily priests, he is sent to Denham, frightened with ghost stories, "drawn" to confession, and persuaded to abjure the English Church. Medicines and fumigations of a revolting nature (though hardly so bad as were given to other of Edmund's victims), were administered, and he says:—

> It is not unlike but that when I found myselfe so entangled with them as that I could not rid myselfe from them, I did and spake many things which were inconvenient, and whereof I think I should be ashamed if I did remember them.

The next quotation is very important. He is speaking of Christmas, 1586:—

> They gave it forth that they had cast one deuil out of me, but with such intimation as mighte breed a suspicion, there were some other left in me. By this time, Christmasse drew neere, and whether it was for that they meant to deale with Sara at Hackney, or for what other cause, they knew best; they gaue me over for a while, and sent me to Mai Fitton's by Windsor, where I suppose they thought I shoulde be well looked unto, and ready afterwards (sic) they should send for me.
>
> I remained at Ma: Fitton's till after the end of the h dayes, as I remember, and being free from their vexa did solace myselfe with merrye company as the time occasion serued Insomuch as some gaue it out, pesti ture by the Priest's procurement, that I was still poss by a merry deuill, and others saide that if I were poss indeede, it coulde not otherwise choose but that he w deuill not much afflicted with melancholy, or to effect. Of these reports, I heard nothing myself whi I was at Ma: Fitton's, for if I had, they would have abated the edge of my mirth.
>
> In point of fact, an old English Christmas kept till Twelfth Day, the pleasant company, and abov the absence of restraint as at Rhemes and Paris combined to give the boy such a time of rest and laxation as he had not known for years.
>
> Here, at the Fitton's, with Shakespeare's dark h a little maiden of eight, with whom doubtless danced and played, we leave him for a season. troubles will soon enough return, and on the cond sion of this "strange eventful history," and its b ings on Shakespeare's works and life, we shall de in another article.

CESTRIA

CHESHIRE SCRAPIANA.

VI.

All that appertains to BRAMALL HALL, and DAVENPORTS, must be interesting to Cheshire The following short paper upon HUMPHREY DA PORT appears to have been read by Mr George at Bramall, when the members of the Lancashire Cheshire Antiquarian Society visited the old hall.—T house of Davenport of Bramall has given to the one who figured under trying circumstances and troublous times. William Davenport, by Margar wife, daughter of Sir Richard Assheton, of Middl had a son Humphrey, born at Chester about 158 was of Balliol College, Oxford, and studied la Grey's Inn; he was called to the bar 21 Nove 1590, and in Lent, 1613, was reader. He was M.P. Brackley in 1588, and endeavoured to introduce for Church reform, which, however, fell through was called to the degree of sergeant 26 June, 21 J 1623; raised to king's sergeant 9 May, 1 Car. I. and knighted. In 5 Car 1, 1629, on the 2nd Februa was raised to the bench as judge of the Common and on 10 January, 1630, he was made Lord Baron. Humphrey Davenport and his wife Hamnett Hide had a grant of lands in the coun Chester, 7 Jac. 1. His daughter Penelope marri Cecil Trafford of Trafford (who was born 158 knighted by Jac. 1 at Lathom, 1617, and die November, 1672). Sir Humphrey Davenport is by Tuller to have had the reputation of a sou lawyer and upright person, and Anthony à Wo

that "he was accounted one of the oracles of the w." In a case of ship money brought before him he quitted Hampden on a technical point, that the writ as not good in law, but gave it as his opinion that the ng had power to impose the tax. The majority of the idges deciding, however, against Hampden, Davenort, as Lord Chief Baron, had to deliver judgment, hich the Long Parliament subsequently set aside. He as impeached 6 July, 1641, and ordered to give bail r £10,000 for his appearance. On 25 July, 1644, Sir ichard Lane was appointed his successor, and it is ngular that Sir Humphrey's patent of revocation is ot dated till January 11 in the following year.

Mr Salisbury, in his notice of this eminent man' ays:—"He was brought into trouble by the members f the Long Parliament. First, for being one of the idges that advised the king in the matter of shiponey; and, second, for ordering the seizure of the oods of Sam. Vassal, a merchant, because he refused pay the imposition due to them. He wrote a ynopsis, or, an exact abridgement of Lord Cole's ommentaries upon Lyttleton,' and other works, and ied in 1645."

Taking these two statements together, we cannot ail to see how fair minded and independent Davenort was in the execution of his high office. He was onvinced the king had a power to enforce the payent of ship-money, and he advised the king accordgly, and dealt with Vassal according to law. But hen Hampden's case came before him he gave him he benefit of the technical point alluded to above, uite regardless of the known wishes of the kingly arty, and hence he offended both factions; but in oing so, sustained his own high reputation as a awyer and a man of honour, and we rightly think well f him as one of our noblest sons.

Why six months should have been allowed to exire before Sir Humphrey's protest was revoked is a oint upon which we need to have further informaon. He did not long survive this act of tyranny, but e lived long enough to give us, in his own person, he evidences of his legal ability, his unswerving ntegrity, and of that noble example to his followers n the bench—of perfect independence, which is now he glory of our judges and the boast of the world, ay what "party men" may to the contrary.

A Cheshire Antiquary.

Replies.

MAGPIE HALLS.

BRAMALL AND SPEKE.

I was one of the party that went through Bramall Hall on May 21st. Nothing could exceed the urbanity of the owner in showing the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society through this choice old hall, and the information given by himself and Mr Burton was most valuable, doubtless, and of the greatest possible interest to those who could hear it, but in so large a party these are the few. If one could by some means get a handbook of this historic house it would be a great boon to the student. The old place is in luck to get such an owner, a gentleman of taste as well as of means, who will "restore" the place on right lines, and this is most important, for Bramall is a history in itself, and it should not be turned into an historic falsity, as so many of our restored buildings—especially restored churches—are all over the country. A few weeks back I was at Speke Hall, another of our interesting magpie buildings, which promises to remain to us for some time yet. Speke is not so old as Bramall by some hundreds of years. It is perhaps one of the most modern buildings of its kind. It was built in 1598, almost in the seventeenth century, at a time when slob-brick buildings were becoming common, and because it is so late a building of its kind, therefore it is so perfect a specimen of its kind. It is to-day as it was built nearly three hundred years ago almost to a peg—no lumps of brick building painted to look like framework; all old alike, unless it may be a ceiling or so. The only thing about all the place which offends the eye is the old grey-slate roof, that evidently wants stripping and re-slating, is here and there patched with blue Welsh slate; about as congruous as a scarlet stocking darned with white wool.

The oldest parts of Bramall are older than Speke, much, and are quite as fine; but there are far more modern additions at Bramall. Both Bramall and Speke are most interesting places. I do not think that either of them, and certainly not Speke, belongs to our oldest buildings. In our oldest houses the outside framework of wood has perished, and been replaced by other materials, as in the older part of Chorley Hall, Cheshire, while the insides in many cases remain. There is a little lore of a very ancient house, quadrangle, old fireplace, &c., at the old hall at Mottram St. Andrew, which is worth examining, but which always gets overlooked; and there are many others about the country, but not many so fine specimens as Bramall and Speke. Now, I know there is a lot to be said about Bramall, and I want to set my friend John Owen, or some other antiquary, upon the job. Besides many things about the building that are interesting, we heard something of a ghost story and a haunted room. And then I know that there is the usual legend about Bramall belonging to some very poor half daft fellow. I remember this man well fifty years ago; but I cannot recall his name. He made periodic visits to the neighbourhood of Wilmslow at

that time, and was always at the point of superseding "Captain Homefries" at Bramall. I am sure some of my many antiquarian friends in the locality of Bramall or Stockport can give us much that is most interesting about this delightful old English mansion.

Speke Hall is a very beautiful and interesting mansion of the time of Elizabeth, and affords both inside and out some of the best and most characteristic features of the quaint but solid and enduring domestic architecture of the period. The massive oaken timbers, dark with extreme age, hard as adamant, and unsmoothened by the plane, are similar to those of Bramall in Cheshire. So, too, in the numerous apartments, one or two of which are richly decorated. In its own particular way Speke is distinguished perhaps by its corridors, the windows of which look into a spacious and perfectly square central court, the edifice forming the enclosure. A wonderful and probably unique spectacle, as regards our own country, is here presented. Occupying a very considerable portion of the interior court are two fine old yew trees, much older than the building itself, and to accommodate and protect which the architect obviously arranged his ground plan. The idea is thoroughly oriental, a resort for delightful shade and coolness, such as trees only can afford, being secured within the very walls. Everywhere and at all times the most imperturbable of trees, and green all the year round, yews never fail to give agreeable impressions of long inheritance, and the history abreast of dynasties, and such is the case here at venerable Speke, for the existing mansion, though so time honoured, is, after all, not the original.

On the lower edge of the window in front of the porch, which is now covered with ivy, an inscription is carved in antique letters:—"This . werke . 25 . yards long . was . wholly . built . by . Edw.: N : Esq : Anno: 1598." In the centre of the courtyard are two flourishing yew trees, and over a part of the moat a fine weeping willow spreads its branches. At each angle of the southern wall, within the court, are two spacious corbelled windows, one of which lights the great hall, an ample and lofty apartment. The wainscot brought from Holyrood House is erected against the north wall of this room, and is perpendicularly divided into eight compartments, which are sub-divided into five rews of panels. Each of these panels, except the fourth, contains a grotesquely carved head, surrounded by mantling. In the fourth panel is an ornamental oval shield supported by two lions, but without any armorial charges. The second row of panels contains in detached portions the inscription in black letter or old English character:—"Slepe not till ye hathe consedered how thow hast spent ye day past. If thow have well don thank God. If other ways repent ye." Below these are the three other rows, ornamented with grotesque carvings. Over the chimney-piece of the dining-room, which now in a ruinous condition, is a carved pedigree in oak of three generations of the Norris family. An inscription upon canvas formerly ran along the cornice, explanatory of the figures in the compartments of the pedigree. Over the door is engraved a monitory sentence in characters similar to those in the hall:—"The streghtest waye to Heaven ys: God to love and serve abeve all thyng."

This place, anciently Spec, Speck, and Espeke, was held at the Conquest by a Saxon thane named Uctred and subsequently by the Gernets, lords of Rainhill. The manor afterwards came into the possession of Adam Molyneaux by his marriage with the heiress of the latter family; and through the daughter of William Molyneaux, of Sefton, 14th Edward I., it was conveyed to the de Erneys. From the de Erneys it came also by marriage to the family of Norres, of whom was Sir William Norres, who brought from the palace of Holyrood, Edinburgh, part of the Royal library, and some curious pieces of fine oak wainscot, to Speke Hall; this mansion was re-erected by Sir Edward Norres. The family retained the manor until the 18th century when their heiress married Lord Sidney Beauclerk, fifth son of Charles, Duke of St. Alban's, whose grandson, Charles George, sold Speke to the Watt family of Liverpool, the present lords.

Speke manor was sold to Richard Watt, Esq., who having been a stable boy in an inn in Liverpool, went out to the West Indies, where he amassed a fortune and afterwards became a rich merchant of Liverpool, whose great nephew, Richard Watt, Esq., inherited it. At present the Speke estate is held by James Watt.

A broad moat once surrounded the house, but has long been superseded by well kept greensward, out of which, except where crossed by the bridge, the hall seems to rise like a rock out of the sea. The situation is charming, though the immediately surrounding country is flat; within a very few minutes' walk of the rear of the hall we come upon the shores of the great estuary of the Mersey, now approached through a long sylvan arcade. Here in the arcade the trees are mostly ancient Britons, such as decked the primeval landscape in the days of the Plantagenets.

Leigh. Wm. Norris

THE YOUNG PRETENDER IN CHESHIRE.

Much local knowledge is shown in Mr Norbury's interesting letter on the above subject. He does well to remind us of the vast extent of unenclosed land existing so lately in our part of Cheshire, and to put on record such traditions as those relating to the Hulmes of Stannylands having their teams impressed by the rebels. Stannylands, being on the Wilmslow and south side of the deep banks of the river Dean

me confirmation that the Scotch in force passed ough Wilmslow. Presumably, it was that body der Lord George Murray and C. Kerr which pushed to and beyond Congleton, and so greatly influenced campaign by causing the Duke of Cumberland to ncentrate at Newcastle-under-Lyne and leave the d open for the Pretender from Macclesfield to Leek l Derby.

urely Mr Norbury hardly does justice to the roads 745 when he regards them as "for the most part" ding circuitously from one big house to another. s not this Cheadle-Handforth-Wilmslow road then old one? Lyson's "Cheshire," p. 434, evidently re-ds it as the line of a Roman road from Manchester ough Stockport to Kinderton (near Middlewich). hin 38 years of the Pretender's march, viz., August, 3, my grandfather was paid (valued 50s per acre, years' purchase) for a piece of land "taken out of field near Handforth Mill" for some alteration of road, which then and until 1835 ran close to the l (now Mr Wilson's printworks, at the back of the se he inhabits), and what is now the back of the l's Head.

r Norbury asks: "How did the main body of the ls of 1745 get from Stockport to Macclesfield?" one naturally turns to the maps of the period, they do not answer quite satisfactorily.

hn Adams' "Map of Roads," published by Philip London, 1690, shows a road direct from Stock-to Macclesfield. It has nine roads radiating from kport—the one direct to Macclesfield branches off ongleton in one direction and in others towards fordshire, Derbyshire, &c. A second road is direct Stockport to Congleton, passing to the west of clesfield; a third road is more to the west still Stockport to Wilmslow and Chelford. Adams es intervening places and represents all these s straight, as the Czar Nicholas "ruled" the rail-between Moscow and Petersburg. Adams, I be-professed to have himself walked the roads he ped.

Cheshire, 1747-8," from latest and best surveys engraved for the "Universal Magazine," gives few but main roads. It shows a road from Stockport to Norbury, but it leads to Disley, across Goit R "to Derby," towards Chapel-in-Firth. It is not shown southwards to Macclesfield. Bromhall, Honford, Wilmslow, are on the map, but no connecting roads—also Ponyngton (Poynton) and Tiderington. A bridge is marked at Macclesfield with a road west to Chelford, Knotsford, but none eastward. Gatley, Bullock Smithy, Hazel Grove, and Adlington are not on this map.

"Cheshire, 1775," by Eman Bowen, shows a road from Stockport to Macclesfield by Hesselgrave, Norbury, Poynton, East of Pot Chapel, then bending west by (but passing a little to east of) Tiderington Between Broomhall and Woodford no road is shown. In one copy I have seen a road (but inked in with a pen, I think) by Honford, Chorley, between the Beacon and "Over Alderley," Gawsworth, and North Rode to Congleton. Bowen embellishes the face of his map at intervals with notes *e.g.* Near Mottram Andrew there are twenty acres "of oak timber full grown, being about 3000 trees," &c. He probably forced room for the notes.

If the Pretender's chief of the staff in 1745 had and was guided by Adams' "Road Map of 1690," there would seem little doubt by which route he would attempt to reach Macclesfield from Stockport if the map could be in any degree trusted.

ALEX. BROOKE.

CHESHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

BARCLAY.

James Barclay published *A Complete and Universal English Dictionary* in 1774, earlier than that edition printed at Macclesfield in 1800, mentioned in your note. The following passage from Allibone's *Dictionary of British and American Authors* (i. 1859) will show that Barclay also published sermons betwixt 1763 and 1777:

Barclay, James, sermons, 1763-1777. A Complete and Universal English Dictionary, 1774.

Busholme. F. L. TAVARE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1887.

Notes.

JUBILEE.

ne term Jubilee is a remarkable example ne difficulties of etymology. There is no real reason for the final syllable in the origin of the word, which the translators in 1611 seem to have intended as one of two syllables. But since the Latin language always tended to supply a termination, we find in the Vulgate *Jubilaeus*. The Hebrew word is *yovel* (pronounced yovale), the penultimate consonant

being *b* only when beginning a syllable after a consonant. A great deal of doubt existed among early critics about the true source and meaning of this word, of which the following renderings exist:

trumpet, cornet, ram's horn;
the sound of one or other of these;
a shout;
liberty, *Josephus*; release, *Aquila* and Septuagint; dismissal, *Philo Judaeus*.

On these last it has been noted that they refer to the thing, not the word. It appears as a technical term 21 times in the Pentateuch, in ten of these being joined with the word 'year.' In five places in Joshua vi. the sense and context would be equally well served by use of this word, in the expressions *shopheroth hayyovelim*, as 'jubile trumpets,' with the Septuagint, instead of 'trumpets of rams' horns,' with authorised and revised versions; *qeren hayyovel*, as 'jubile horn.' But in the first place where this word occurs, Exodus xix. 13, it is rendered simply 'trumpet.' Here, however, there is no mention of a human being with an instrument, the scene being the mountain enveloped in a thick cloud, with thunderings and lightnings indicating the Divine presence. In v. 16, the sound is described as *qol shophar*, 'the voice of a trumpet.' Rabbinical interpreters would frequently set themselves to work with great ingenuity to extort symbolic meanings. It appears that the thought occurred to one of them to connect this celebration with the deliverance of Isaac from death. Rabbi Akiba, to whom much of Kabbalistic tradition is traced, is said to have originated the interpretation 'ram's horn' from a legendary Arabic word for which later interpreters, Rabbinical and Christian, have sought in vain. Saadiah Haggaon is said by Rashi to have once heard the word *yovel* applied to a ram in Arabia; whereon Drusius observes, *Credat Judaeus Apella, ouk egoge*, which Horatian remark means, 'Apella the Jew may believe it, but not I.' Masius and Bochart object that 'trumpets of rams' horns (these being solid) would be difficult to make and inefficient in use. In Leviticus xxv. 9, the expression rendered 'the trumpet of the jubile' is *shophar terughah*, rightly translated in the revised version 'the loud trumpet.' This verse contains the only mention of the trumpet in connection with the jubile then opened. Here the Targum of Onkelos has 'thou shalt make the sound of the trumpet to pass through,' that of the pseudo-Jonathan, 'thou shalt make the voice of a trumpet sound a jubile,' calling it a few words later 'the trumpet of liberty.'

Another curious conceit follows the Hebrew method of counting, in which the letters yod=10, *vau*=6, *beth*=2, *lamed*=30; thus the four letters of this word=48, the number of years between the first year and the last.

Later commentators and philologists deal with the word thus:

Eichhorn unhesitatingly derives it from the root *yaval*—'flow freely,' quoting Carpzov supporting him by the rendering 'long protracted sound,' as distinguished from one interrupted by change or cessation, and as of simple rustic character. This idea appears in the Latin *jubilare*, as used by several classical writers. Thus Varro writes of townsfolk rejoicing as *quiritantes*, while rustics *jubilant*; Appuleius of the *jubilatus* of howling dogs. Silius Italicus of *jubilum* as the shepherd's song. Calpurnius as the herdman's call to the cattle. Ammianus Marcellinus writes of the soldier composing more tuneful signals in place of the cries *jubila*.

The name Jubal of the inventor of musical instruments, Genesis iv. 21, is thought by some to be connected with this word. Gesenius and other lexicographers regard it as onomatopoetic, and adduce in illustration the heathen shout Io!, German *jodeln*, and the English *howl*, *bawl*, and *peal*.

On the whole, the 'ram's horn' theory is abandoned by the majority of critics, and the view taken: that the word was first used in Exodus xix. 13, for a streaming sound, and for the specific sound of the loud trumpet employed to announce the fiftieth year, on the tenth day of the seventh month, the day of atonement. Next, that this was taken as characteristic of the year, that particular sound being heard at no other time throughout the whole country. Then the word 'year' being dropped, this would become the technical term for the condition of social life at that time.

Patrick and Lightfoot note their calculation

at A.D. 88 was the last jubilee year of the wish nation, and that the sending forth of e Seventy disciples corresponded to the trum-t sound of freedom: referring to the words ZOHAR, that 'the Divine glory should be edom and redemption in a year of jubilee.'

Stockport. (Rev.) C. G. K. GILLESPIE.

THE YOUNG PRETENDER IN CHESHIRE.

The Scotch historians, in their accounts of the uption of the Pretender into England in 1745, ually record a certain protest against the terror the ghlanders, in their strange garb, caused to the English intrymen.

In the comparatively late date of 1805-6, when, in throes of our conflict with Napoleon, it was im-tant to have our military forces as strong as pos-le and every parish had to raise its quota, there was Government inquiry on any slackness in recruiting l the local authorities were directed to explain the se or causes.

To the county of Aberdeen there was issued an er to report on the causes which had obstructed execution of the Permanent Forces Act there, and asioned total failure of raising men by some of parishes. In the reply from the Inspecting Field cer's Office, Aberdeen, 13th February, 1806, pub-ed by order of the House of Lords, 21st April, 3, the chief cause is assigned to the general dis- of the Highland dress, and dread of recruits being pelled to join corps wearing it. The central horities are gently reminded that the county of ueen does not form any part of the highland dis-t. The report concludes with the opinion that it ld facilitate . . . if men were allowed to make r election of regiments wearing breeches.

plead on behalf of our Cheshire grandsires that if e was such a horror of the dress at so late a date he part of men living so near the highlands as to onsidered Highlanders by the War Office officials, e was some excuse half a century earlier for the le Englishmen living on Handford Green, or under venerable tower of Wilmslow, or in other quiet r, if they regarded the strangely attired men, ying on in their march to Macclesfield, as savages ble of almost anything, even to eating the babies, gh such credulity did, and perhaps does raise a sst of sorrowful pity amongst our Scotch relatives.

Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W. ALEX. BROOKE.

CHESHIRE SORAPIANA.

VII.

e first rector of Hawarden, in Flintshire, whose e is recorded in the church register of that parish ANDOLPH POOLE, son of Thomas Poole, of Poole, in Cheshire, by Matilda, daughter of Thomas Fitton, of Gawsworth. He appears to have been presented to the living in the year 1537, but it is said that another Randolph Poole (uncle of the former) had been presented to the living in the year 1505, by Margaret Countess of Derby.

The Stanleys were, of course, a Lancashire family, but some members of it had been closely connected with Chester, and with Hawarden, and Hopedale in Flintshire. That will account for Lady Derby's connection with the church at Hawarden, and there is some reason for thinking that the Pooles, of Poole, were allied to the Stanley family. I am, however, for the moment more concerned with the Fittons, and therefore add to the above what follows:—

Mr Willett has the following note, which may be interesting in its relation to the Fittons. "Gawsworth," he says, "is about three miles distant from Macclesfield; Karl Randle granted it to Hugh, the son of Bigod. To the Bigods succeeded the Aldfords, and the Orrebys. It then passed to Isabella, the heiress of Thomas Fitton. The Fittons continued till 1643, the last possessor passing it to his nephew, Charles Gerard, the first Earl of Macclesfield. From the second earl it passed to Lady Mohun, the heiress of his sister, Charlotte Mannering. Lord Mohun left it to his second wife, Elizabeth Lawrence, from whom it passed to her daughter, Ann Griffith (by a first marriage), and was partnered with Boslee, 1727, by her husband, the Right Hon. William Stanhope, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and is now vested in his descendant, the Earl of Harrington." I copy this as I find it, but it should be simplified to make it clear to the reader.

Another Cheshire man, Randolph Crewe, M.B., was presented to the rectory of Hawarden in the year 1780. He was son of Dr. Crewe, of Warmingham, a younger branch of the house of Crewe, and he appears to have held the living till 1813. It was during his incumbency that about 1000 acres of reclaimed land was added to the Hawarden estate, under the Saltney Marsh Embankment Act, and that some 600 acres of mountain land was enclosed under the Enclosure Act of 1798, and then the value of the rich living was enhanced to Rector Crewe's profit, as many hope, for he was a kind, genial, benevolent, and good man, and freely gave of his abundance to all who stood in need of help. Mr Willett says the living was worth £400 a year in 1750, and £4000 in 1822! Hawarden was one of the Seven Churches of Tegaugh, in Flintshire, at the time of the Conquest, and it is implied that it was in some way subject to the Monastery of St. Werburgh, Chester. About the year 1200 it secured its independence, "all the tithes and other rights being vested in the rector, and afterwards ratified by the Popes Honorius and Clement." The Stanleys at one time lorded over Hawarden, but in

1651 James Earl of Derby was beheaded at Bolton, his estates were confiscated to the Commonwealth, and then the Glynns bought the inheritance and manor for an old song, and have lorded it there ever since.

A Cheshire Antiquary.

THE ORDER OF THE ROYAL OAK.

At the Restoration Charles II. instituted a new order of Knighthood, entitled the "Order of the Royal Oak." The Knights were to wear a silver medal, with a device of the King in the oak, pendant to a riband. The order afterwards fell into abeyance.

The following is a list of the Knights so created for the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, A.D. 1660, with the annual value of their estates:—

	Per ann. £
Cheshire.	
Darcie Savage	1000
James Poole, Esq.	2000
Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq.	2000
— Legh, of Lyme, Esq.	4000
Peter Wilbraham, Esq.	1000
Roger Wilbraham, Esq.	1000
— Grosvenor, of Eaton, Esq.	3000
Sir Thomas Mainwaring, Knt.	1000
Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Knt	3000
John Crew, Esq.	1000
Edward Spencer, Esq.	600
Henry Harpur, Esq.	600
Thomas Baskerville, Esq.	1000
Lancashire.	
Thomas Holt, Esq.	1000
Thomas Greenhalgh, Esq.	1000
Colonel — Kirby, Esq.	1500
Robert Holte, Esq.	1000
Edmund Asheton, Esq.	1000
Christopher Banister, Esq.	1000
Francis Anderton, Esq.	1000
Colonel James Anderton, Esq.	1500
Roger Norvell, Esq.	1000
Henry Norris, Esq.	1200
Thomas Preston, Esq.	2000
— Farrington, of Worden, Esq.	1000
— Fleetwood, of Penwortham, Esq.	1600
John Girlington, Esq.	1000
William Stanley, Esq.	1000
Edward Tildesley, Esq.	1000
Thomas Stanley, Esq.	1000
Richard Boteler, Esq.	1000
John Ingleton, sen., Esq.	1000
— Walmesley, of Dukenhalgh, Esq.	2000

Birmingham. Alfred J. Rodway.

Replies.

BRAMALL HALL.

I dare say Mr. Norbury will be pleased to hear th the eye of the "antiquary" has been upon Bram for some years, and that a history of the old pl and its owners is practically ready for the pri only awaiting the outcome of the present repair order that the illustrations may be brought down date. I agree with Mr. Norbury that the pla lucky in its owner, who has stinted nothing that wo lead to its thorough renovation and repair. The w "*restoration*" ought not to find a place in the v bulary of the antiquary, as it has become synonym with "*destruction*," and "*repair*" is the better w for describing the present work. Much has b written on the old halls and manor houses of L cashire and Cheshire, but not one has been adequ described and illustrated; and I hope to give it all the treatment that a thorough examinatio the building shows it deserves. Too many fal have been written concerning it, and I should li see some of them cleared away. As Mr. Sut points out, there are many interesting features i old halls in the neighbourhood which have either been described at all, or dismissed with a few l and as it is my aim to draw attention to them I be glad to have any scrap of information rel thereto.

Alfred Beav

Queries.

Glow worms.—A member of the Stockport Sc of Naturalists has presented me with four glow-w which he found near Cheltenham. I have the small fernery, and each eve at dusk examine little creatures by their own light. In some dis the glow-worm is very common, but in other equally rare. The last specimen I found in this bourhood was seen in Brinnington, over 18 year I should be much interested in the matter if m your readers would inform me if these insects be found in this neighbourhood at this time. It not be generally known that the glow-worm i female of a beetle—the *Lampyris noctiluca*—and though a full grown insect, does not possess This deficiency will account for its rarity or dance in certain districts. There is every probabil finding several specimens where one is met with its means of locomotion are not likely to carry it far. The light—of a pale electric-green colour—d appear to be for the purpose of attracting the which is winged. Edward Brow

Bramall-lane, Stockport.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

EPORT STREETS AND LANES: SANDY-BROW, DGWAY-LANE, BROWN-STREET, LAMB-STREET, NDON-SQUARE, CHEAPSIDE, PICCADILLY, VENT-GARDEN, TEMPLE-BAR, STOCKPORT NDAY SCHOOL, MOUNT TABOR CHAPEL.

aving ascended Sandy-brow, we reach the ld-famed Stockport Sunday School. My ers will remember me telling them that I ed at jennies in a cellar in London-square in year 1823, and that I had for my masters my e and Mr Elijah Garlick. The latter appeared to be about sixty years of age, and was born had lived in this neighbourhood all his life. uncle and Elijah were always on the best of s. The former being about thirty years Elijah's or, the latter took a delight in talking about times, and informing my uncle of events which transpired in the locality, and how it appeared n he was a youth. This is one of the highest ions of the town, and forms a plateau or table , a number of acres in extent, which shelves n on three sides. To the west it sloped ards the rivulet mentioned in my last paper. he east it overlooked the pretty valley through h the Hempshaw brook meandered. On the h this table land shelved to the Tin brook and river Mersey. This flat was bounded in the century on the south side by the Ridgway . A large cotton mill stood on the southern of this table land, owned by a Mr Brown. This was burned down early in the present century never re-erected, but Mr Brown's name is still petuated by the Brown-street in this locality. ve heard Mr Garlick say that there were very houses on this square, or in its vicinity, when was a boy, amongst the oldest being the row 4 in number in Piccadilly, now tenantless, and ing to be pulled down to make room for the rgement of Messrs Sutton and Torkington's manufactory.

here was a number of dwellings in a short et verging on this square, called Lamb-street, ch perpetuates the name of a very old Stock- family, who were amongst the pioneers who oduced the silk and cotton industries in Stock- . This Lamb family had a mill on the north side of Cheapside, which originally was a silk mill. In the year 1824 it was a jenny mill, and was worked by two brothers, Joseph and James Lamb. About 50 years ago this mill was let off in rooms for various purposes. During the May fair, about the year 1837, one room was let to a person named Rodgers, a very popular person in Stockport at that time. He was very clever in manipulating and placing on the stage automatic wooden dolls. He visited Stockport on many occasions before his last visit in Messrs Lamb's old mill in Cheapside; his favourite haunt was in the premises now occupied by Mr Brammall, chemist, in Bridge-street. Mr Rodgers received a golden harvest whilst performing in the last-named premises, the little theatre being crowded at every representation, there being several every evening. The dramas he oftenest essayed to perform with his dolls were "Blue Beard," "Babes in the Wood," "The Forty Thieves," "Maria Martin, or the murder in the Red Barn," and "Dick Whittington and his Cat." There was a character in the last named drama called Jacob, which was a special favourite with the attenders at this little theatre. Jacob befriends Whittington whenever in trouble by kicking Dick's enemies with his clogs. Mr Rodgers had performed one night in this old mill in Cheapside, and was so far satisfied with his undertaking; the large room had been filled at each performance. After the last performance Mr Rodgers left a person in charge of the theatre, who was to sleep on the premises during the whole night. Early in the morning the old mill was seen to be on fire, and it and its contents were quickly burned to ashes; nothing was found of the man in charge but a few charred bones. This was the farewell visit Mr Rodgers paid to Stockport as a showman, and it was the finishing up of Messrs Joseph and James Lamb's old mill. The last I knew of the Lamb family was one of them in the year 1832 carrying on cotton spinning in the Bottom Carr Mill.

The first public building erected in London-square was Mount Tabor Chapel, with its adjoining graveyard. This chapel was built in the year 1798, by a new sect of worshippers who were known by the name of the Methodist New Connexion. This chapel, after serving its purpose well for near eighty years, was deserted by its worshippers who now attend the beautiful and commodious edifice erected on the Wellington-road South. The better class

dwellings on the east side of London-square were erected soon after the Mount Tabor Chapel, and were built in the style prevailing then, with large cellars underneath, that they might be used for workshops, looms, and jennies.

Opposite the old Mount Tabor Chapel, on the site of the present entrance to the first and second-class rooms, prior to the erection of the Stockport Sunday School, stood the house and "badge shop" of Mrs Holland Garlick, an extensive cotton spinner, who had jennies in London-place, in Covent Garden, Edward-street, and the Carrs. A few yards behind Mrs Holland Garlick's residence stood two small cottages, inhabited very many years by James and Elijah Garlick. These two cottages are still in a back yard, but they appear to be in ruins. My readers will find a fuller account of the Garlick family in a former paper. I think I have named all the buildings erected on this square prior to the erection of the large school. Many a turbulent scene has taken place on this square. It was here that the jenny spinners and handloom weavers assembled to talk over their grievances during the horrors of the first French revolution. A few in England caught the contagion, but it never spread to any serious extent. It was on the London-square that the few disciples of Marat and his crew spouted forth their seditions and treasonable language. Later on there were three notorious characters, who often visited Stockport, who wanted everything to be done according to their own will. These three, Bagguley, Drummond, and Johnson, harangued their dupes here. They gained but a few converts. One young man, who had received a good education, and who wished that his townspeople should know it, joined this treasonable band, and delivered a number of inflammable speeches, for which the authorities awarded him two years' free lodgings and food in the ancient city of Chester. Afterwards he saw the error of his ways. He opened a day school in Mount-street, at the top of the Sandy-brow, was attentive to his business, and prospered. Joseph Harrison (that was the youth's name) built for himself a commodious house and school in Mount-street. He turned his persuasive talent to preaching amongst the Particular Baptists, to whom he lent his school for a meeting place for many years. Mr Harrison lived to a good old age and died respected. His son succeeded him as a schoolmaster, and lived and died in Mount-street. Bagguley, Drummond, and Johnson were each incarcerated in Chester Castle for a time, and that ended their career as agitators, as far as I am informed. We have proof that this square was much prized by our fathers, by the names given to the streets in the locality. We have London-square, London-place, Piccadilly, a Back Piccadilly, Covent Garden, Temple Bar, and Cheapside, all historic thoroughfares in our metropolis. Our forefathers came to the climax of their desires when they erected the largest Sunday school in the world in close proximity to so many famous streets, squares and thoroughfares.

The Stockport Sunday School was erected in the year 1805, and children of any denomination eligible to receive instruction in it. This school is stories high, besides the attic, which contains class-rooms. The main building is 132 feet length and 57 feet in width. It was built by subscription, at a cost of £6500. The large room extends the whole length of the building from east to west, and takes up the space of nearly two stories. This large room contains two galleries, one on the north and one on the south side. Each gallery will hold four or five hundred children. At the west end is a spacious orchestra, capable of holding several hundred persons. By the liberality of Robert Parker this orchestra was furnished with an organ, which at one time was the largest in the port. There are two rooms, one on each side of the orchestra, which contain the musical library of the school, and are also useful as a storage place for musical instruments and stands. I have heard many statements regarding the number of adults who find sitting accommodation in this large room, regardless of the orchestra and galleries. Of this I have had many opportunities of ascertaining as a member of the Stockport Choral Society. We used to have very large audiences, and when we had sold 1800 tickets to the patrons of our numerous concerts and oratorios, as we often did, we always saw the seats comfortably occupied.

In the year 1824 there were 2698 scholars attending the school. There were also four branch establishments, where the following number of scholars were taught to read and write, and receive religious instruction:—Lancashire-hill Sunday School 340 scholars, Heaton Mersey 432, Hearlies and Brinksway 255, making a total of 3965 scholars receiving instruction under the guidance of the committee of the Stockport Sunday School. In the same year we had three Church Sunday schools in Stockport, with the following number of scholars attending them:—Churchgate School 950, Edward-street 760, and High-street 300,

l of 2510 scholars attending the three Church day schools then existing.

hese three Church Sunday Schools, were all ks of former silk mills. The Churchgate Sun- School, after serving its purpose as a silk mill, a a Sunday school, and after the year 1826, n the National Sunday School on the Welling- road was opened, it became a jenny shop; it afterwards used for a number of years as a tre, and now it has recently been pulled down ake improvements on the glebe land in the hbourhood of Churchgate. The other two rch schools have been put to many purposes e the year 1826, but they have not fulfilled r duty yet, as they still exist. The Wesleyan hodists had five Sunday schools in Stockport in year 1824, viz. St. Petersgate School, with its scholars. Brentnall-street School, with its 548 lars. Portwood School, with its 483 scholars. eley School, 302 scholars, and Newbridge-lane ol, with its 250 scholars, making a total num- of scholars attending the Wesleyan Sunday ols into 2356. All the Wesleyan Sunday ols, with the exception of one, were built for purpose. The exception was the St. Petersgate ol, which, I believe, was at one time a silk These, with the exception of one, have all ed to be Sunday schools. Newbridge-lane lay School is the exception. St. Petersgate lay School was used as Mr Thomas Rathbone h's academy for a great number of years. The rs underneath were turned into jenny shops. last use this old historical building was put to the workshop of the late Mr Edwd. Mace, brazier copperamith. I saw this building a few days and it appeared as if it had done its last duty. tnall street School is now used as a workshop rinders and reelers. The site of the late Edge- Sunday School is now covered by handsome s of business. The old Portwood School, h has done much good in days gone by, is now through the liberality of the late Mr Howard, ynton, as the Working-men's Social Club for wood. Mr Isaac Wilks, late steward of the ervative Club, Heaton Norris, is the steward e working-men's club in Portwood.

e Methodist New Connexion had two Sunday ls in Stockport in the year 1824, one near chapel in London-square, and one in Heaton- The Sunday school near Mount Tabor el was like many other schools at that time, vised out of an old mill of some kind. There 369 scholars attending the Mount Tabor Sunday School in the year 1824. The Heaton-lane Sunday School was a new structure, and was built in the same style as some of the branch schools belonging to the Stockport Sunday School. This building only mustered 180 scholars in the year 1824; this may be accounted for when we take into considera- tion that it was built at the extreme margin of the town, and there being no communication across the river Mersey between Lancashire Bridge and Brinksway Bridge. The Heaton-lane Sunday School has been the means of much good being done, and has been put to many praiseworthy purposes in its time, of which I hope to speak more fully on some future occasion when treating on another subject of local history during my time.

The figures regarding these Sunday schools I culled from Mr Edward Baines's "History of Lancashire," published in the year 1825. It will be seen that the committee of the Stockport Sunday School had 3965 scholars under their care; the Church schools committee, 2510; the Wesleyans, 2356; and the New Connexion, 549; making a total number of 9380 Sunday school scholars receiving instruction every Sabbath from 700 gratuitous teachers. Taking into considera- tion that Stockport then possessed only about 28,000 inhabitants, and out of them there were 9380 children receiving gratuitous instruction, speaks well of the interests our forefathers took in the welfare of the rising generation. I have named all the Sunday schools we had in Stockport at that time.

I will now try to enumerate the day and evening schools we had in Stockport. The first day school that came under my notice, after Mr Oldham's school in Chestergate, was that kept by Mr Marshall in the east end of the Stockport Sunday School. Mr Marshall resided in the house over the jenny cellar where Mr Holland Garlick owned four jennies, and I was a piecer for my uncle John in the year 1823. I saw Mr Marshall almost every day whilst I was at my work piecing, and I can see him now in my mind's eye. He appeared to be about 50 years of age, and had a head of hair which appeared prema- turely grey; in plainer words, he appeared to be a person of very studious habits. He was above the average height, and slenderly built. His dress, which was black cloth, was always clean and neat. His scholars were composed of the sons of the gentry of Stockport. Through the window in our jenny cellar we had a view of this day school, and several times a day we could see the scholars having their

gambols in London-square, and I have had many a longing desire to join them. Monday was often an idle day with us jenny piecers. Our masters had a habit of taking things easy on that day, and we could not work without them. On these "saint' Mondays I often tried to commingle with Mr Marshall's scholars in their various games, but they showed me the cold shoulder at the first, but by perseverance I gained the companionship of a few of them. One Monday morning, before the school time of opening, I was busily engaged playing at marbles with one of Mr Marshall's scholars, and many of the other scholars were engaged in their various pursuits, when Mr Marshall made his appearance, and whilst crossing the street known as London-square my new comrade left his marbles and myself and joined a number of other youths, who wished to show their respect to their schoolmaster by clinging round his legs and obstructing his passage to the school, which I thought at the time was the highest tribute a man could receive. My recollections of Mr Marshall and his school ended in the year shortly after this.

Stockport. JOHN GREENHALGH.

SHORT TRIPS TO TAFFY LAND.

III.

The love of sight-seeing returns upon us by fits and starts, and after I had "done" the places mentioned in my former notes, I determined to finish off with a trip to the Border Lands—those lands which the Taffies of old claimed to be their own; and as the result of the visit has been recorded, thus I send it to you.

My object in undertaking the ramble I am about to describe was to see the castles which follow, for I had visited most of our ancient strongholds from time to time, except the following, and these I had determined to see in the order of their succession, and as they are mentioned in this letter.

Taking the train at Chester Station one Monday morning in the month of August last year, I proceeded to Beeston Castle Station and there alighted. A friend met me at the "Tollemache Arms," and, after putting my luggage safely away in his trap, we walked together "along the grassy lawn," at the back of that hostelry, on our way to BEESTON CASTLE. This place is so well known to your readers that it would be altogether unbecoming in me to try and describe it at length. I had often looked upon it from below, a sight to be admired even then; but after ascending to a height of 490 feet, and finding myself upon the summit, the sight I then beheld was magnificent and majestic in the extreme. The Vale Royal of Cheshire, which I had heard so much about, lay at my feet in all its glory. The Dee and Mersey shone like [illegible] glass, and the far distant Welsh hills, with their wooded slopes of the Broxton ones, lent to the a grandeur and enchantment which words utterly fail in describing. The memory of [illegible] Blundell, the Earl of Chester, who, in 1220, [illegible] original fortress, the many sieges it had [illegible] the garrisons that had fought within its walls, and the brave commanders who had displayed their valour upon this spot, came upon me thick and fast, and I did not at all that Cromwell's artillery had failed to subdue that it only fell into his hands when famine [illegible] its brave defenders to submit to his demands; mantled by order of the Parliament, the [illegible] still attests how far-seeing a man old Blundell long, long may its remains stand the shock of that for many generations yet to come it may tinue to be the favourite place of resort for [illegible] making people from far and wide, and the glory of this part of Cheshire. It did not take to get back to the Vale, and in less time than it occupy me in describing our route, my friend horses conveyed me to Malpas Station on my LUDLOW CASTLE. The quick train of the London North-Western Railway soon brought me to *vis* Whitchurch and Shrewsbury. A pretty town, well wooded, and sweetly surrounded river Terne, the castle itself nobly resting upon it all its ruined beauty stood out proudly admiration, with Caer Caradoc, of historic the Clee Hill to gaze upon in the distance. certainly is, but with its princely history royal fame attached to it, why it should contain not so clear. That its thick walls will ever required to protect the English from the incursions the Welsh we know to be impossible. No the valour of Montgomerys, Fitzalans, Mortimers or De Lacys be called forth in its defence; and but grasping, Simon de Montford will never have to hold it against the crown, as in days he did. I should say, from the remains that seen, it must have been at one time the castellated dwelling within the realm; old states that it included within its walls that Ludlow. Be that as it may, it is evident its extent must have been very great, just position was commanding, and its surroundings beautiful.

Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, credit of having founded it, and for some generations it remained in his family. Then it passed by [illegible] to the Crown. The Empress Maud once held King Stephen stormed it. Given away, lost and taken, then lost again, it passed times [illegible] we know from reliable records, to new owners has its history been written in blood. The Marchers added many a chapter to the records

ip Sidney and Milton's connection with it has rned the whole story with an imperishable fame. s not a mere English stronghold now, but the id-wide heritage of a people who speak and love literature and our language in every part of the e. Its terraces and walks are the fashionable senade of the Ludlowites, but as an American re- ked to me when I was there, "'Tis not theirs to do ey list with it, but ours also to glory in, for ey and Milton belong to America as much as they o you, and they have consecrated this ruin to the ur of the race." I looked upon the lofty Whitcliff just when the autumnal sun was setting behind nd the noble ruin in a moment was clothed in a en garb of softened beauty. The story of its wars sieges was then lost in contemplation of the eful scene that surrounded us on every side. I d hear the murmur of the water as it passed by, lowing of the cattle in the valley, the bleating of ip upon the hilly lands beside me, and sweet music ted from afar upon the breeze carried my thoughts o the happy time when there shall be no more s, but a long and lasting peace, a righteous people, , from the rising to the setting of the sun, will, ording to the never-failing promise which God has le to man, praise and magnify His name for ever- re. It was in this frame of mind I hied me to my tekry at Ludlow for the night, and the happy re- mbrance of my visit to that town and its castle l continue till my hand has lost its cunning, l my humanity its life's blood and conscious otions.

Next morning I proceeded by train, *via* Leominster l Hereford, to Ross, where an old friend met me, l carried me on to Goodrich Castle, an interesting e on the banks of the Wye. The river at this point eeps gracefully around the site of the fortress, and arly indicates that the spot upon which the castle ads was wisely chosen for the defence of the sur- nding territory. Who founded it, and when, none tell, but the remains of it show that some parts t must have been there before the Norman period. l my friend who accompanied me said that it was ught by antiquarians that the latter kings of West rcia had some hand in its erection. The ancient ons were an active predatory race, and we have ay instances on record when they carried fire and ord far into the heart of this country. To do them ice, they looked upon the Wye as a river of their , for their language flourished upon both sides of and the settlement of Saxons and Normans in its nity they hotly resented as acts of foul aggression wrong. In the reign of King John, and long after, Pembrokes reigned supreme within the walls of odrich Castle. Then came the Talbots, out of whom ang many a famous man of arms, whose names and lant deeds form no small part of British history. In the civil wars it was held by the Parliament and by the king in succession, lost and won, successively, by both parties, until at length it ceased to be required for warlike purposes, and was allowed to crumble away into ruin, and to become the habitation of the fowls of the air, who now find a safe and quiet home for their young upon the heights of its ancient towers. To the mere tourist, this fine ruin must be full of interest, but to the antiquary and historical student it is a precious relic for contemplation and use. Every stone within it is deserving of preservation, and every incident in its history is worthy of reverent remembrance. The lessons of a thousand years in the life of England can be read with advantage there, and its silent and solitary grandeur impresses all the more vividly upon the mind the charming beauties of the living land- scape to be looked upon from its heights. Having ex- amined every part of the ruin, we departed and drove through a beautiful country to take a hasty peep at

Monmouth Castle, the birth-place of brave Harry, the eldest son of Henry the Fourth, and who first saw the light of day there in the year 1388, or, as some say, on the 9th of August, 1387. The remains of the castle stand above the river Monnow, upon a fine and com- manding position, and on the site of an old British fortress, supposed to have stood there long before the Roman Conquest. If tradition can be relied on, the Saxons took it from the ancient owners, and the Romans in their turn wrested it out of their hands again. One John of Monmouth is said to have rebuilt it, and in 1257 he resigned it to Prince Edward, best known as the first English king of that name. After that Simon de Montford laid siege to it, won it, and levelled it with the ground; but it rose again from its ruins, and fell into the hands of the brave John o Gaunt, whose son, Henry the Fourth, had it, and as I have stated, it afterwards became the property of his son Henry the Fifth, both by birthright and suc- cession.

There is not much of the castle remaining, but if every stone of it were carried away its fame would continue. Harry of Monmouth, the brave boy who fought at the great battle of Shrewsbury; the hero o Agincourt, the darling of his subjects, and the dreaded conqueror of the French, will always awaken our in- terest in Monmouth Castle. If it had no other claim upon our affections but that of being his birth-place, that alone would suffice to stamp it as a place of dis- tinction and of honour, the resort for pilgrims from many lands, and the foundation of many a page in our history that will endure so long as our language is read. A drive of eight miles brought us to Ragland Castle, the stately home of the old somersets, and once the abode of the historical Strongbows, for whose prowess in arms we must ever cherish a warm and abiding reverence. It would occupy far too much of your space to describe this magnificent structure, and

such of your readers as desire to know all about its history must study the quaint pages of Charles Heath's book; that loving historian of every local spot upon, and near to the, Wye, who is never tired in rehearsing to his patrons the minutest particulars of men and things he cared to write about. The Blewetts, Berkeleys, Pembrokes, and Somersets have each in their turn had a hand in the building and adornment of this grand citadel. William ap Thomas, of ancient Cambrian fame, in Henry Fifth the and Sixth reigns, once held it, but its greatest master was the brave old Marquis of Worcester, who defended it against Fairfax during the civil wars, and who shut himself up within its walls, and held it with such pertinacity that it became noted as the very last fortress in England that held out for the unfortunate king.

But it fell at last, and with its fall the military character of the place departed; a ruin succeeded to the glorious past, and now (as Bloomfield sings)—

> No smoke ascends; the busy hum
> Is heard no more; no rolling drum,
> No high-toned clarion sounds alarms,
> No banner wakes the pride of arms;
> But ivy, creeping year by year,
> Of growth enormous, triumphs here.

I have seen Chepstow aforetime, and was n therefore to accompany my friend to his home, w out taking so much as a look at that fine ruin. those who admire the combinations of nature and art, I would say spend a week upon the Monmo shire Wye. The country is a glorious one, and the river and castles upon it, they must be seen to appreciated, and when seen, they will be so.

In these chapters I have poured out the thou of my heart. They were related by word of mout one of those women whom God gave to man as highest gift He could bestow upon him on earth. faith which had made her life a castle of defen herself and hers carried her safely to the home th faith became lost in fruition. How sad is it, to th as I this day do, that in her own sex are found th whose faith in God is not a reality, nor their pres to man of the least value. These women are bonest than their smitten socialistic sisters, for latter say what they mean, bad as that may whereas the former lie without compunction, then, forsooth, thank God they are not like o women.

An Avowed

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1887.

Notes.

THE COUNTY ELECTION AND THE SHIRE OAK.

Upwards of two thousand people were present. There was, nevertheless, an evident system in the crowd, for a considerable portion of the throng consisted of little knots of husbandmen. The Churls—by no means a term of reproach, but merely a designation of order—four or five of whom were generally standing together, each company seeming to compose a deputation, might easily be distinguished by their dress—a long frock, of coarse yet snow-white, linen, hanging down to the same length before and behind, and ornamented round the neck with broidery rudely executed in blue thread. They wore, in fact, the attire of the carter and the ploughman, a garb yet lingering in some few parts of Cambridgeshire and Suffo k, common enough about five and twenty years ago, but which will soon be recollected only as the ancient costume, cast away with all the other characteristics of merry old England [and serfdom].

The above is an extract taken from Palgrave's "Merchant and the Friar," and written in 1844; and twenty-five years back would take us back to 1819; but I can remember that thirty years later than this the lime carters from Derbyshire, and others from "The Hills," were commonly enough seen in Stockport and Macclesfield with these smock frocks as an outer garment; and only a few weeks back I s solitary "navvie" going along a public road clad of these smock frocks. They are doubtless a ancient English garment, and they yet linger in parts of England. The old family of smock-ma named Cheshire, of Mottram-St.-Andrew, wore dress to a late date; but it has not been co among the Cheshire peasantry in the last age. I I write I am told that fifty years ago this smo dress—the smock frock—was commonly sold i shops in Macclesfield, and that it was for the mo manufactured in Barnsley.

Every one of these groups of peasantry, who, it w observed, were the representatives of their respective ships, the rural communes into which the whole ma divided, had a species of chieftian in the person of a vidual who, though it was evident that he belonged same rank in society, gave directions to the rest.

Interspersed among the Churls, though not cons with them, were also very many well-clad persons, p ing an appearance of rustic respectability. These als subjected to some kind of organisation, being called sets of twelve men each, who were busily employed in fabulation among themselves. From circumstances at present I shall for various prudent and cogent r refrain from detailing, these, Marco ascertained, w "Sworn centenary deputies," a phrase by which [it] he meant the jurors who answered for and represented several Hundreds.

third class of members of the Shire Court could be
ally distinguished, proudly known by their gilt spurs
blazoned tabards, as the provincial knighthood, and
, though thus honoured, appeared to mix freely and
bly in converse with the rest of the commons of the
e.

I see but few shaven crowns amidst the multitude,'
rved Marco Polo; "but for this deficiency I might con-
e that this assembly had been the legislature of an
ent commonwealth." "Marco, in your last position
are correct. Time was when the predecessors of the
rs here convened bore the name of *Witan*, the sages of
Anglo-Saxon Kingdom; and there the Bishop might be
as one of the chieftains of a people taught, as all nations
it to be, that their civil polity was founded on their
. But one of the alterations in our government,
ed by William the Norman, was the promulgation of an
prohibiting the discussion in the County Courts
rtain matters more especially appropriate, according to
ew jurisprudence, to the ecclesiastical tribunals. Sel-
therefore, do the clergy now attend these assemblies,
pting when, like the Abbot of Oseney," pointing to
Abbott, who was just then ambling in upon his well-fed
sy, "they are compelled to do so by reason of the busi-
they have to transact in the County Court, which offers
cies of representation of the several ranks and orders
posing the community." . . . Fluctuating and un-
in as the election franchise was anterior to the crea-
of the forty shilling suffrage [which was a restrictive
ure], the only practice almost in which uniformity can
covered, or which is defined with clearness and preci-
n local documents, is the usage of the attorneys of the
age concurring in the Parliamentary nominations,
n some occasions electing, or rather making, the mem-
rithout the assent of any of the parties whatever—a
sional arrangement which, as some folk say, is by no
s obsolete.

WILLIAM NORBURY.

Replies.

BRAMALL AND ITS OWNERS.

first owners of Bramall of whom we have any
were two Saxon freemen, Brun and Hacun,
held it as two manors, but when William the
eror had broken the backbone of the Anglo-
resistance by the capture of Chester, and had
to reward his followers, Brun and Hacun were
sessed, and the manor granted by the Earl of
r to Hamo de Masci, of Dunham, forming part
barony. He or his son in turn gave the manor
to Matthew de Bromale, and finally, temp.
II. quitclaimed his right to all services there-
cepting that of finding a man armed with a
plate and the usual weapons. The manor com-
3250 acres, and in the time of Edward the Con-
t was worth 32 shillings, but lying in the track
Conqueror's march from York to Chester it,
any other places in the neighbourhood, was
devastated and left "waste," so that its value had
fallen to 5 shillings at the time of the Domesday Survey.
In 1567 the manor was returned as of the yearly value
of £53 19s 6d, and in 1877 that portion still remain-
ing in the hands of the lord of the manor was valued
at £190,000.

Of the Bromhales little is known; the founder of
the family may have been a younger son or kinsman
of Hamo de Masci (their arms also bearing a resem-
blance to those borne by the Mascies), and received
the lands in Bramall for his services, taking the local
name for a surname. They held the manor till about
1374-5, when it passed to the Davenports through the
marriage of Alice, one of the two daughters, and co-
heiress of Geoffrey de Bromhale, to John, third son of
John de Davenport, of Whelbrogh. Henceforth the
place is inseparably connected with the Davenports
for 500 years, the old family dying out, leaving no
trace behind of their occupation excepting the moat
which surrounded their house and an old oak carving
of their arms—a lion, rampant—now incorporated in
the present hall.

The Davenports bore out the old Cheshire saying
that there were "as many Masseys as asses, Leghs as
fleas, and Davenports as dogs' tails;" they followed
the injunction to increase and multiply, and branched
out in various directions, never failing to find a shoot
to carry up the old tree; and in spelling their name
were almost as ubiquitous, no less than 28 variations
occurring in their records. Though so firmly seated,
they do not appear to have come much to the front in
the affairs of the kingdom. They frequently occur
as witnesses in the local charters, as commissioners of
array, collectors of subsidies, and latterly as justices
of the peace. Neither do they seem to have
had the fortune to marry rich heiresses,
and their possessions outside their manor were
of little extent, and gradually filtered away
with the offshoots of the family. During their
early occupancy numerous disputes occurred as to
their lands, and we find various members of the
family called upon to keep the peace, and their rela-
tives and friends becoming sureties for them. John
de Davenport and Richard de Davenport give recog-
nizances to the king to keep the peace in 1432; and
this turbulence appears to also have infected the
Davenports of Woodford and of Henbury, members of
those families having also to find heavy sureties for
their good behaviour. These disputes lasted nearly
fifty years. In 1460 Roger Davenport, "late of
Bramall," is mentioned in a grant of a general pardon
in consideration of the good services done at the
battle of Bloreheth by Sir Thomas Fitton, Knt., of
Gawsworth, and his adherents. He was no doubt
slain there 23rd September, 1459. William Davenport,
of Bramall, was one of the first trustees of Maccles-
field Grammar School, in 1504. Sir William, the most

conspicuous member of the family, was born in 1521, and knighted, along with several of his neighbours, by the Earl of Hertford, at Leith, 1544, for his services in that campaign, his retinue consisting of 40 men. William, his son, ran a horse at Liverpool races in 1577, for a "sylver bell" worth £6 13s 4d, given by Edward Torbock of Torbock, and winning it—the distance being 4½ miles—carried the bell away after entering into an obligation of £10 to the mayor to deliver it up at the next races. His fourth son, Humphrey, was a learned lawyer, an author, and member of Parliament, and afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, getting into trouble with the Roundheads over the famous "ship money." He occurs as steward of the college at Manchester, and in various matters connected with the town and county of Lancaster. His elder brother William, who succeeded to the estates, was also knighted. In 1604 he was High Sheriff of Cheshire, and married Dorothy, daughter of John Warren, Esq., of Poynton. Together with his wife he left his mark upon the hall at Bramall, making extensive alterations there, and died full of years in 1640, leaving a large family. His son William—quite the family name—fell upon evil times. On the outbreak of the Civil Wars in the time of Charles I. he joined the Royalists, but, owing to his age probably, does not appear to have taken a very active part. This seems to have emboldened those of his tenants who leaned to the side of the Parliament, and in September, 1642, they addressed a "remonstrance" to him; but, not getting an immediate reply, proceeded to enrol themselves as soldiers for the Parliament. In May, 1644, Lord Goring occupied the neighbourhood for the king, many sleeping at Bramall, and on their departure took some of their host's horses, which were so much appreciated that in June they came again and took all that were left, both his own and those that were at ley in the park. The troubles of this William Davenport are plaintively told in a diary he compiled; both sides plundering him, for as one took his horses the other took his arms, and, finally, on the 12th August in the same year a commission, from the sequestrators for Macclesfield hundred ransacked the hall, "being in the meantime guarded with a company of musquettiers who stood in the parke and all about the house with their matches lighted." For his "delinquency" he was fined £750, which together with the goods plundered seems to have left the family in straightened circumstances, as Peter, the son of William above-mentioned, was also fined. Henceforth the family declined in importance, and John Davenport, High Sheriff of Cheshire 1781, dying without legitimate issue in 1829, the estate went to an illegitimate daughter whom he had adopted. She married Captain Salusbury Price Humphreys, who in 1807, whilst in command of the *Leopard*, boarded the American frigate *Chesapeake*, and secured some deserters. This led to a warm dispute between the two countries, and his retirement from the navy shortly afterwards, marrying Miss Davenport, settled down at Bramall as a country gentleman taking a very active part in local matters. He was knighted in 1834, and assumed the name of Davenport. Dying in 1845 he was succeeded by his son Lieut.-Colonel Davenport, who, in turn, was succeeded in 1869 by his son, John William Handley. In 1877 he sold the estates to the Freeholders Company, and thus terminated the connection of the Davenports with Bramall, a union which had survived the vicissitudes of 500 years. After varying fortunes the hall and a portion of the park were sold to Mr. Nevill, who now occupies it.

The manor house of Bramall is situated about and a half miles south of the town of Stock occupying the summit of a knoll jutting out south side of the picturesque Bramall valley. O to the steepness of the ground on all sides was required. The principal front of the hall the east, the ground plan roughly resembling the E, of which the chapel and family apartments the south wing, the great hall and drawing centre, and the servants' apartments the north The centre of the east side of the quadrangle is pied by the great hall, with the drawing room having on the south side the usual small chamber, or dining room, and a passage into the south wing, with corresponding bed over. On the north side of the great hall passage leading through from the west to the porch, on the left of which are doors leading staircase, kitchen, and present dining room, buttery hatch between. North of this passage dining room, passage to the kitchen, and pr staircase. Adjoining is the kitchen, butteries, staircase to servants' bedrooms, and passage north wing, containing servants' rooms with bed over all. The chapel occupies the east and south wing, a staircase the centre, and a fine called the "billiard room," the west. On last-mentioned room is the "banqueting and over the chapel a room known as the room." Leaving the south wing on the right and entering the courtyard, the whole of the w of the central portion of the hall comes into v reveals a most unusual sight, the whole of front appearing to be of glass, so large and n are the windows. The walls are almost entir posed of timber and plaster, resting on a ba stones. With the exception of a small portion is modern, these buildings are only of two st there are no cellars. Entering the west p great hall is at once in view. It is 34ft. 6 25ft. 6in. wide, exclusive of the bay; and high; having a plain flat ceiling of pl

n is lighted principally on the side of the court-l, but there is another large window in the east beside the fireplace. The floor is flagged, and ng some recent alterations two other floors were overed beneath it. On the south side of the great are two doors leading into a small room and a age to the south wing; and between these doors remains the lord's seat, high and narrow. The table is also to be seen, but there is no trace of dais, this being probably obliterated when the was altered. In the north wall is the old buttery h, now made up, and in the north-west corner, osite the west porch, is a door of massive construc-, and having a wicket in the centre. This door through the east porch on to the terrace. In the lows of the bay on the east side of the great hall four curious pieces of Flemish glass of the r part of the sixteenth century, representing , Mercury, Jupiter, and Saturn, accompanied by rts and sciences. Passing through the passage he south side of the great hall, admittance is ed to the "billiard-room." This room is about long, 18ft wide, and 13ft high. The floor of the above is carried by massive moulded beams, orted by five principals on each side. This room ghted on the north side by three windows, ioned and transomed; and by two on the south, een which is the fire-place. At the opposite end is wing is the chapel, corresponding in its ceiling e last room, and of similar dimensions. It is ed by a single doorway, but has had one on each originally, ranging with the two in the billiard-, which have panels ornamented with the linen ern and quatrefoils. The north wall of the chapel ank; the east end is lighted by a window of nine s, with deal mullions and traceried heads. In the h wall is a modern doorway and two windows, h contain some old glass. The seats are open hes, with chained prayer books. On each side of altar are family pews, and against the north wall e pulpit. In one corner is a handsome old oak of curious design, with a finely carved h end. It bears the arms of the Daven-—a chevron between three cross crosslets fitché ecent for difference, on each side of the shield a lion as supporters, right and left of which are quite monsters. The upper division bears the lor flower," and a shield with the arms of Richard -a rose, surmounted by a fetterlock, and crown, ing the date of this fine piece of work to be about 5 Smaller shields also are placed in the foliage. nding the staircase and turning to the right, a opens into the "banquetting room," 40ft. long, wide, 13ft. high to the eaves, and 25ft. to the . It is open to the roof, which is divided into bays by five principals, the second and fourth ng pointed arches with an embattled moulding he collar beams, and boldly carved figures and foliage in the spandrels. The principal rafters are strengthened by quatrefoil and vesria-shaped wind braces. On the south side are two windows, between which is the fireplace; and on the north in the centre is an oriel supported by a very old carving in oak, representing an angel bearing a shield with a lion rampant—the arms of the Bromhales. On each side of this window is a window with traceried heads. The "chapel room" is of similar dimensions as the banquetting room, but the old roof was counter-ceiled and the walls wainscotted. From this room a door gives access to the "plaster room," so called from the material of which the floor was composed. This room and the passage below it are lighted by two long low windows, having some curious patterns in glazing. Opening out of this is a room known as "Dorothy Davenport's room," or the "ghost's room." From the "plaster room" a few steps lead up to the drawing-room, which in plan conforms to the great hall below, but in addition has the space over the porch. Its height is 14ft. 2in., and the ceiling is a beautiful specimen of the plasterer's art, bearing a quatrefoil design with handsome pendants. The whole of the west wall is one vast window of 90 lights, bearing out Bacon's remarks on the houses of Elizabeth's time — that it was hard to tell where to get out of the sun and the cold. Opposite is the carved oak fireplace, over which are the arms of Queen Elizabeth. The walls are panelled nearly to the ceiling, over which are coats of arms representing the various alliances of the Davenports. A fine doorway on the north side opens on to the principal staircase, and gives admittance to the servants' apartments in the north wing. A long gallery which formerly existed over the drawing-room was taken down, along with the west side of the quadrangle containing the gatehouse, during the latter part of the 18th century.

Space will not admit of any account of the stained glass and coats of arms, the curious hiding-place, nor of the ghost; and the interesting discoveries recently made, which enable us to picture the hall in its original state, and the successive alterations it has undergone, enabling us to fix its date, as well as the judicious renovation (for restoration is often synonymous with destruction), must be deferred till a more suitable opportunity.

ALFRED BURTON.

Queries.

KERSHAW FAMILY.—Any information about the Kershaw family, who lived in Stockport at the beginning of the present century, would oblige.

Bristol. J. W. H.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

Notes.

WIFE SELLING.

The following is taken from the London *Standard*, and may be of interest to the readers of *Cheshire Notes and Queries*:—

How many generations of progress and enlightenment does it take to abolish one remnant of barbarism? After all that has been said of our advances during 50 years, we might have thought that, at any rate, the British scandal of wife-selling was at last done with. But the task is Sisyphean, for once again "the stone comes whirling back." In the Sheffield County Court, no later than Wednesday, a fish dealer acknowledged that he had bought another man's wife at market. The woman was sold for 5s., to be spent in gin, and to make the marital bill of sale a legal instrument, it was duly signed, sealed, and witnessed. With this arrangement everybody appears to have been satisfied; and though, of course, the moment either of them chooses to break the compact, or question its legality, its utter worthlessness will at once appear; until that happens the law cannot interfere. The mere fact that before a man's wife leaves him to go with another the three go through a solemn farce, and celebrate the occasion in gin, while it would probably deprive the husband of any remedy for his wife's desertion, does not give the law any hold upon the immorality of the woman and her new partner. The misfortune is that until the parties are undeceived they are apt really to believe that their conduct has the sanction and their bargain the protection of the law. This, at least, is the only explanation we can give of the tame acquiescence of the woman in the transaction. Some years ago the then Home Secretary, in reply to a question asked on the subject in the House of Commons, undertook, on behalf of the Government, to do what lay in their power to disabuse the popular mind of a belief that such a sale constituted a legal divorce on the one hand, and a binding marriage on the other. At that date several cases had occurred, mainly in the Potteries, where the rights of the lords of creation are sometimes exercised after a peculiar fashion. And of all these rights the idea that nothing more is required for a divorce from bed and board than to take the wife and offer her at auction was one of the most deep-rooted. Public-house jurisconsults differed as to the exact forms demanded. Some regarded a rope round the woman's neck as essential, and several insisted very loudly that the sale was not completely binding unless the chattel had been knocked down to the highest bidder. Disposal by private arrangement was unsound in popular law. The consideration varied. It was, however, never less than sixpence in coin or a quart of beer in liquor. It ran, however, all the way from figure up to forty pounds and a supper, thing occasionally the price of a wife has been known sink as low as a bull pup and a quartern of rum however they might differ as to details of process all parties appeared to have regarded the matter perfectly lawful. Indeed, in the case which attracted the attention of Parliament, nobody seemed to have any notion that it was an outrageous travesty of until the chattel herself, being deserted by her ex "husband," sued the first one, probably on the advice of a lawyer, for wifely almony—and got it.

For some years, however, we have heard no more these scandalous stains on our civilisation, that general opinion was that, like single combat and judicial trial of domestic animals for offences against their masters, they had died out. The Sheffield case proves that we were a little premature in this opinion of our species. Knowledge spreads slowly, ignorance is tenacious of life. The truth is, that singular notion which our French neighbours maintain regarding this feature in our domestic economy did not originate out of the depth of their inner sciousness. When George III. was king the custom was outrageously common among the humbler classes of the English people. In 1802, for example, wife of a wife, a child, and "as much furniture as would up a beggar," being sold at the market cross of Chester-le-Frith for eleven shillings, and a month later Hereford butcher disposing of his helpmate for pound four and a bowl of punch." John Goodthorpe, of Hull, after postponing the sale owing lady not bringing the reserved price, finally let for twenty guineas, and delivered her in a halter the purchaser. In 1807 we read that "one of scenes which have of late become so common" enacted at Knaresborough, a man having brought wife, "equipped in the usual style, and sold her market cross for sixpence and a quid of tobacco" butcher seems to have been held as the proper when the husband himself did not act as auctioneer for the woman had to be sold "as a cow," halter round her neck. These cases all date from early days of the century, and seem to have occurred for the most part, in the more benighted parts of provinces. However, the *Annual Register* tells in 1820 a "decent-looking man" led his wife into Canterbury cattle market, and when the latter declined to put her on the block, hired a pen and afterwards sold her to a townsman for five shillings and in 1834 a woman was sold in Birmingham exactly the same manner. As late as 1858 a beer keeper at Little Horton, near Bradford, not only sold his wife, but announced the auction days in advance by means of the village bellman

igh, in 1837, the neighbours of a brute in the West ng regarded him very ill-used in receiving a ith's hard labour for his part in this rough and ly substitute for the Divorce Court, they were ased on learning that the punishment was not so h for the immorality of the business as for the ecessary cruelty with which he dragged the recal- nt wife to the market block. Scores of such s might be cited. Five years ago an Alfreton hus- l sold his wife for a quart of ale, and a few months a Belfast man parted with his for one penny and ner, which cannot be regarded as an extravagant e, unless, indeed, the wife was of a very inferior ity, or the dinner of Gargantuan proportions. ously enough, instances of Smithfield being the e of these sales are very rare. London was too the ear of the law, or the Londoners were too lised. But in a book published in 1816 a French eller of some intelligence relates how he saw a wife osed of in this market for fifteen shillings, though until she was duly examined—"Comme il avait nit é quelques instans auparavant une jument que avais vu merchander."

ich an idea could not, of course, have originated of nothing. Wife sale is in reality what the an- pologists know as a "survival" from the time n the husband regarded his wife—and was sup- ed by the law in doing so—as Petruchio regarded nerine, "my horse, my ass, my anything." She his property. In 1849 a case came before Lord cwicke in which a wife had been assigned by her band, through the instrumentality of a deed, ally drawn up by a solicitor; and in 1853 the ingham police magistrate was under the neces- of sternly reproving a lawyer who had lent him- to a like fraud on his clients. In neither instance, ever, was the erring attorney struck off the rolls. ed, it is more than doubtful whether, at an earlier , such sales or assignments were accounted either al or immoral. In the thirtieth year of Edward First's reign Parliament had to take into considera- the fact of Sir William Paynel having "leased" wife of Sir John De Camoys from her husband. document, written in excellent lawyer's Latin, ars verbatim in Lord Coke's famous "Institutes." than five hundred years afterwards—namely, in —a very similar case, though with this difference, it was the husband who leased himself, came re an English law court and may be cited as a ous instance of the vitality of a custom which is r than any statute. As late as 1853 a woman who been sold for fifteen pound, succeeded in defend- ner claim as an heiress to some property, against plea of her first husband's relatives that the ket-place sale constituted a legal divorce. In , long before Sir Wm. Paynel leased Dame De oys, or the Sheffield fishmonger sold his wife, the rude world had been quietly buying and disposing o wives without any regard to the provisions of either the civil code or the canon law. Traces of this custom can be detected in the Pandects of the Netherlands and Spain, and in the West Gothic and Longobard laws. The Romans also made a difference between the Patrician marriage by *confarreatio* and the Patrician union by *coemtio*, or purchase, and antiquaries insist on tracing, in the words "to have and to hold" of the marriage service of the Church of England, an allusion to the ancient idea of the husband possessing proprietary rights in his wife. If it were necessary to go further back, the habits of savage tribes might be adduced, and the wife market of Nijni Novgorod adduced as proof of the antiquity and persistency of the custom. The Sheffield hawker is therefore in good company. He is, however, a little behind the age, and for those who are so loth to keep step with an age, an Act making these mock-marriages an offence punishable with the treadmill for all who take part in them would not be amiss.

Wilmslow. E. C.

A CHESHIRE WORTHY.

Peter Brooke was born 1790; died 1841. He entered the navy 1804; retired, after peace, 1815-16. In 1804 he served in the Merlin off the French coast, was at the bombardment of Havre de Grace, and for a month or two engaged almost daily with the flotilla formed to bring over Napoleon's "Army of England" (Actions in *Gazette*.) He got this appointment to the Merlin while waiting for the Neptune, but, boylike, he was impatient to be afloat; had he waited for the Neptune he would have been in Trafalgar. In 1805 joined the Amaranthe, served off the German, Dutch, and Danish coasts, and in the Baltic, till taking of Copenhagen, 1807. In this voyaging the Amaranthe brought Sir James Paget to England, our envoy at Berlin, and another time was to have brought the Comte d'Artois (Louis XVIII.). I know not what prevented. He made the king's acquaintance at Gottenburg.

In 1808 the Amaranthe took out to the West Indies Sir James Cockburn, landed him at Curacoa, and joined afterwards the squadron blockading at Martinique. They arrived on the evening of a great disaster, the boats of the squadron having been defeated, with loss of 56 men, in an attempt to cut out a French vessel. The Amaranthe's boats undertook the work. They boarded next break of day. Peter Brooke, first up, hauled down the colours of the corvette La Agne, 18 guns, 140 men, laden with guns and stores. She was under a shore battery, and aided by artillery and troops. Brooke was specially mentioned in the *Gazette*, which went on to say the Amaranthe's "gallant conduct was noticed by the whole squadron . . . they behaved with that coolness and intrepidity inherent in British seamen."

The captain, or rather commander, of the Amaranthe, Brenton, was afterwards made post-captain, and his commission dated back to this affair to mark it.

Brooke afterwards, in the Amaranthe gig, boarded and captured the Intrepid, a celebrated St. Lucien smuggling schooner, under the guns of St. Pierres. In 1809 he was at the capture of Martinique, serving with the naval forces on land under Sir George Cockburn. The success was chiefly owing to the exertions of the sailors. This year he joined the Neptune, under Sir Alex. Cochrane, and took part in the capture of Les Saintes. He was wounded before Fort Napoleon. He shared in the capture of the French line of battle ship, the Hautpoult, 80 guns, and in the capture of the Isle of Guadaloupe, again serving on land in command of seamen.

He saw much service on land and sea; was in command of H.M. ships Shark and Fly; was made Major in the Mexican Rangers, but whether honorary, merely to give authority on shore, or otherwise, it is difficult to trace. As Lieutenant of H.M. ship Vengeür, in command of her boats he was at that terrible repulse at New Orleans. From 1st to 21st January, 1815, he never had a change of clothes or slept under a roof, and he never recovered from the effects of sleeping in those swamps. At last he was severely wounded and borne off; but as he was being taken away his bearer was shot dead, and he shot into the swamp. However, he himself escaped the fate that befel our three commanders and such untold numbers of their followers; and, wounded as he was, commanded the Vengeür's boats at the taking of Mobile. Lieutenant Brooke was called then on to the quarter-deck of the Pouna, complimented by the commander-in-chief, and promised a sloop of war on a vacancy. But peace was already signed. Sir Alexander Cochrane, worthy member of a fighting family, was called home, and the sloop never was Lieutenant Brooke's. He was First Lieutenant of the Abacore, and as such was responsible for an officer twice a day rowing guard over the ex-Emperor when prisoner of war on the Bellerophon and Northumberland, off Plymouth. He was afterwards First Lieutenant of the Fly, but his health was then very bad from his wounds and New Orleans swamps, and he had to go on half-pay. Liverpool voted him its "freedom" for his gallant conduct and services during the war, which, with the *Gazette*, were the only public notices of these services. He saw the soldiers' war medals for services he had shared in, namely, the taking of Martinique and Guadaloupe, &c., but though the army had medals the navy had not. In 1847, after his death, the Queen issued medals to the sailors also. His father claimed them and clasps, for the capture of Martinique, Guadaloupe, of the Agne, the Hautpoult, and the other services for which these medals and clasps were given. He was told that he could not have them, that they were limited to the survivors, that if they were given to the fathers of the distinguished dead there would be no end to them. This compliment to the general bravery of our countrymen was never appreciated by the father, who felt himself aggrieved—somewhat as a son had when he saw his military friends decorated for services he had shared, and in which he may be ranked as superior officer.

He was a big, handsome, dashing sailor, and married a Nottinghamshire lady, and settled there. But his love was Cheshire. His moveables were stamped "Peter Brooke, of Handford." His pleasure was to visit in Cheshire, to roam about and sketch the halls and farm-buildings, when well enough. He did not write about the county, leaving that to his brother, Richard Brooke. But he wrote about many matters.

London. ALEX. BEITH

Replies.

PLASTER ROOMS.

Mr Burton, in his very interesting account of Bramall, mentions a "plaster room," and as this plaster had formerly a different technical signification from what it now bears, I venture a little explanation.

When speaking of the walls of the building generally, he says: "The walls are almost entirely composed of timber and plaster." Here the sense is evidently modern Formerly the word would have been "doab," notwithstanding that the doab at Bramall is made with some lime in it. I have a specimen of it at hand, but it is not plaster at all in the older sense.

Plaster floors were very common in old houses when I was young, and I have repaired many of these rooms. I have no doubt whatever that several may yet be found used as cheese rooms, for a plaster floor was considered by the old Cheshire dames much better every way than a boarded floor. There is a very good specimen in Timperley House, Mrs. Ford is yet, if the old house has survived the building of a new one which supersedes it. There is also one, I am told, in a comparatively modern house in Bowdon formerly occupied by the Dooley family. This floor, to an ordinary observer, has the appearance of wood, for it is of a yellow and brown colour, but it is of a different material when examined. It is used for mugs, and will break with a ringing noise, and the surface when in use wears very smooth; it is "slicken" indeed.

The material is obtained from a sort of shale dug out of the hilly sides of rivers, &c. Near Cow Ford, in Styal—in "Hooks Bonk"—is a face of it called the Plaster Hill. This rock was burnt

ted much as our modern Paris plaster is, and it le a most durable cement, often laid on reeds and ts for upper room floors, and on a sort of concrete ground floors.

lmost every old house of importance had its ter room, used as a cool place for keeping produce, cially dairy produce, and Bramall, along with rs, had its plaster room.

In building, formerly, plaster had a special signification, and did not mean, as now, clay, "parge," lime and hair, lime and sand, terras, or any other of the abominations with which we now daub over our walls; and the word Paris plaster seems to indicate that this was a whiter and superior kind of plaster to that in common use in England.

Leigh. W. Norbury.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887.

Notes.

RITISH AND ROMAN ROADS IN CHESHIRE.

or some time an interesting correspondence has n going on in Cheshire Notes and Queries relato the road that ran through Cheshire a century a half ago. Appended is an extract from Bagv's *History of Cheshire*, giving an account of the ls as they existed a thousand years ago:—

ie Romans having placed one of their towns in hire, and from its convenience as a military post, l there the headquarters of one of the three legions ch formed the standing army of Britain, we must ect of course to find many roads within the limits ie county, and this is remarkably the case with ect to detached parts of roads, the nature of the having operated strongly against their preservain an entire state. There is also one road which, its name and the nature of its course, was proy more ancient than the Roman times, and has a n to be considered as British. The British road, h was called the *Watling Street*, and is met with r that name in the northern counties, and even in land, seems to have formed the great communicabetween the north-east parts of Britain and the h coast opposite Dublin, as the southern street of ame name did between the south-east shore and ame point; the use of both being probably the —to convey slaves, hides, and possibly the pre- metals, with which Ireland then abounded, to ent parts of the island, and esp cially to such as might be frequented by the continental mertS. Nor let us be startled at this idea of British and British commerce; the commerce of that le must have been of some consequence which l have furnished a naval force to the assistance eir allies, the Veneti, when attacked by Cæsar. British could not be more uncivilised than the es of New Zealand are at present, who, it ap-, have cut a large road through the whole length eir country, from north to south, for the connce of their scanty commerce. This road then, supposed to have been made by the earliest inhabitants of Britain, enters Cheshire from the north by the ford over the Mersey, at Stratford; as the part of it here described was in the line between the Roman towns of *Mancunium* and *Condate*, it was adopted in later times by these people as their own, and marks of the elevated crest peculiar to their military ways still appear in it. A little south-west of Bucklow-hill the roads seem to have divided—the Roman road, as traced by Mr Whitaker, continued, with its crest once evident though now much defaced, towards Kinderton, under the appellation of Kind-street, while the British way pursued its old direction through Northwich, over Delamere Forest, to Chester and the coast of Caernarvonshire; indeed it is by no means improbable that the Romans might have used this road over the forest also, but no traces of its ever having been raised are visible in any part of it.

The Roman road from Manchester to Kinderton has been so carefully followed by the intelligent antiquary above mentioned that nothing can be added to his account of it. The road having crossed the ford of the Mersey, continues along the lane to the village of Cross Street, proceeds through it to Broad Heath, where the Roman road keeps the middle of the heath, and enters the inclosures beyond it; here it was discovered on cutting the canal which crosses its line. It then is seen in the inclosures about Oldfield Hall, and in a lately inclosed field beyond it is still raised several yards, and in crossing the moss is known by the name of Upcast. It now ascends the hills, enters Dunham Park, having communicated the name of Street-head to the heights, and crossing the Bollin, falls into the modern road at Newbridge; this is demonstrated by the whole road from Newbridge through Bucklow Hill to Mere Town, being still peculiarly called the *Street*. About two miles beyond Bucklow Hill it is called Holford Street, and in half a mile more, to the left of the great road bearing to Northwich, appears a broad lane, running straight for four or five miles, and known by the name of Kind Street; it leaves Rudheath on the left, and Newton on the right, passes through Ravenscroft to the right of

the bridge, and enters the field called the Harbour Field, in the parish of Kinderton. Here is supposed to have been the station *Condate*; the site, the name, the remains about it, and the tradition concerning it, are certainly a strong confirmation of this hypothesis. The ground is nearly parallelogram, about ten statute acres in extent, and bounded by a natural bank, lofty and steep upon one side, and the little Croco curling at the foot of it, and by another bank, less lofty but more steep on a second, and the Dane running directly under it, the former falls into the latter at the angle of the field. Upon the third side, but several yards within the hedge, are considerable remains of a ditch, rising upon the ascent, and, being once continued probably in the same line, and along the hollow of the adjoining lane. On the fourth side the ancient ditch preserves its original form, being a steep foss about ten yards in depth, and eight in breadth at the top, formerly converted, like a part of the other, into the course of a road, and lately made the channel of a current.

Within the peninsula of Cheshire, and along the contiguous parts of the county, the *Carnabii* originally resided, and while they were confined within the precincts of West Cheshire they seem to have had only the towns of Deva and Condate, and the latter appears from its name to have been the capital, being composed of the words Conda Te, and signifying the principal city. Thus was Kinderton the capital of West Cheshire, and after the acquisition of the rest of the county. Staffordshire and the neighbouring parts of Shropshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Flintshire the metropolis of all. Many ancient roads are still visible, pointing to or from Kinderton; one, proceeding by Park-hall, enters the adjoining closes, where the ridge is quite plain, and about five miles from Kinderton falls into the road to Nantwich, and continues with it for near a mile, then enters the fields again, and crosses a small river three quarters of a mile from Marshfield bridge; about two miles further it passes over Sandford bridge, being straight across Bromhall green, through Shropshire, to the station at Wroxeter. A second leads from Kinderton to Sandbach, which it leaves half a mile to the east, and passing by Betley, enters Staffordshire, where it can be traced to a considerable distance, being the great Roman way from Manchester and the north of England to Worcester and the stations on the Severn. A third way, by the road of Street forge and Red street, connected Kinderton with the station of Chesterton, near Newcastle-under-Line. A fourth way is conjectured to have gone by Holme street hall, over the forest from Kinderton to Chester, falling probably, in the latter part of its course, with the old Watling street, in its way from Northwich, and proceeding with it by Standford bridge to the east gate of the Roman station. It is also extremely probable, says Mr Whitaker, that a fifth road led from Kinderton Warrington, and that the Kind street which was mentioned, having thrown off the Manchester road little to the east of Northwich, continued its course line through the village of Stretton, and to the ford over the Mersey at Warrington, thus opening a communication between Cheshire and the whole east coast of Lancashire. Warrington itself is supposed the same antiquary to be the *Veratinum* of Ravenna which that geographer seems to place somewhere the neighbourhood of Chester.

This county is traversed by other roads of considerable importance, several of which terminate Chester. One of these is the road from Caesar which is visible about Banbury, where the main road declines to the right, while the Roman keeps straight under the north-east side of the hill, on which there was probably a post for protection of travellers, and from which the line of old road is plainly to be distinguished for about miles and a half, when the turnpike road again it, and proceeds with it to Chester. From the gate of the station at Chester a road runs straight Eccleston, visible in the field on the left of the turnpike road, it goes through Eaton Park crosses the Dee at Oldford, proceeds to Caldecot Stretton, by Shocklach Church, which stands from which it passes to Broughton Church, bridge, and Bancor. The road near Stockport crossed the Mersey at the Ford, about two hundred yards above the present bridge of Stockport, about sixty below the confluence of the Mersey the Tame; it then mounted the brow of the hill to the market place and traversed the main town to Buxton. The Roman road from Manchester to Buxton runs considerably to the west of the direction from Stockport, it proceeds by Peppers fo'd in Bramall, and passes over Street field bearing towards Handford mill on the Bollin. Handford appears to have had three or four roads the Romans converging to it. One crossed the present highway to Maccle field, about half a mile north of Adlington hall, a long lane on the left bearing the appellation of Street lane. The continuation of the road from Manchester, leaves the station at Handford, and bears direct Buxton. And two others appear to have run from two opposite quarters, having bequeathed name of Street to a lane in Alderley, for three of a mile, and to one in Cheadle for more than together.

Of the Roman stations, Chester is one of the which, like London, York, Bath, and a few universally allowed to be Roman. It was called the people *Deva*, from the river which runs walls; and as early as the time of Agricola least not long after, they fixed here the head

e twentieth legion, which, according to the mili-
practice of the Romans, remained at Chester for
ırds of two hundred years. It is not meant that
ıain body of the legion did not march into the
whenever its services were required, but here
returned in winter, leaving detachments of their
ıaries to secure the proper posts in the con-
ıd country. Here their wives and children re-
ıd in security during the campaign, and here a
ırous and warlike race of young men were con-
l'y growing up to fill their ranks, who, though
es of Britain, had no religion, interest, or man-
ɔut theirs, and in fact no country but the camp
ıe legion itself. The different fortresses in
ıire were garrisoned by the legionaries, the
distant the dependencies, as it has been said, by
ary cohorts; the whole amounting to near
) men, a force fully sufficient to keep all
art of the country in complete subjection. But
ıtives of Wales may reflect with some degree of
that the spirit of their gallant ancestors ap-
ıd so formidable to their conquerors as to make
quarter one of the three legions which formed
British establishment on their southern, and
er on their northern borders, while the third
bought sufficient to repel all the efforts of the
Britons. Chester, from this circumstance of
g for above two centuries remained one of the
important military posts in Britain, and if we
ely on the testimony of Richard of Cirencester,
ıonoured with the title of a colony, may be sup-
to have been filled with altars, tesselated pave-
, and other remains of their magnificence; and
ıppears to have been the case, by the antiquities
, which will be more particularly described
he history of Chester. Of the site of another
n town, which appears from the Itineraries to
ɔeen within the limits of Cheshire, the situation
ɛn the subject of considerable doubt. This is
te, which Camden, led by the resemblance of the
placed, without any other reason, at Congle-
Both Horsley and Stukeley supposed it to be at
wich; and Mr Whitaker, with more probability,
ıderton. The arguments of the latter, who
the road from Manchester to Kinderton, where
ne of Kind-street is lost, and the very ingenious
d by which he rectifies the contradictory num-
: the Itineraries, the fortifications discovered by
ıd Mr Percival in the Harbour, or Harborough-
ıppear to be considerably stronger in favour of
ɔothesis than anything that has been produced
t it. At the same time, the absence of all Roman
ıs has caused some antiquaries to be cautious in
ıncing decidedly in favour of Condate being at
ɛton. Mr Whitaker has conjectured also that
ı posts were fixed at Stockport, Stretford, and
ıgton. It is certain that the position of them
ı river of such importance as the Mersey, the Roman road leading to all, and the probability that places of this kind, so near the headquarters of the legion, would be protected by some of his detached cohorts, make in favour of the hypothesis.

Macclesfield. F. Birch.

CHESHIRE SCRAPIANA.

VII

There can be no doubt, I think, that the Benedictine Monks settled at Combermere, in Cheshire, in the year 1133, and that they were the founders of the Abbey of that name; but I do somewhat doubt Burke's statement that George Cotton, the first of that family we find there, had acquired it in the reign of the Seventh Henry. He no doubt obtained it in the next sovereign's reign, and was evidently in favour at Court, for he is called "Vice-chamberlain of Prince Edward's household" in an old document shown to me by the late Lord Combermere, and he may be taken, therefore, to be the head of the Cottons of Cheshire.

After him, we have Richard Cotton, George Cotton, Thomas Cotton, in lineal succession, and the latter, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Calveley, of Lea, had a son, Sir Robert Cotton, created a baronet in March, 1677, who was the honoured gentleman who represented our great county in Parliament "for nearly forty years," and who married Hester Salusbury, of Lleweni, in Denbighshire, and so brought that ancient inheritance, with that of Berain, to the Cotton family. After him we have Thomas Cotton, Robert Salusbury Cotton, Lynch Salusbury Cotton, and Robert Salusbury Cotton, baronets in succession, and the great son of the last-named—Stapleton Cotton—was the gentleman who, in 1814, was created a baron, and in 1826 Viscount Combermere, "in consideration of his brilliant services" as a soldier. We must not be blamed for calling him *the Cheshire Hero*, although he happened to be born at Lleweni, in Denbighshire, for, after all, his ancestors on the paternal side had been Cheshire men for several generations, and Combermere was his home, as it had been theirs, since George Cotton first acquired it.

I was looking over some old numbers of *Eddowes' Journal* for 1860 the other day, when I saw "The Legend of Combermere," put into verse by the Rev. John Evans, M.A., of Whixall, and as it forms a very interesting part of our Cheshire Scraps, I attach it hereto for re-production in our own Notes and Queries:—

The Legend of Combermere.

The sun shone clear on the broad bright mere,
And the menials throng'd its shore;
They sought to guide from the deep flood tide
The bells of the monks of yore.

When lo! from the mere these words of fear
Struck awe to the list'ners round;
It seemed from the wave some spirit gave
That supernatural sound.

"Let none who would sweep these bells from the deep,
One word unholy use;
Or his strength shall be vain, and never again
Shall they rise from their watery ooze.

And deep 'mid the wave shall be his grave,
An undiscovered tomb;
And this smiling shore shall shine no more
Till the fated blast of doom."

With awe and fear the menials steer
A vast Bell to the side;
Till it rest on the land, and with eager hand
One grasped its rim and cried:

"Though earth and air, and the waters there,
Conspire with the massive Bell;
In spite of them all it no more shall fall,
I swear by the fiends of hell!"

Scarce had he spoke, when, with thundering stroke,
The crumbling earth gave way:
And the waters closed o'er the holy Bell
And the sinful child of day.

They dragged the mere both far and near,
But their comrade never found;
And their sons still tell of the holy Bell
That the impious scorner drowned.

But to the shore full six Bells more
They draw all safe and sound;
And to this hour from Wenb'ry's Tower,
We hear them peal around.

Those dear old Bells! their music tells
Of joyous days of yore!
And we must fear the time is near
When they shall chime no more?

We may be told "the Bells are old,
And therefore need a change,"
"Such things," they say, are done each day;
"You cannot think it strange."

Reflect on this, each youthful Miss,
What grief may come to you,
Should it be said, when you are wed,
"We'll change old Belles for new"!!!

The "Legend" has, I believe, been printed in prose, but not having it at hand I should be glad if some of your readers could re-produce it. Indeed, every Cheshire abbey and convent have legends to boast of, and I have often wished that some competent person gathered them up and furnished your Notes with them.

A Cheshire Antiquary.

Replies.

THE YOUNG PRETENDER IN CHESHIRE.

The following reference will confirm the extract sent by "Cestrian" to Cheshire Notes and Queries on the above question taken from an account Handforth and Sir William Brereton in the "Leg and Historical Associations of Cheshire," by T. Barlow:—

"Should the visitor to Handforth retrace his northwards he will pass through the village of Cha in whose church he may still contemplate the mental effigy of the last male representative of the ford branch of the Brereton family. In the Hand chapel, on the south side of the church, on a tomb, reposes the effigy of the knight, in ar bareheaded, with flowing hair, and with the resting on a helmet and plume of feathers. On side of the tomb is the inscription:—

Here lyeth the body of Sir Thomas
Brereton of Handforth Baronett
Who married Theodosia Daughter
to the Right Honourable Humble
Lord Ward and the Lady Frances
Baronesse Dudley, hee departed
this life the 7th of January
Anno Dom: 1673
Ætatis suæ 43.

On crossing Cheadle bridge he will be carried in imagination, on viewing the bed of poplars still flourishes there, to the time when the Pretender, buoyant with hope and full of a crossed the Mersey at this spot with his army, bridge formed with the trunks of similar trees the Cheshire bank he was welcomed by some Cheshire gentry, who had come out to meet among whom was the venerable Mrs. Skyri whom the following affecting story has been (Lord Mahon's 'Forty-Five,' p. 81):—'As a chi had been lifted up in her mother's arms to wi happy landing at Dover of Charles the Second father, an old cavalier, had afterwards to u not merely neglect but oppression from this less monarch; still, however, he and his wi tinued devoted to the Royal cause, and their ter grew up as devoted as they. After the ex of the Stuarts, all her thoughts, her hopes, her were directed to another restoration. Ever sin she had, with rigid punctuality, laid aside one her yearly income to remit for the exiled abroad, concealing only the name of the giver, she said, was of no importance to them, and give them pain if they remembered the unkind ment she had formerly received. She had now with her jewels, her plate, and every little of value she possessed, the price of which she h purse at the feet of Prince Charles, while stra dim eyes to gaze on his features, and pres hand to her shrivelled lips, she exclaimed with tionate rapture, 'Lord! now lettest Thou Thy depart in peace!' It is added that she did vive the shock when, a few days afterwards, s told of the retreat."

y object in introducing the above extract here, is btain the information, if possible, concerning the llert Mrs. Skyring.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARE.

usholme.

Queries.

IE HOWARDS OF HOPE HILL.—Minnie P. Deans, of on, Mass., is very desirous of learning where her ier was born, and, as the family of Howards of e Hill, Stockport, may still be remembered by some of our readers, we shall be glad to have any replies on the subject sent to us. She says, "My mother, Eleanor Howard, was born at Hope Hill. She was born June 30, 1807, and I seek information as to *where* she was born. Her father, William Howard, was born in Stockport about 1768, and was engaged to come to America in 1809 by John Slater, who built the first cotton mill in America. He had four children, who, with his wife, accompanied him to the States, and it is information as to the place of birth of Eleanor, the youngest of William Howard's four children. She was baptised at home in consequence of illne s Would her birth be registered in that case, and if so where?

Boston. M. P. DEANS.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

CKPORT DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOLS—MR T. THBONE SMITH'S; THE SANDY BROW GHOST. NNY SPINNING; OLD STOCKPORT MILLS AND HEIR OWNERS; BRIDGEFIELD MILL AND HTON BROTHERS; FISHING IN THE MERSEY STOCKPORT.

ie next day and evening school that came under notice after Mr Marshall s was one kept by Mr nas Rathbone Smith in the dilapidated old in Etchells-street mentioned in my last paper. ve been told that Mr Smith, in his younger , was a silk weaver by trade, and was employed firm on Lancashire Hill. I stated in one of arly papers that I was a jenny piecer in the r under this school for Mr Acquilla Taylor, g the latter part of 1823 and for several hs in the year 1824. The reason I left off ng for my uncle in London square in so short a was this. The way from Chestergate, where ed, to London-square was then very lonely. e were no dwellings then on the Sandy Brow. mornings and nights were dark, and there were amps, as now, to light our paths This was enough, but there was something else that fied me more than the dark and lonely road. me remote period a female had been waylaid murdered on Sandy Brow. Jenny spinners a talkative lot. Their machines made but little whilst working, therefore they could hear each other talk with perfect ease. It was one Wednesday evening (my uncle and Elijah Garlick had been on the loose the two previous days), we had but our solitary lamp, and I knew that it would be nine o'clock before I was set at liberty on that night. After we had lit up my uncle and Elijah worked very diligently for some time without much conversation.

Every Wednesday night there was a service in Mount Tabor Chapel, and a bell was tolled from half-past seven until eight o'clock to call the worshippers together. The sound of this bell, which we could hear very plainly in our jenny cellar, appeared to arouse my uncle and Elijah, and they commenced to converse. Their conversation this evening was about the murder committed on Sandy Brow. My uncle asked Elijah a number of questions concerning it, as to how long it was since it was committed, who did it, who was the lady, and whether the murderer was ever brought to justice. Elijah said the crime was committed before he was born; he had heard that it was a very atrocious murder, the female's head being almost severed from the body.

Elijah also said that the murderer was never brought to justice, that the female was a domestic servant at one of the big houses in High-street, and he further stated that since the murder was committed a headless female had been seen by many people at various times perambulating Ridgeway's field, and the precincts of the Sandy Brow. A number of other ghost stories were told that night, indeed they continued until we left off work at about a quarter past nine. Up to then my

way to and from my work was up and down this ghost track. On this night I concluded to take a longer route on my way home; this was by London-square, Covent Garden, Hillgate, through the Little Underbank to Chestergate. I remember very well that when I got to the Mount Tabor Chapel the worshippers were coming out to go home. As I was passing the door a midde-aged lady wearing a red cloak, a garment much patronised by the females at that time, was leaving. I saw her face by the glare of the light at the chapel door, and instinct told me that I could approach her. I stayed to see which way she turned to go home; she turned down Covent Garden, then I made sure she was going the way I wanted to go. I neared beside her, and we were soon in conversation together; she resided a little further in Chestergate than our house, but she preferred coming down the Hillgate to the dark, lonely, and haunted Sandy Brow.

Long hours was the order of the day then, Although it was near half-past nine, many of the shops in the Hillgate and all the way to our homes were still open and doing business. I made inquiries at home respecting the ghost story, and my grandfather and my father and mother confirmed all that Elijah Garlick had stated. It was some years before I ventured to go up Sandy Brow again in the dark.

A playfellow of mine named Tom Mort, who pieced at jennies in the cellar under Mr T. R. Smith's school, told my mother that Acquilla Taylor was in want of a piecer at 2s 2d per week, the wage that I received from my uncle was only 1s 8d. Sixpence per week was then an item in my mother's purse. She gave me her consent to apply for the new situation. I did so, and got it.

Whilst working in this jenny cellar I had many opportunities of seeing Mr T. R. Smith. He was a person rather below the middle height and bulk, and very quick in his movements. He always appeared in the street dressed in black cloth, and scrupulously clean. A stranger meeting him would see at a glance that there was something about him above the common run of men. There was a peculiarity in the shape or trimmings of some of his upper garments, which denoted that he was either a priest or a pedagogue. One peculiarity was his overcoat, which was trimmed with fur, a very uncommon thing at that time, and for some years before his death he wore a long cloth cloak with a collar of fur. Mr Smith's residence in the year 1824 was in the dwelling at the east corner of the south end of Etchells-street, since converted into a shop. He had three sons—Frederick, William, and Arthur; the two former assisted their father in the day and evening school as monitors. When Tiviot Dale Sunday School was opened in the year 1826, the scholars were removed from Etchells-street to Tiviot Dale, and Mr Smith went with them, and became a useful worker in the school.

At the beginning of the present century arithmetic and writing were taught in most of our Sunday schools under difficult circumstances. Paper was very dear, and pens and slates were costly articles. I have often heard it said that necessity is the mother of invention, and it proved so as regards learning to write and cast accounts in those days. I have heard my father tell us when he was a boy, and attended the Sunday school, that, instead of pens, ink, paper, and slates to practice with, they had to write on sand. Each scholar had a flat board, edged with a shallow brim. Some very fine sand was scattered on the board, and then rolled with a roller. The youth was then furnished with a sharp-pointed skewer, and with this he had to make his characters on the sand. The Wesleyans had strong objections to teaching their youths arithmetic and writing on the Sunday, considering it a too much secular occupation. They nevertheless wished that their scholars should be as proficient in arithmetic and writing as the scholars attending other Sunday schools, therefore they made arrangements with the proprietors of week-day evening schools where their scholars could attend free of charge. The scholars attending Tiviot Dale school had the privilege of attending Mr T. R. Smith's school every Saturday evening from seven to nine o'clock. I was one that embraced this opportunity. The first time I entered this evening school I was struck with amazement, everything seemed so strange to what I had ever seen in a school before. The first object that claimed my attention was the master himself. Although I had seen him on many occasions, I scarcely knew him on this occasion. He sat in a two-armed chair on a raised platform with a large square table before him, on which were placed globes, terrestrial and celestial, and mathematical instruments, and a number of books. But what attracted my attention most was Mr Smith's dress. He had on a gown of many colours, which reached from his neck to his heels; his head dress resembled that of a Turk. Thus equipped he looked like the astrologer depicted in Old Moore's almanack.

On the walls of the school hung a number of lack boards, on which were specimens of arithmetic, writing, and drawing done with chalk, the andiwork, doubtless, of the day scholars. This con of attending Mr Smith's academy, free of harge, was allowed for a number of years. About he year 1838 Mr Smith removed his residence to t. Marysgate, off Churchgate, and converted an ld mill standing in that thoroughfare into his academy, and left his late dwelling in Etchells-treet to his eldest son Frederick, who used it as a minary for boarders. About the year 1844 Mr . R. Smith left his academy in St. Marysgate in arge of his son William, and went to reside on e Wellington-road North, where he erected a nall school, which was afterwards used by Dr. reenhalgh as a surgery, and still exists. He died the advanced age, if I remember rightly, of 91 ears.

I left off piecing at jennies for Mr Acquilla aylor, in the cellar under Mr T. R. Smith's hool in Etchells-street, as abruptly as I left off ecing for my Uncle John. The following anecote will explain the reason. Tom Maut (the lad entioned in my last paper) resided with his rents in a dwelling the entrance to which was the broad entry, a few doors east of the Wheat heaf public-house, Chestergate, then kept by Mr muel Walker. Mr Maut, senior, was a hatter trade, and was a confirmed drunkard, often ing seen boozing for weeks together. I have ated before that Monday was generally a loose day ith jenny spinners, and that it did not take much rsuasion to induce them to have a holiday on at day. One Monday morning our masters d not put in an appearance at the usual time, ither did Tom Maut turn up, so the rest of us cers were privileged to play in the street until eakfast time. After breakfast the spinners had arrived, and were in the act of divesting themves of their upper clothing preparatory to commencing work, when Tom Maut entered the jenny lar with avery rueful face, and the following logue ensued:—T. Maut: "Mi feather's done at last." A. Taylor: "Why, whot has thi ther done?" T. M.: "Why, he's gone and ged hissel." A. T.: "When did he do that?" M.: "Why, first thing this morning before we up." A. T.: "And is he dead?" T. M.: h, he's dead enough; he lies on t' table yonder." T.: "Ah suppose tha wants to go back agen?" M.: "Well, mi mother said that ah must ask ." A. T.: "Well, tha con goo.' Tom Maut n hurried off to somewhere, but not to his home. When he had gone the spinners held a consultation as to whether it should be work or play. To the gratification of us piecers it was concluded that we should play, and we were set at liberty for the day. The Wheat Sheaf is a very old hostelrie, and Mr Walker was a very genial host, consequently his house was well patronised in the year 1824. There was a back way to the Wheat Sheaf, down a flight of steps leading from Rock Row, which made this house the nearest public to the numerous jenny shops in the vicinity of St. Petersgate and Top-o'-th'-Hill, now called the High Bank Side, there being no public or beer houses in those thoroughfares then. It was agreed upon by our masters that they should go to the Wheat Sheaf to have a fuddle, and accordingly they went. They had called for their drinks and were talking about the events of the day, but more especially the sad occurrence which had taken place in the neighbourhood that morning. The landlord said it was very strange that he had not heard anything about the affair, Mr Maut only living a few doors away, and he hinted that he did not believe the story. This rather vexed Mr Taylor, and he proffered to bet glasses round that his statement was true, for he had received it from Mr Maut's son's own lips. Whilst they were arguing the question Mr Maut appeared before them and decided the argument by asking which of them was going to stand a gill. I don't know how Tom Maut cleared up his lie at home; I know that next morning when he came to his work he received the most severe flogging with a knotted rope that I ever saw or heard of. He was almost beaten to death, and had to be taken home by me and another lad. The next day Tom's mother brought him to our house and stripped him in order that my mother might see the effects of the flogging. His back looked like one mass of jelly, and was striped like a tiger's hide. Had such an affair taken place at the present time the person who administered the chastisement might think himself lucky if he escaped with two years' imprisonment. I never remember being struck once whilst piecing in the jenny cellar in Etchells-street, but my mother insisted on me going no more after seeing Tom's back, and I never did.

At this time (1824) my elder brother was piecing at Mr Thomas Ashton's jenny factory in Bridgefield. The factory was situated in what is now called Union-road, and was last leased by Mr Wm. Hyde, who converted it into shops and furnished dwellings, which were recently condemned, and the

old mill has been pulled down, the site having been purchased by Councillor Kain, of Edgeley, who is erecting upon it a number of commodious shops, which will be an ornament to the locality.

Mr Thomas Ashton, in the year 1824, was considered an extensive cotton spinner. Besides his mill in the Union-road he had a mill in what is now called Steward-street, which abutted on the west end of Mr Crowther's silk and cotton mill. This mill, which appeared to be a very old one, was burnt down about the year 1826. My brother said a spinner at their shop wanted a piecer. I went with him, showed myself, and got engaged. There were three rooms in this mill, filled with jennies. It was my lot to work on the farthest jenny in the south end of the cellar. There were three of Mr T. Ashton's brothers spinning in this cellar, who all resided on Lancashire-hill, namely, Joseph, William, and James. Joseph was my master. A great change has taken place in this locality since the year 1824. On the west end of this old mill was an open space, unoccupied, which extended from the mill across Heaton-lane to Back Water-street. This open space was the favourite rendezvous for the numerous mountebanks, jugglers, acrobats, and the like fraternity, who often visited Stockport about sixty years ago. On the west side of Mr Ashton's mill was a detached dwelling, occupied by a family of the name of Rudd. In the yard, on the north side of Mr Rudd's house, and behind the premises now occupied by Mr John Berry, grocer, stood a venerable pump, which furnished a superior class of water to its numerous thirsty customers, and was greatly patronised and appreciated by the inhabitants far and near. On the south end of this old jenny shop was Mr Rudd's garden (now covered by Mr Faulder's property), which extended to the river's brink, and to the Rev. Mr Gadsby's chapel, in Gadsby's-court. From Mr Rudd's house, and to the east of Mr Brown's garden, was a plot of disused ground extending to the river side. On the Cheshire side of the river in this locality in several places steps had been cut in the rock, by which people could descend to the water. There was a flight of these rock steps a few yards from the Lancashire Bridge. These steps were principally used by the family of Mr James Lomax (the founder of the *Stockport Advertiser*) and his employés. At one time they had a nice pleasure boat moored at the bottom of these steps, but owing to certain drawbacks it was very little used. There was another range of rock steps on the site where now stands the Union Tavern Inn. These last-named steps were a great boon to the inhabitants of the Underbanks, Adlington-square, Chestergate, Bearhole Brow, Pickford's Brow, and Top-o'-th'-Hill. The summer of the year 1826 was something like the present one. People were put to great straits to get a necessary supply of water. I had been in my new situation several weeks, and Mr Joseph Ashton and myself had agreed very well. The weather being very sultry the jenny spinners often went out of the mill to eat their meals on the river side. Water carriers then were as common as what are street criers of the present day. Billy Mellons, a well-known water carrier who resided in Chestergate, thought of following two occupations at one time, those of fisherman and water carrier. Billy patronised these last-named steps. He had drilled a hole in the rock where he could insert the thick end of his fishing rod. When Billy made his first daily visit to the steps he invariably brought with him his rod and line. He baited his hooks, threw his line into the river, secured his rod in the hole in the rock, filled his cans, then went to dispense the needful, and left his fishing tackle to the mercy of all comers. One morning the jenny spinners, with a sprinkling of the piecers, were sitting on the river side eating their breakfast, when Billy's fishing rod was observed to be in a violent commotion. One of the spinners shouted to his piecer, saying, "Jack, run and fetch you fishing rod." Jack was very willing to obey his master's commands, thinking he was doing nothing wrong. He divested himself of his nether garments, waded the river, and brought with him back the rod, line, and a snig of several pounds in weight. Jack's share of the spoil was a good feed off an eel pie.

Stockport. JOHN GREENALL.

Queries.

NIXON, OF THE VALE ROYAL.—In reading Defoe's "Modern Superstition" the other day I came across the following:—"There had been amongst us, even from the twelfth century, Thomas of Erceldoune in the north, and many monkish local prophets in every part of the island; but latterly England had a terrific prophet, unless, indeed, Nixon, of the Vale Royal, in Cheshire, who uttered his dark oracles sometimes with a merely Cestrian, sometimes with a national reference." Who was this Nixon, what was his establishment, and what were his prophecies? I should feel obliged if some of the readers of *Notes and Queries* could furnish the information.

Stockport.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1887.

Notes.

STOCKPORT PARISH REGISTERS.

XXVI.

JANUARYE, 1604.

BAPTISED.

George sonne of Reginald Adsheid of Stockport
MARYE THE DAUGHTER OF HENRIE ARDERNE GENT ONNE AND HEIRE APPARANT OF JOHN ARDERNE OF LAWARDEN ESQUIER WAS BAPTIZED THE 6TH.
Alice daughter of William Wharneby of Bredbury.
William sonne of Thomas Collyer of Stockport.
Anne daughter of Hughe Hearod of Stockport.
THOMAS THE SONNE OF RICHARD GERARD PARSON OF STOCKPORTE WAS BAPTISED THE 11TH.
Henrye sonne of James Leighe of Torkinton.
Lydia daughter of John Cawsworth of the parish of Cheadle.
Robert sonne of William Small of the parish of Cheadle.
Elizabeth daughter of John Hyde of Northburye
Raffe sonne of Thomas Nicholson of Rediche.

MARRIED.

Martyn Woodd and Katherine Cock.
Roger Key and ffrauncis Baylye.

BURIED.

An infant of Richard Brookes of Rediche.
The wyfe of Thomas Cheetham of Bredburye Hall
Duld Robert Holme of Rediche.
Anne daughter of Hughe Hearod of Stockport.
George Heggenbothom of Marple scrwener.

FEBRUARYE, 1604.

BAPTISED.

John sonne of Thomas Bordman of Stockport cuttler.
Laurence sonne of Thomas Coggin of Offerton.
Margaret daughter of William Taylor of Bredbury.
Thomas sonne of James Hamlin of Stockport.
Jane daughter of Robert Tomlinson of Hyde.
Lidia daughter of Peter Heyes of Stockport.

MARRIED.

John Browne and Sybell Heild.
Rauffe Choonall and Margerye Johnson.

BURIED.

The wife of James Gee of Hyde.
Robert sonne of John Adsheid of Torkinton dayne at his house in the night tyme.
An infante of Thomas Marslands of Offerton.
Ellen daughter of George Newton of Stockport.
ROGER DUDDELL OF HEATON NORRIS BURIED THE 4TH.
Mary daughter of John Marsland of Romiley.

MARCH, 1604

BAPTISED.

3.—Jane daughter of John Cooke of Stockport.
10.—Edwarde sonne of Raffe Lidsbury of Bredburye.
10.—Martha daughter of John Bradley of Rediche.
15.—John sonne of William Brentnall of Bromhall.
15.—Marye daughter of Thomas Garnett of Stockport.
17.—Margarett daughter of John Wilkinson a pore man
22.—Thomas sonne of Henrye Shawe of Hyde.
22.—George sonne of Henrye ffarrowe a pore man.
22.—Anne daughter of Reginald Goddard of Hyde.

BURIED.

8.—Margerye Beacom of Marple.
11.—The wyfe of Launcelott Seddon of Romiley.
14.—Edwarde sonne of George Syddall of the parish of Manchester.
15.—James Barratt of Bromhall.
16.—Ellen Cheetham of Crookiley wydowe.
18.—A daughter of Thomas Harrops.

MARCH, 1605.

BAPTISED.

27.—Margarett daughter of William Thorniley of Romiley.
29.—Rauffe sonne of William Winterbottom of Bredburye.
29.—Edward sonne of Edward Echills of Offerton.
29.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Harrison of Werneth.
30.—A chylde named Thomas of Thomas Cheethams of Woodley junior.
31.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Kenyon of Stockport.

BURIED.

26.—Rauffe sonne of Rauffe Holme of Heaton Norres.
26.—The wyfe of William Thorniley of Romiley with her infante.

APRILL, 1605.

BAPTISED.

7.—John sonne of George Gee of Werneth.
7.—Alice daughter of Roger Orme of Stockport.
7.—George sonne of John Kerkes of Poynton.
12.—William sonne of William Bennyson of the wood in Werneth.
21.—Robert sonne of Robert Rediche of Stockport.
25.—Alice daughter of Ambrose Robynson of Stockport.

MARRIED.

5.—Edward Ashton and Elizabeth Stafford.

BURIED.

1.—Thomas sonne of Rauffe Cleaton of Marple.
3.—Robert Smithe of Northburie.

3.—Margret daughter of William Thornelye of Romiley.
12.—Ellen the daughter of Robert Dokenfields of Dokenfields esquier was buried the 12th.
19.—Brigitt daughter of Anthonye Hegginbotham of Marpull.
21.—An infante of Rauffe Brookes of Heaton Norres.

MAY, 1605.

BAPTISED.

1.—John sonne of Carlell Cheetham of Bredburye.
1.—Henrye sonne of Henrye Holme of Stockport.
9.—Marye daughter of John Hall of Heaton Norres.
9.—Thomas sonne of Rauffe Shalmerden of Gorton.
9.—A chylde of Henrye Brombells of Haughton named John.
14.—Twoe infantes of John Marsland the younger of Bosdon.
17.—Robert and Edward twoe sonnes of Alexander Colliers of Bredburye.
19.—John sonne of Richard Buckley of Rediche,
26.—Nathaniell soane of John Bolande of Stockport.

MARRIED.

2.—Humfrey Kerke and Anne Swyndells.
13.—Robert Smithe and Elizabeth Shaw.
15.—Thomas Perryn and Elizabeth Bowker.

BURIED.

4.—John Devis of Stockport.
4.—Margery Hall of Stockport.
12.—Marye daughter of John Hall of Heaton Norres.
13.—Twoe infantes of Anthonye Ardernes of Stockport.
19.—One of the infantes of John Marsland the younger of Bosden.
29.—The wyfe of George Adshead of Stockport.
29.—The wyfe of Anthonye Arderne of Stockport.
31.—A chylde of Anne Halls of Stockport named John.

JUNE, 1605.

BAPTISED.

2.—Robert sonne of Laurence Seele of Stockport.
2.—Thomas sonne of Robert Bordman the younger of Stockport.
2.—Dorothy daughter of Thomas Elcock of Stockport.
2.—Marye daughter of John Owen of the parish of Manchester.
6.—Marye daughter of William Heggenbotham of Marple.
9.—Richard sonne of John Burges of Stockport.
14.—ffraunces sonne of James Smithe of Bredburye.
16.—Robert sonne of Rauffe Nicholson of Rediche.
16.—Richard sonne of Richard Johnson of Stockport.
23.—James sonne of James Smithe of Haughton.
23.—Thomas sonne of Henrye Woodd of Stockport.
14.—Anne daughter of Ottwell Hegginbotham of Offerton.
28.—Thomas sonne of Reginald Higham of Etyh
30.—Jane daughter of Thomas Percivall of the p of Manchester,

MARRIED.

3.—John Sydebotham and Margery Bullock

BURIED.

5.—John sonne of Richard Hankinson of Stockp
6.—John sonne of George Woodde of Marple.
7.—The wyfe of Arthur Dooley of Northbury.
11.—An infant of William Davenports the sonn Robte Davenport of Bromhall.
15.—Brigett daughter of William Hall of Bromle
16.—John the sonne of Robert Hyde of Ma buried e quire beinge drowned the 16th.
19.—Robert sonne of Rauffe Nicholson of Rediche
23.—Anne daughter of Christopher Lowe of Ma
24.—Katherine daughter of Rauffe Taylor of S port.

JULYE, 1605.

BAPTISED.

5.—Elizabeth daughter of William Smithe of nington.
7.—William sonne of Humfrey Kirke of Stock
7.—Rauffe sonne of George Potter of Stockpo
14.—Joan daughter of Edward Kempe of Stock
17.—Izabell daughter of Thomas Williamson of port.

MARRIED.

8.—John Clough and Izabell Andrewe.
26.—John Welche and Elizabeth Thornelye.

BURIED.

16.—An infante of William Turners of Bredbu
20.—The wyfe of Reginald Meykyn of Stockp
24.—Anthonye Hill a pore man.
28.—Thomas Collier of Bredburye mason.
31.—An infant of one Dionise a glassemas.

This is the earliest mention of glass m the neighbourhood of Stockport, but t many subsequent entries that confirm it has been made in *Cheshire Notes and Qu* series, of Glasshouse Fold, at Haughton, family of glassmakers named Howe.

AUGUST, 1605.

BAPTISED.

2.—Thomas sonne of John Dickenson of Le
11.—Izabell daughter of Thomas Oulsha Strynes.
18.—Elizabeth daughter of George Crier of B
23.—William sonne of William Hibbert of B
24.—William sonne of John Brown of Bromle
25.—Marye daughter of Steven Partridge of B
25.—Annie daughter of James ffill of Stockpo
25.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Rodes.

bbert sonne of Henrye Partington of Heaton orres.
larye daughter of John Burdsell of Marple.

MARRIED.

ughe Bowker and Alice Mottram.

BURIED.

homas sonne of Thomas Sydebothom of Romiley.
he wyfe of Robert Smythe of Northburye.
he wyfe of Edward Higham of Werneth.
homas sonne of Robert Bordman the younger of ockport.
nomas Norton of Poynton.
lward sonne of Edward Echills of Offerton.
izabeth Beacom *als* Syddall of Stockport.
ie wyfe of Richard Hazelgreve of Torkinton.
ie wyfe of William Beacom *als* Johnson of eacom.
ie wyfe of William Nicholson of Romiley.
1 infante of John Shawes of Denton.

SEPTEMBER, 1605.

BAPTISED.

ice daughter of John Ouldham of Rediche.
nelope daughter of Thomas ffletcher of Stockrt.
bert sonne of William Bridge of Stockport.
izabeth daughter of Robert Daniell of Offerton.
illiam sonne of William Marsland of Werneth.
charye sonne of William Taylor of Wythington.
hn sonne of George Heggenbothom of Marple.
illiam sonne of Henrye Hopwood of Werneth.
ARGARET THE DAUGHTER OF ROBERT ROBINSON MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN WAS BAPTISED THE TH.

BURIED.

rgaret daughter of Robert Wharnebyes of the idge Hall.
infante of Robert Smithes of Hyde.
e wyfe of Robert Bradley of Hyde.
infante of John Keyes of the parishe of Manester.

OCTOBER, 1605.

BAPTISED.

ie daughter of J hn Bredburye of Torkinton.
in sonne of Peter Gee of Hyde.
uffe sonne of Rauffe Allen of Stockport.
bert sonne of Richard Smithe of Nanegreave.
rgaret daughter of Richard Tomlinson of ckport.
orge sonne of Reginald Gee of Woodley.
ephe sonne of Robert Hibbert of Hyde.
omas sonne of Thomas Andrewe of Stockport.
idle sonne of Thomas Upton of Woodford.
ert sonne of Hughe Smithie of Levenshulme.
rye daughter of William Tomlinson of Bredrye.
20.—Anne daughter of George Sykes of Manchester.
27.—Nicholas sonne of John Henshall of Romiley.

MARRIED.

4.—James Hamson and Margerye Spooner.
8.—Robert Holme and Katherine Johnson.
10.—Hughe Rowbothom and Elizabeth Bordman.
28.—George Adshead and Mary Gaskell.

BURIED.

6.—The wyfe of Thomas Hall of Stockport.
9.—(1) Madd Marye buryed dyed of the Plague.

From this date to August 14, 1606, the registers record the deaths of fifty-one persons who died of the plague, of whom "Madd Marye" was the first. These deaths are consecutively numbered in the registers in these transcripts, the numbers immediately precede the name and follow the date.

17.—ffraunces Daniell of Stockport slayne with a dart.
21.—An infante of Richard Hurstes of Stockport.
24.—ALEXANDER TORKINTON OF STOCKPORT BURIED THE 24TH.
25.—An infante of Thomas Stoppords of Haughton.
26.—(2) Thomas the reputed sonne of Thomas Rodes of Stockport supposed to dye of it.
28.—(3) John sonne of Anthonye Brooke of Stockport dyed of the Plague.
28.—(4) Edwarde sonne of Anthonye Brooke of Stockport dyed of the Plague and was buried the 28th att night.
29.—(5) Oulde Wydowe Holine of the Churche Yarde supposed to dye of the Plague.
29.—Jane daughter of William Squyer being drowned in a pitt.

NOUEMBER, 1605.

BAPTISED.

3.—John sonne of George Bowerhouse of Offerton.

BURIED.

1.—(6) Anthonye Brooke of Stockport dyed of the Plague was buryed the firste daye.
1.—Edward Kelsall of Stockport buried was drowned the ffirst daye at nighte.
3.—The wyfe of Thomas Potter of Manchester.
7.—(7) A sonne of Reginalde Ashtons of Werneth supposed to dye of the Plague.
9.—(8) Roger Houghe of Stockporte supposed to dye of the Plague.
9.—THE WYFE OF JAMES HULME OF REDICH GENT BURIED THE 9TH.
12.—John Shawcrosse of Bredburye.
17.—G. ffeirie Richardson of Stockport an ostler.
25.—(10) Nicholas Greene of the Churchyarde supposed to dye of the Plague.
30.—(11) Raffe sonne of John Grantham of Stockport shoemaker supposed to dye of the Plague.

DECEMBER, 1605.

MARRIED.

8.—Raphe Collier and Margerye Hearod.

BURIED.

3.—An infante of Oswalde Mosleyes of Stockport gent was buried the 3th

3.—(12) Elizabeth Wynder of Stockport who dyed of the Plague.

6.—Humffrey Bridge of Stockport.

7.—The wyfe of William Nicholson of Stockport.

7.—An infante of John Bagules of Rediche.

8.—(13) Em daughter of Nicholas Greenes of Stockport who dyed of the Plague.

9.—Mabell Warde an oulde servante of Mr Stanleys of the Woodhall in Rediche.

9.—(14) The wyfe of John Lythegoe of Stockport dyed of the Plague was buried.

14.—(15) Oulde Robert Potter of Stockport who dyed of the Plague.

14.—Nathaniell sonne of Raphe Nicholson of Rediche.

15.—The wyfe of George Bradley of Rediche.

21.—John sonne of Edwarde Boothe of Beacom.

24.—Edmunde Leigh of Stockport.

24.—An infante of Robert Brookes of Rediche.

28.—Oulde Thomas Cheetham of Bredburye Hall.

30.—Ann Jackson of Bromhall wydowe.

JANUARYE, 1605.

BAPTISED.

1.—Peter sonne of Hughe Sydebothom of Marple.

15.—Marye the daughter of Arthur Storer Preacher of the Worde of God att Stocktort was baptized the 15th.

12.—Richard sonne of Hughe Hearod of Stockport.

12.—Sara daughter of John Hobson of Levenshulme.

19.—William sonne of Edward Holland of Heaton Norres.

19.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Thornileys of Bredburie.

26.—Margarett daughter of Thomas Collier of Cheadle

BURIED.

2.—An infante of John Haworthes of Northbury.

9.—(16) Alice daughter of James Williamson of Stockport who dyed of the Plague.

10.—The wyfe of Robert Gibbert of Stockport.

13.—The wyfe of Raphe Taylor of the moresyde.

15.—Thomas Crossley of Stockport.

15.—Anne daughter of Charles Sydebothom of Werneth.

15.—Jane daughter of John Bredburie of Stockport.

16.—Reginalde Gaskell of the parish of Prestburie.

16.—Raphe sonne of Thomas Nicholson of Rediche.

16.—(17) John Lythegoe of Stockport who dyed of the Plague.

17.—An infant of Edwarde Vawdreyes of the Riddings gentleman was buried the 15th.

20.—George Bradley of Rediche the wydowe Holme of Offerton and the wyfe of William Tatham Torkinton were buried.

21.—Elizabeth daughter of William Smith of Hyde nington.

25.—Richard Brentnall of Bromhall.

26.—John Sharshall of Torkinton.

27.—A chylde named Anne of John Kelsall

FEBRUARYE, 1605.

BAPTISED.

2.—Edwarde sonne of John Boothe of Rediche

2.—Ellen daughter of John Marsland of Romile

7.—John sonne of Richard Jackson of Tadcast the countye of Yorks a dresser of bowes sick with the Plague was baptized the 7th

9.—Nicholas sonne of Thomas Bordman of Stock carpenter and Anna daughter of George Ha of Stockport baptized.

14.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Lowe of Ha

14.—A sonne of Thomas Slades named Thom

19.—Dorothy daughter of Raphe Humston of S port.

21.—Robert sonne of Alexander Wharmbyes of ton.

28.—William sonne of Richard Syddall of Brom

23.—Edward sonne of Roger Key of Bredbury

23.—Thomas sonne of Alexander Slade of Stock

23.—Siceleye sonne of Ranulphe Thornley of ley.

28.—Anne daughter of Edward Moore of Marpl

28.—Anthonye sonne of ffraunces Elcocke of Norres baptized at Didsbury.

MARRIED.

10.—John Adshead and Elizabeth Barsley.

BURIED.

1.—Roger Goodier of Echulis.

10.—(18) Dorothy Woodde of Stockport dyed Plague.

13.—The wyfe of Raphe Cocke of Offerton.

13.—Richard sonne of Hughe Hearod of Stock

16.—An infante of Jacke Redfords of Stockport

16.—(19) Anne Bordeman a servante of Hay tons of Stockport who dyed of the Plague

19.—The wyfe of Raphe Humston of Stockp dyed of childebirthe.

MARCH, 1605.

BAPTISED.

2.—John sonne of Richard Lees of Heaton N

2.—Sara daughter of John Baxter of Bry

7.—Marye daughter of Edward Hudson of H

9.—John sonne of Richard Bredburye of Fa

14.—A sonne of John Ryd gways of Stockport

16.—George sonne of Thomas Ouldeham of Norres.

16.—Margarett daughter of Raphe Turn burie.

childe of Robert Cleatons of Marple named ice.
ine daughter of James fletcher of Stockport.
umffrey sonne of Humffrey Birtenshawe of ombhall.
artha daughter of John Robinson of Brynning-n.

MARRIED.

illiam Turton and Margarett Cheetham:
illiam Brodhurste and Elizabeth Greene.
bert Thornileye and J an Higham.

BURIED.

e wyfe of Edward Rodes of Bromhall.
)) The wyfe of George Woodde of Stockport o dyed of the Plague.
ilde John Kirkdale of Stockport.
1) George Woodd of Stockport dyed of the ague.
3) Jane Meykyn servante unto oulde Wydowe osley dyed of the Plague.

MARCH, 1606.

BAPTISED.

izabeth daughter of Thomas Robynson of eaton Norres.

BURIED.

argarett Whittakers of Stockport.
3) The wyfe of George Cheetham of Stockport ho dyed of the Plague.

APRILL, 1606.

BAPTISED.

len daughter of John Sydebothom of Marple.
izabeth daughter of Edward Richardson of arple.
obert sonne of Edward Brooke of Stockport.
iscilla daughter of Peter Hey of Stockport.
aphe sonne of Robert Thornley of Hyde.
argarett daughter of William Sydebothom of redburye.
muell sonne of George Hall of Levenshulme.
ne daughter of John Shuttleworth of Brynning-n.
llen daughter of Roger Daley of Marple.

MARRIED.

ichard Barlowe and Anne Thornileye.

BURIED.

he wyfe of Randull Hankinson of Stockport.
4) Oulde wydowe Crosley of Stockport dyed f the Plague.
n infante of John Marslands of Bromhall.
5) John sonne of George Cheetham of Stockport yed of the Plague.
largaret Cowper of Northburye.
6) George Cheetham of Stockport dyed of the lague.
lice daughter of Thomas Harte of Bromhall.
obert Leache of Poynton.
ohn sonne of William Birche of Bromhall.
7) Averye sonne of Raphe Ridge of Marple yed of the Plague in Stockport.
28.—The wyfe of Raphe Arderne of Werneth.
30.—(28) Anne Lees a servant of Roger Cottrells of Stockport dyed of the Plague was buried the last day of Aprill 1606.

MAY, 1606.

BAPTISED.

2.—John sonne of William Smithe of Offerton.
4.—Roger sonne of James Hollend of Stockport.
4.—Elizabeth daughter of John Dooley of Romiley.
11.—John sonne of John Brookshall the younger of Bredburye.
11.—Joan daughter of George Webster of Stockport.
16.—Robert sonne of Rebert Hardmans of Stockport.
25.—William sonne of Thomas Wharneby of Bredbury.

BURIED.

2.—The wyfe of Ellis Cruste of Stockport.
9.—(29) Izabell daughter of George Bruckshall of Stockport dyed of the Plague.
13.—John sonne of John Brookshall the younger of Rredburye.
13.—(30) A little girle of one Dickenson's of [erasure] who dyed of the Plague at John Houghes of Stockport.
17.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Slades.
24.—John Bowerhouse of Stockport pedlar.
28.—(31) Robert Woodd of Stockport supposed to dye of the Plague.
21.—(32-33) Robert Langford of Stockport and his wyfe dyed of the Plague were buried.

JUNE, 1606.

BURIED.

4.—(34) The wyfe of Alexander Aspinall of Stockport dyed of the Plague.
4.—Alice Taylor of Bredbury.
4.—(35) William Aspinall dyed of the Plague.
8.—Jane daughter of John Shuttleworth of Brinnington.
9.—(36) James Taylor of Stockport cutler dyed of the Plague.
9.—(37) Robert sonne of Alexander Aspinall aforesayd dyed of the Plague.
10.—(38-39) Randull Woodd of Stockport and Elizabeth his wyfe whoe dyed of the Plague.
15.—(40) Anne Wood daughter of the sayd Randull and Elizabeth dyed of the Plague.
16.—(41) Elizabeth another daughter of the sayd Randull and Elizabeth Woodd dyed of the Plague.
17.—(42) Thomas another sonne of Alexander Aspinall dyed of the Plague.
28.—(43) John sonne of George Brookshall of Stockport dyed of the Plague.
30.—Raphe Seele of Brinnington buried.

JULYE 1606.

BAPTISED.

27.—John sonne of Adam Syddall of Bredburye.

BURIED.

13.—(44) Alice Lee of Stockport wydowe dyed of the Plague.
26.—(45) James sonne of James Williamson of Stockport alderman dyed of the Plague.
28.—The wyfe of John Rediche the elder of Stockport who drowned herself.
31.—Gefferie Boardman of Brynnington.

AUGUST 1606.

BAPTISED.

17.—Jane daughter of Ottiwell Hegginbotham of Marpull.
31.—Richard sonne of Richard Brooke of Rediche.
31.—Alice daughter of Randull Smiths of the parish of Asburye.

BURIED.

1.—(46) Roger Orme of Stockporte dyed of the Plague.
9.—(47) John sonne of John Ouldham of Stockport dyed of the Plague.
9.—JOHN THE SONNE OF JOHN FRODSHAM OF ELTON GENTLEMAN WAS BURIED THE 9TH
12.—(48) Katherne Bowerhouse of Stockport dyed of the Plague.
13.—(49) Alice daughter of Roger Orme afforesayd dyed of the Plague.
14.—(50) Margarett another daughter of the same Roger dyed of the Plague.
14.—(51) JOHN OULDHAM OF STOCKPORT BELMAN DIED OF THE PLAGUE AND WAS BURIED THE 14TH.
14.—Elizabeth daughter of John Dooley of Romiley.

SEPTEMBER 1606.

BAPTISED.

7.—William sonne of Edward Echill of Offerton.
19.—George sonne of Thomas Newton of Stockport.
21.—Raphe sonne of Bryan Cleaton of Marple.
21.—Robert sonne of Raphe Nicholson of Rediche Taylor.
28.—Dorothye daughter of William Bradley of Stockport.
28.—Elizabeth daughter of George Adshead of Stockport.
28.—Alice daughter of John Palyn of Romiley.
28.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Woodde of Bredburye.

MARRIED.

14.—Thomas Rodes and Anne Barsley.
29.—Thomas Snuttleworth and Izabell Bradley.

BURIED.

5.—James Chorleton of Stockport
9.—The wyfe of Raphe Brooke of Heaton Norres.
23.—Alice Marsland daughter of Raphe Marsland of Stockport.
28.—Anne daughter of Richard Barlowe of Poynton.

OCTOBER 1606.

BAPTISED.

4.—John sonne of Robert ffineyes of Wernth.
5.—Thomas sonne of Jane Burdsell of Stockpt.
5.—Samuell sonne of Martyn Wodd of Stockpt.
5.—William sonne of Joan Williamson of Stockpt.
12.—James sonne of James Robinson of Hasgtn.
12.—Alice daughter of Godffrey Hearn of Stockpt.
14.—Henrie sonne of John Heginbotham of Marpl.
17.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Brentnall of the hall.
19.—John sonne of William Benneson of Wernth.
24.—James sonne of James Arnittrydinge of Ladi
24.—Humffrey sonne of Edward Gambell [illegible] man.

BURIED.

2.—William sonne of William Turton of Marpl.
6.—Elizabeth daughter of Charles Shepley of Sh ten.
6.—Thomas sonne of Richard Lyngard of Ladi
6.—An infante of Robert Highams of Romley.
14.—The wyfe of Roger Norton of Stockport.
17.—William Swyndells of Marple.
21.—Anne Woodde of the parche of Leeke countie of Stafford.
23.—Nicholas Williamson of Stockport.
26.—An infante of Thomas Cheethams of Brom

NOVEMBER 1606.

BAPTISED.

2.—Thomas sonne of Richard Smithe of Ha hulme.
2.—Sara daughter of Alexander Boswell of port.
5.—William sonne of William Tomlinson burie.
5.—Anne daughter of Thomas Stopporth of Ha
7.—George sonne of Anthonye Heginbot Marple.
23.—John sonne of Raphe Collier of Stockport

MARRIED.

2.—John Wheldon and Jane Byron.
9.—Robert Bate and Margerye Johnson.

BURIED.

4.—Ellen Higham of Wernethe.
17.—William Benneson of Wernethe.
11.—Elizabeth daughter of James Gee of Wer
6.—William sonne of William Tomlinson burie.
23.—An infante of Anne Halles of Stockport.
30.—The wyfe of Regmald Rodes of Wernth.

DECEMBER 1606.

BAPTISED.

5.—Elizabeth daughter of Edward Benneson
5.—Joan daughter of William Hall of the feild.

Ellin daughter of Thomas Chorleton of Heaton Norres.
Humphrey sonne of Alexander Bowler of Stockport.
Marye daughter of George Shawe of Rediche.
Samuell sonne of Richard Buckley of Rediche.
John sonne of William Boothe of Beacom.
Thomas sonne of Thomas Marsland of Offerton.

MARRIED.

Raphe Smith and Ellen Hall.
Jervasse Collier and Annie Brown.
Robert Knowles and Ellen Hopwoodd.
George Holme and Anne Nicholson.
Nicholas Elcock and Elizabeth Woodd.
Anthonye Arderne and Katherne Cocke.

BURIED.

PETER THE SONNE OF RICHARD GERARD PARSON STOCKPORTE WAS BURIED THE 5TH.
The wyfe of Robert Higham of the parish of Mottram.
Amos Cheetham of Stockport.
Elizabeth wyfe of Edward Ashton of Werneth.
The wyfe of Thomas Bullock of Marpull.
An infante of Edward Bybbies of Stockport.
The wyfe of John Broome of Levensholme.
Samuell son of Richard Buckley of Rediche.
The wyfe of Edward Bybbie of Stockport buried the last daye.

JANUARYE, 1606.

BAPTISED.

Oswald son of ffrauncs Hankenson.
John sonne of John Creighton of Stockport
Henrye sonne of George Kirke of the Chappell parish in le ffrithe
Dyver sonne of George Holmes of Heaton Norres.
Otes sonne of John Stables of Denton
John sonne of William Ashton of Rediche.
The wife of John Jackson of Heaton Norres.

MARRIED.

Richard Smith and Margery Williamson.

BURIED.

Elizabeth daughter of Edward Benneson of Stockport.
The wyfe of Edward Taylor of Northburye:
The wyfe of John Baxter the yonger of Winnington.

The wyfe of John Boothe of Beacom.

FEBRUARYE, 1606.

BAPTISED.

Raphe sonne of John Grantham of Stockport Bowmaker.
John sonne of James Lamkyn of Stockport.
6.—Thomas sonne of William Hegginbotham of Marple.
8.—William sonne of William Wharnby of Bredburye.
8.—ffraunes sonne of Thomas Hall of Rediche.
13.—John sonne of William Hall of Hyde.
15.—Alice daughter of Thomas Kenyon of Karcmansholme.
15.—Ra. he sonne of John Cheetham of the Viewtree in Bredburye.
20.—Peter sonne of Peter Robothom of Marple.
20.—Raphe sonne of Raphe Haughton of Denton.
22.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Oldham of Heaton Norres.
22.—Anna daughter of John Cooke of Stockport.
22.—Elizabeth daughter of John Bredburye of Torkington.
22.—Marye daughter of John Bowker of Levenshulme.

MARRIED.

1.—William Cowley and Margaret Bowerhouse.

BURIED.

5.—Robert Benneson of Bredburie.
6.—THE WYFE OF LAWRENCE WINNINGTON OF STOCKPORT BURIED THE 6TH.
7.—The wyfe of Thomas Thornelye of Denton.
10.—William Pickford of Northburye.
10.—The wyfe of Richard Hankenson of Stockport.

MARCH, 1606.

BAPTISED.

1.—William sonne of Edmund Kersey of Bredburye.
1.—Samuell sonne of John Lees of Rediche.
8.—Margaret daughter of Thomas Houlte of Bromhall.
13.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Livesley of Stockport
15.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Cleaton of Werneth
15.—Elizabeth daughter of Raphe Bartholomew of Heaton Norres
20.—George sonne of Edmund Pattrick of Bromhall.
20.—Robert sonne of George Woodrove late of Manchester.
22.—Anne daughter of Robert Kelsall of Stockport.

BURIED.

4.—William Hudson of Brinnington.
10.—Elizabeth Brookshall of Bredburie.
12.—Alexander Smith of Stockport.
18.—Ellen Cheaney of the pariche of Atton

MARCH, 1607.

BAPTISED.

27.—Elizabeth daughter of Urian Grantham of Stockport.
29.—Martha daughter of Edmunde Holme of Redich.
30.—Raphe sonne of Thomas Allecock of Stockport.

BURIED.

27.—An infante of Thomas Cheethams the yonger of Woodley.
30.—An infante of Alexander Smithes above written.

APRILL, 1607.

BAPTISED.

5.—Samuell sonne of Robert Prestwiche of Gorton.
5.—John sonne of Richard Johnson *als* Glover of Stockport.
6.—Sibill daughter of John Wakefield of Stockport.
12.—Raphe sonne of Nicholas Haughton of Haughton.
17.—Robert sonne of William Winterbotham of Bredburie.
19.—Jane daughter of William Brydge of Stockport.
19.—Anne daughter of Lawrence Seele of Nongreave.
19.—John one of the twynnes of Alice Valentynes.
26.—James sonne of James Burges of Torkinton.
26.—Anna daughter of George Gee of Werneth.

MARRIED.

19.—Thomas Swyndells and Elenore Adshead.
26.—William Cheetham and Anne Hunte.

BURIED.

1.—Robert Daniell of Stockport.
4.—The wyfe of Elles Coupe of Bromhall.
7.—Alice daughter of Nicholas Shuttleworth of Brynnington.
10.—Joan Burdsell of the Churchgate wydowe.
14.—The wyfe of Richard Rylande of Haughton.
14.—An infante of Alice Valentynes of Bromhall.

MAYE, 1607.

BAPTISED.

1.—Thomas sonne of George Peerson of Stockport.
3.—John sonne of Robert Hulme of Rediche.
3.—Eliabeth daughter of Anthony Ardernes of Stockport.
14.—John sonne of John Hall of Stockport.
17.—Nathaniell sonne of Raphe Nicholson the elder of Rediche.
22.—Robert sonne of Robert Smithe of Hyde.
24.—John sonne of John Shuttleworth of Brynnington.
24.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Hall of Stockport.
24.—Joan daughter of John Brooke of Heaton Norres.
31.—Ellen daughter of William Turner of Bredburie.
31.—George sonne of John Redford of Stockport.

MARRIED.

3.—Robert Booth and Alice Sydebothom.
3.—Hughe Burges and Ellen Dooley.
10.—ffraunce Hall and Margrett Mattley.
14.—Thomas Barsley and Elizabeth Cheetham.
15.—William Pott and Brigitt Jodrell.

BURIED.

1.—The wyfe of Richard Walker of Hyde.
4.—Elizabeth daughter of Anthony Ardernes of Stockport.
4.—George Robotham of Marple.
4.—Thomas sonne of John Burdsell of Marple.
5.—Richard Bromhall of Torkinton.
8.—Fraunces Gerard the daughter of Sir Ino Gerard parson of Stockport was bure 8th.
11.—Sybill daughter of John Wakefield of Stock
12.—James Williamson of Stockport alderma
13.—Edward sonne of Edward Dooley of Heato
14.—Richard Johnson of Romiley.
23.—The wyfe of Roger Woodd of Marple.
28.—George Bromhall of Stockport.
28.—The wyfe of John Rediche the younger of S port.
30.—Josiah sonne of Henrye Warren of Stockpo

JUNE, 1607.

BAPTISED.

7.—John sonne of Peter Heyes of Stockport.
7.—Anna daughter of Robert Rydinge of Stock
14.—Marye daughter of George Barlowe of Hea
19.—Amye and Elizabeth daughters of Richard of Stockport.
24.—Marye daughter of Thomas Ouldham o Stryde.
28.—John sonne of William Andrewe of Gorto
28.—Thomas sonne of John ffogge of Offerton.
28.—Marye daughter of Alexander Moore of Sto
29.—Ellen daughter of William Cheetham of H den.
29.—Margarett daughter of Thomas Holme of H in Heaton.

MARRIED.

30.—James Barlowe and Margarett Goddard.

BURIED.

3.—John Robinson a Kendall man who died at I den.
3.—The wyfe of Lawrence Rygbye of Stockpo
8.—Elizabeth daughter of Henrye Walker of H
10.—The wyfe of John Hall of Stockport.
10.—Katherine daughter of Thomas Cha Echills.
12.—William sonne of Thomas ffallowes of Ro
22.—A pore woman.
30.—John Kelsall of Echills.

JULYE, 1607.

BAPTISED.

5.—William sonne of William Hopwood of Ha ton.
12.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Wilso Romiley.
12.—William sonne of Stephen Partridge of Sto
17.—Reginald sonne of Reginald Meykyn of Sto
19.—John sonne of George Lomas of Stockport
24.—Ellen daughter of John Osboston of Lan

MARRIED.

—Thomas Greenes and Izabell Sydebotham.

BURIED.

—Gyles Wells of Tedburye in the countie of Gloucester.
—Elizabeth daughter of Launcelott Seddon of Romiley.
—Alice daughter of Leonard Ashworth of Hyde.
—Margarett Cooke of Northburye.
—John sonne of William Ashten of Rediche.
—Roger Ke sall of Echills.
—Robert sonne of Edward Brooke of Stockport.
—Robert Johnson of Bredburye.
—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Willoughbye of Romiley.

AUGUST, 1607.

BAPTISED.

—Elizabeth daughter of ffrauncis Daniell of Bredburye.
—ANNE THE DAUGHTER OF LAWRENCE WRIGHT OF OFFERTON GENT WAS BAPTIZED THE 12TH.
—Alice daughter of John Byrches of Stockport.
—Anne daughter of John Matley of Stockport.
—Elizabeth daughter of George Whiteheads of Heaton Norres.
—Alice daughter of William Houghes.
—Robert and Raphe sonnes of Thomas Collier of Stockport leadbeater.
—William sonne of John Dickenson of Levenshulme.
Peter sonne of John Hall of Heaton Norres.
—Judith daughter of Richard Hibbert of Werneth.
—George sonne of Robert Dodge of Bosdon.
—Anne daughter of Cuthbert Warren of Offerton.

BURIED.

—Ellen daughter of William Broom of Marple.
—The wyfe of Reginald Bennetson of Werneth.
—An infante of Vincente Thomsons of Bromhall.
—Ellis Auldcrofte of Rediche.
—A daughter of William Davenport of Bromhall named Izabell.
—The wyfe of Thomas Wyche of Marple.
—The wyfe of John Hall of Heaton Norres.

SEPTEMBER, 1607.

BAPTISED.

Marye daughter of Robert Tomlinson of Hyde.
Elizabeth daughter of John Seele of Stockport.
Anna daughter of Roger Harper of Stockporte.
Robert sonne of William Bennison of Werneth.
Margarett daughter of Thomas Elcock of Stockport.

MARRIED.

Henrye flethington and Mawde Shawcrosse.
Ottywell Heginbotham and Alice Radcliffe.

BURIED.

2.—An infante of Thomas Colliers of Stockport leadbeater.
2.—An infante of Leonard Holmes of Poynton.
5.—Robert sonne of Thomas Collier of Stockport leadbeater.
5.—Susanna daughter of John Bradley of Redich.
6.—The wyfe of Robert Bridge of Stockport.
9.—Thomas Perryn of Stockport.
24.—Leonard Ashworth of Hyde.
27.—The wyfe of John Hamson of Stockport.

OCTOBER, 1607.

BAPTISED.

2.—Joan daughter of Edward Thornelye of Hawarden.
4.—Ellen daughter of Hamnet Smith of Northburye.
4.—Alice daughter of Roger Houghe of Stockport.
4.—Izabell daughter of Robert Daniell of Offerton.
11.—EDWARDE THE SONNE OF GEFFREY VERNSION OF STOCKPORTE WAS BAPTISED THE XITH
18.—John sonne of Henrye Goodier of Northen.
25.—John sonne of Robert Higham of Romiley.
25.—Elizabeth daughter of William Marsland of Werneth.
25.—Laurence sonne of Robert Moores of Stockport.

MARRIED.

13.—Abraham ffelden and Ellen Smith.
18.—Thomas Stones and Margaret Mottershed.
28.—John Redich and Margery Orme.

BURIED.

6.—Anne Wilkinson of Bredburye widowe.
8.—Ellen daughter of Thomas Holme of the head of the lane.
20.—John sonne of Nicholas Elcock of Stockport.
22.—Ellen Mottram of Northburie.
22.—William sonne of Richard Harford.
24.—Thomas Taylor of Bromhall.
24.—William Beacom of Beacum Houses.
29.—An infante of William Barlowes of Cheadle.

NOUEMBER, 1607.

BAPTISED.

1.—Robert sonne of William Tomlinson of Bredburie.
1.—Samuel sonne of Raphe Roson of Stockport.
1.—Edward sonne of Nicholas Elcock of Stockport.
8.—Raphe sonne of Raphe Brookshaw of Bredburye.
13.—Bryan sonne of Thomas Wharnbye of Romiley.
15.—Anne daughter of Thomas Butler of Stockport.
15.—William sonne of William Kelsall of Stockport.
22.—Robert sonne of Robert Brooke of the Sonte hole in Redich.
22.—William sonne of John Brookshall of Bredburie.
27.—Henrye sonne of Henrye Daniell of Bromhall joyner.

MARRIED.

16.—Alexander Rodes and Margery Whittakers.

Didsbury. E. W. BULKELEY.

Replies.

NIXON THE CHESHIRE PROPHET.

In Cheshire Notes and Queries of a recent date information is sought respecting Nixon the Cheshire prophet. There have been several references to him in the earlier volumes, but I believe no detailed account of him has appeared. With your permission, I would give a few particulars culled from reliable sources.

There have been several editions of Nixon's prophecies, the latest and perhaps the most complete being the edition edited by Mr W. E. A. Axon, of Manchester, and published in 1873. Ormerod's *History of Cheshire* (ii—183) and other local historians supply he particulars here given.

Robert Nixon, or William, as he is called in the Vale Royal MSS., was born at Bridge-end House, in the township of Over, in Eddisbury Hundred. Daniel Lyson, in his history of the county, states that he was an illiterate plough-boy, his capacity scarcely exceeding that of an idiot, and that he seldom spoke except when he uttered his prophecies, which were taken down from his mouth by some of the bystanders; many traditions relating to him are still current in the neighbourhood of the Vale Royal, where his story is implicitly believed. An anonymous author of the "Life of Robert Nixon, the Cheshire Prophet," places his birth in the reign of Edward IV., but Oldmixon, in his life of him, says that he lived in the reign of James I., and it is asserted in a letter annexed to the last-mentioned pamphlet, which has the signature of William Ewers and the date of 1714, that there was an old man named Woodman then living at Coppenhall who remembered Nixon, could describe his person, and had communicated many particulars of his life. If, according to Oldmixon, so extraordinary a person had lived at Vale Royal in the reign of James I., we might expect to find some mention of him in the parish register either at Over or Whitegate, both of which have been searched in vain, and it is almost incredible that he should not have been noticed by his contemporaries; yet no mention is made of him, either by Webb in his *Itinerary* in 1622, or by the Randle Holmes, father and son, who have recorded all the remarkable events of their time.

Many instances of the fulfilment of his trivial predictions are maintained in Cheshire, such as the meeting of the abbeys of Norton and Vale Royal in the building of Acton Bridge; the removal of a mill to Luddington Hill by Sir John Crewe, and the draining of Ridley Pool; but by far the most important is that alluded to by Oldmixon, who says that in pursuance of the prediction that an eagle should visit Vale Royal when the heir of that house was to be born, eagle did come, remained near the house th days, and was seen by thousands of people. O mixon states the story on the authority of L Cowper, and of Patrick, bishop of Ely, chaplain to Walter St. John, Mrs Cholmondeley's father. same authority states that when this last e took place there was snow on the ground. Lookin the Cholmondeley pedigree, this may be found to cord with the birth of Charles, eldest son of Tho Cholmondeley, and Anne St. John his wife, on Janu 12th, 1684 5; and he was born heir of Vale Royal last surviving brother by a previous marriage he died in 1679; but it must be remembered that C Cholmondeley died as late as 1756, and was only grandfather of the present generation, and that fulfillment of a prophecy said to have been looked generations by the county, is not in two subsequ generations supported by the slightest memorand or even a single tradition preserved in a family much concerned.

Nixon is said to have attracted royal notice by foretelling in Cheshire the result of the battle Bosworth on recovering from a sudden stupor which he was seized whilst the battle was fighting Leicestershire, and to have been sent for to shortly afterwards, where he was starved to d through forgetfulness in a manner which he himself predicted. This event is said to have happ at Hampton Court, where two places are pointed by the person who shows the palace, each of w are said to have been the scene of his famishi This part of the story will not bear the test of in better than the others; there is no entry in the register of the burial of such a person in the reig James I.

A portrait with the name of Nixon was eng by Harding, from a picture in the possession Owen Salusbury Brereton, which he picked up dentally in a very tattered state from some chi Cheshire, who used it as a plaything, but its co tion with the person it is supposed to be a libe is altogether imaginary.

C

THE YOUNG PRETENDER IN CHESHI

Touching the correspondence in Cheshire Notes and Queries relating to the passage of Prince and his Rebel forces through Cheshire on the occa their memorable march upon London, in 1745, be of interest to point out that in the museum Manchester at the Royal Jubilee Exhibition may be seen the following interesting relics:—In ca 4, room 5 (Ancoats Hall), a sword taken from the followers of Prince Charles Edward who passed through Mobberley. This is lent by Mr Holland. In case No. 2 is to be seen a

itol taken from the Rebels whilst in the neighbourod of Derby. No. 454a is a painting representing Young Pretender crossing the Old Bridge into nchester, lent by Mr William Leigh.

It is probable that this picture was painted a few rs after the real scene took place, when the facts re well known, and the Old Bridge, the church, and er features in the landscape remained unchanged. nay be regarded, therefore, as having claim to historical accuracy. The painting was formerly in the collection of the late Mr Greaves, of Irlam Hall. Its previous owners are not recorded, but there is a tradition that about 70 years ago it hung in the Halfway Inn, Longsight. The persons represented as advancing to meet the Rebels are supposed to be Dr Deacon, the Rev. John Clayton, and other well-known Jacobites. F. L. TAVARE.

Rusholme.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1887.

Notes.

CHESHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

IV.

ROCKLEHURST, THOMAS UNETT, of Henbury k, Macclesfield, was the eldest son of Thomas cklehurst, of The Fence, Macclesfield, and Martha y Unett, his wife, and was born November 30, 4. He was twice mayor of Macclesfield, lieutenantnel of the 5th Cheshire Rifle Volunteers (resigning 884 through ill-health,) justice of the peace for the nty, and was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1877. He l August 26, 1886. After the death of Major Edward sland in 1867 the Henbury Park estate was pursed by Mr T. U. Brocklehurst in 1875. In 1879 Mr cklehurst left England with Mr Edward Massie, of ster, for a tour round the world, and after visiting Old World they arrived at Washington at istmas, 1880, on their way home. Here Mr cklehurst learnt that his friend Mr George Neyt, Belgian Minister at Washington, had been apted to represent his king and country at Mexico, reupon Mr Brocklehurst seized upon the opporty of including Mexico in his programme. He red in the city of Mexico for seven months, and from rnal kept there during that period Mr Brocklest wrote the following work. It should be added at the time of his death Mr Brocklehurst was aged in making a collection of the works of shire authors.

Mexico To-day: A Country with a Great Future, and a Glance at the Prehistoric Remains and Antiquities of the Montezumas. 8vo. pp. viii.-xvi. 273. London: John Murray, 1883

BOTHERS, RICHARD, was a native of Cheshire, the time and place of his birth are unknown. For ral years he had the rank of lieutenant in the y, but becoming a prophetic enthusiast he left the ice in 1789, and devoted himself to the writing and publication of numerous remarkable books. Most of them, if not all, are a curious jumble of reason and insanity, and the general reason is that he was out of his mind. Mr Halhed published a number of tracts in his vindication, and Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Horne espoused the other side. See Wall's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, i., 155; Knight's *English Cyclopædia*. Brothers died in 1834, having published:

1—A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times, wrote under the direction of the Lord God, and published by his sacred command. Book I. Containing, with other great and remarkable things not revealed to any other person on earth, the Restoration of the Hebrews to Jerusalem, by the year 1798, under the Revealed Prince and Prophet. 8vo. 1794

2—A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times. Book II: Containing the Sudden and Perpetual Fall of the Turkish, German, and Russian Empires, it being a Second Sign of Warning for the Benefit of all Nations; by the Man that will be Revealed to the Hebrews as their Prince and Prophet. 8vo. 1794

3—Explanation of the Trinity; and a further Elucidation of the 12th Chapter of Daniel: One Letter to the King and two to Mr Pitt. 8vo. 1795

4—A Letter to Miss Cott, the recorded daughter of King David, and future Queen of the Hebrews. 8vo. 1798

5—A Description of Jerusalem, with the Garden of Eden in the Centre. 8vo. 1802

6—A Letter to His Majesty and Her Majesty; also a Poem. 8vo. 1802

BROUGHTON, RHODA, second daughter of Sir Henry Delves Broughton, of Doddington Park, Nantwich, was born at The Cliffe, Hough, near Nantwich, November 29, 1840, and baptised at Segrwyd Hall, near Denbigh, December 15 following. Works:

1—Cometh up as a Flower. 8vo. 1867
Another Edition being volume 911 in "Collection of British Authors." 1841

2—Not Wisely, But Too Well. 8vo. 1867
Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1875
Another Edition being volumes 935-6 in "Collection of British Authors." 1841
3—Red as a Rose is She. 8vo. 1870
4—"Good-bye, Sweetheart!" A Tale. Three vols. 8vo. Guildford, 1872
Another Edition. 8vo. Guildford, 1873
5—Nancy: A Novel. Three vols. 8vo. Guildford, 1873
New Edition. 8vo. Guildford, 1874
6—Tales for Christmas Eve. 8vo. Guildford, 1873
Another Edition, Twilight Stories (originally published under title of "Tales for Christmas Eve," in "Empire Library"). 8vo. London, 1879
7—Joan: A Tale. Three vols. 8vo. Guildford, 1876
Popular Edition. 8vo. Bungay, 1877
8—Second Thoughts: A Novel. Two vols. 8vo. Guildford, 1880
Another Edition 8vo. pp. 350. Edinburgh, 1880
9—Belinda: A Novel. Three vols. 8vo. London, 1883

BROWN, JAMES, of Cheadle-Bulkeley, who served as a minister amongst the Friends for seventeen years. He died March 12, 1750, and was buried at Mobberley, aged about 71 years. The following epistle, printed after his death, has prefixed, to it The Testimony of Morley Monthly Meeting concerning him:

1—An Epistle of Love and Caution to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain and Elsewhere. 8vo. 1751
Reprinted. 8vo. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1754

BROWNLOW, WILLIAM, M.A., the only son of Mr William Brownlow, of St Bride's, London, was born in 1802. He graduated from Pembroke College, Oxford, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1826. He was rector of Wilmslow from 1829 to 1872, in which latter year he resigned, and died at Bath in October, 1876. He was he author of:

1—A Solution of Cubic Equations. 1841
2—A Sermon Preached at Macclesfield on the occasion of the Visitation there of the Bishop of Chester, June 25, 1832.
3—A Sermon occasioned by the Death of His Grace Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, preached in the Parish Church of St. Bartholomew, Wilmslow, on Sunday, November 21st, 1852. 8vo. pp. 20. Manchester, 1852

BROWNLOW, WILLIAM R., M.A., son of the above, some time curate of Tetling, Gloucestershire, and St. John's, Torquay. He seceded from the Church of England and joined the Church of Rome in 1863. He was the author of the following works:

1—Lectures on the History of the Church of God A.D. 31, 168. Delivered at Tetling, Gloucestershire. London: J. Masters
2—*Cur Deus Homo*, by S. Anselm. Translated with Introduction and analysis.
London and Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker
This work went through two or three editions.
3—Jesus the Good Shepherd: A short Memoir of Melise H. M. Brownlow by her brother, the Rev. W. R. Brownlow, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, with Portrait of Miss Brownlow. 8vo.
London: Masters, 1
A Second and Cheaper Edition. 8vo. pp. 1
1
4—How and Why I Became a Catholic: A Letter to Friends in the Church of England. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 67. 1

BROWNSWERD, JOHN is said to have been a native of Cheshire, who, after a course of training at Oxford and Cambridge, settled at Wilmslow, where he kept a school. On January 30, 1580-1, the governors of the Macclesfield Grammar School elected him to be Head Master. He was a very distinguished man, an excellent classical scholar, under whom the school appears to have taken high rank. He was the tutor of the famous Thomas Newton, of Bunbury. Brownswerd resigned the mastership in 158[illegible], under date April 15, 1589, the announcement of whose burial is to be met with. After his death Thomas Newton published a selection of his odd and Latin verses under the title given below; the book is a thin quarto of fifty-six pages, and is now so rare that but one copy is to be met with, and that in the British Museum. On the back of the dedication are four short Latin poems by Hugh Wilson, William Hanford, Reginald Briscoe, and Randle Holme, to the memory of Brownswerd. The volume is entirely in Latin, but most of the poems have a local interest; on page 56 at the end of the volume is the epitaph which Newton placed in Macclesfield Church.

1—Joannis Brunsuerdi Macclesfeldensis Gymnasiarchæ Progymnasmata Quædam Hactenus sparsim collecta et in lucem edita, [illegible] industria Thomæ Newtoni, Cestreshyrii. 8
London

BRUSHFIELD, THOMAS NADAULD, late medical superintendent of the Chester County Asylum, but now of Budleigh-Salterton, Devon, a well-known writer on antiquarian matters, who has contributed papers and contributions on Cheshire antiquities to the *Cheshire Sheaf*, *Palatine Note-Book*, &c.

BUCKLER, JOHN CHESSELL, an architect and early church architecture.

1—Views of the Cathedral Churches of England and Wales. 4to. London
2—Views of Eaton Hall. Folio. London

KELEY, E. WOODHEAD, of Sumner-Field, ury, is a native of Holmfirth, Yorkshire, where is born in September, 1854. He was educated the Rev. J. Johnson, vicar of Denby, and in ommenced his journalistic career under his the late Mr D. Woodhead, proprietor of the *dale Chronicle*. Subsequently he served on aff of the *Huddersfield Examiner*, and at Ashton, the *Stockport Advertiser* in 1881. As editor of *re Notes and Queries* he is doing good ser- n behalf of Cheshire antiquaries and genealo- and has succeeded in placing that periodical in nt rank of this particular branch of journalism. st his writings to *Cheshire Notes and Queries* e mentioned "Cheshire Judges," "Sandbach s," "Parliamentary History of Cheshire," otheca Cestriensis," and the "Transcripts of tockport Parish Registers, with Biographical " The two last-named are intended to be re- d in book form. To these may be added a serial entitled "Matilda the Fair: a Cheshire Story Fourteenth Century," contributed to the *Stock- dvertiser*.

al, Coke, and Lime Merchants' Ready Reckoner. mo, pp. 24. 1880
e Same: Second Edition. Stockport, 1883
e Peak District of Derbyshire. Being a paper d before the Stockport Society of Naturalists. o. pp. 32. Stockport, 1883

KELEY, AGNES ETHEL C., of Sumner-Field, ury, wife of the last named, was the second f the late Mr Thomas Day, of Northenden. At e of her birth her parents resided at The Manor, , "in the kingdom of Kerry," south-west of d, and were descended from the nobility of d and Ireland. Her ancestors had fought at attles of Cressy and Poictiers, and their dants afterwards proved themselves to be l knights to Queen Elizabeth, going to Ireland ll the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond. When years of age this authoress commenced writing ative tales, and at fifteen invoked the Muses. At rly age of fifteen she was called to take her t the head of her father's large household, and in one day to step from childhood to prema- omanhood, devoted her life to the care of a amily of brothers and sisters. Since then, he death of her father at Northenden about ears ago (where she resided for about seven , she more or less, by her influence, served all ends. For several years she resided in London, her books were sought by some of the brightest ents of Queen Victoria's time and court. This ounts amongst her personal friends many of the *litterateurs* of the day. Her chief work is un- dly "Alfred Lennox," which was written as an exposé of the teachings of Dr Pusey. In addition to the following list of works, many of which ran into two and three editions, Mrs Bulkeley has contributed fugitive pieces to the local press, under the *nom-de-plume* of "A.E.S." and "Q in the Corner":—

1—Parting Words. 8vo. pp. 16. Bath, 1848
2—Affection's Souvenir. 8vo. pp. 144. Bath, 1849
3—Alfred Lennox. 8vo. pp. 164. London, 1851
4—The Great Question. pp. 48. Bath, 1852
5—Lines to my Native Land. Bath, 1852
6—Florence. 8vo. pp. viii-74. Bath, 1853
7—There's much in Life worth living for. 1855
8—The Two Spirits. 1856
9—The Second Coming. Simplified for the young. 8vo. pp. 28. 1857
10—Blossoms of Hope, Love, and Memory. 1858
11—The Brightest Gem. 64mo. 16pp. Birmingham, 1858
12—The Highest Glory. 64mo. 16pp. Birmingham, 1858
13—The Sweetest Flower. 64mo. 16pp. Birmingham, 1858
14—The Dearest Joy. 64mo. 16pp. Birmingham, 1859
15—Rosy Cheeked Susan. 64mo. 12pp. Birmingham, 1859
16—A Mountain Blossom. 64mo. 12pp. Birmingham, 1859
17—Wilderness Roses. 64mo. 16pp. Birmingham, 1859
18—Pleasant Voices. 64mo. 18pp. Birmingham, 1859
19—Boasting Jem. Stockport, 1879
20—The Cradle Bed. 8vo. 8pp. Stockport, 1881
21—The Three Brothers, or True Bravery. A serial story, specially written for the *Stockport Advertiser*, and subsequently published in the *Children's Own Paper*. 1885
22—Christmas Souvenir. Stockport, 1885
23—In Memoriam: The Bishop of Manchester. Stockport, 1885
24—A May Idyl. Stockport, 1886

BULKELEY, RICHARD GEORGE, vicar of St. John's, Dukinfield, graduated from St. Bees (1st class), 1862. He was ordained deacon in 1864 and priest in 1865 by the Bishop of Durham. His first call was to the curacy of Newburn, Northumberland, 1864-66, his subsequent appointments being Stoke-upon-Trent, 1866 68; lecturer at Kingsbridge, Devon, 1868-71; curate of Woburn, Beds, 1871-74; in charge of St. Ann's, Brindle Heath, 1874-75. In addition to several sermons Mr Bulkeley is the author of the following:—

1—Analysis of Procter on the Book of Common Prayer. 1864
2—Lizzie Turner: or the History of a Sunday School Teacher. 1866
3—Lizzie Reed: or the Sleep of the Elect. 1869
4—Through the Breakers. 3 vols. 1877

BUNBURY, Sir HENRY, the first baronet of that name, was the son of Henry Bunbury, of Stanney, in Cheshire. It fell to his lot to convey to the great Napoleon the sentence of perpetual exile to St. Helena. The following works prove that he could wield the pen with as much power as he had done the sword :—

1—Narratives of the Wars with France from 1799 to 1810. 8vo.

2—Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Hanmer. 8vo. 1838

BURGESS, JOHN, was one of the most noteworthy ministers who served at Hatherlow Chapel, where he succeeded the Rev. Charles Shepley in 1770. Under his ministry the congregation continued to increase, but in about six years he returned to Hall Fold Chapel, Rochdale, where he soon after died. Mr Burgess was the author of several works of some celebrity in their day, indicating great breadth of thought and liberality of opinion.

1—Beelzebub Driving and Drowning his Hogs. A Sermon on Mark v. 12, 13. 8vo. 1770.

2—A Proverbial Catechism for Youth.

3—Travels from Mount Sinai to Mount Zion.

4—The Reconciler.

BURGHALL, EDWARD, vicar of Acton, was born in 1600 at Bunbury, where he was brought up under the influence of two celebrated preachers, William Hinde and Samuel Torshall. Before the Civil War he was schoolmaster at Bunbury. About 1646 he became vicar of Acton, where he remained sixteen years. In 1648 he signed the Attestation of the Ministers of Cheshire, calling himself Pastor of Acton. From that benefice he was ejected in 1662, his farewell sermon being on 2 Cor. xiii., 2. A note prefixed to Barlow's edition of *Providence Improved* (p. 150) states that Burghall was the author of "The Life of John Bruen of Stapleford," and that he married Bruen's sister; but the first part at least of that statement may be questioned. He died December 8, 1665, and was buried at the east end of Bunbury churchyard. The stone is in excellent preservation. His wife Joan, a sister of John Bruen's, of Stapleford, died in 1668, and was buried in the same grave. The inscription on the gravestone is as follows :—"Here lyeth the body of Mr Edward Bvrghall who was a painfvll Schooll Mr in this towne 22 yeares and a godlye minister of Christ's Gospel at Acton 15 yeares. He died in Alpram Decem 8 An'o Dm'i 1665 et ætatis svæ 65. Ioan his Wife died Octo 21 An'o Dm'i 16 8." The work by which Burghall is best known is his Diary published under the title of *Providence Improved*, and is an interesting account of the great Civil War, 1642–1648. It was first printed in 1678 in Poole's so-called *History of Cheshire* ii., 893–948. While this Diary may still be regarded as an authentic document, being in the main a true record of the events it professes to relate, it can no longer be justly attributed to Burghall. It was whilst collecting materials for his *History of Nantwich*, Mr James Hall, of Willaston, Nantwich, discovered the original MS. from which Edward Hall obtained his information. This MS., consisting of 49 pages, is now (1887) preserved among the valuable Cowper collection of MSS. in the library of Reginald Cholmondeley, Esq., of Condover Hall, Salop. The author of this account of the Civil War was Thomas Malbon, gentleman, of Nantwich and Audley, who at the end subscribes his name and the date 1651. The date of Malbon's MS. (1651) is nine years earlier than the date of *Providence Improved*. When Burghall wrote, Thomas Malbon had been dead five years. By collating the printed edition of the Diary with Cole's MS. in the British Museum and Malbon's MS., it would seem as if the ejected Vicar of Acton had employed his leisure in his retirement at Alpraham in composing a so-called "History," in which he included a record of events relating to the Civil War, obtained wholly from the Malbon MS. C.f. Ormerod's *Cheshire*, new ed., ii. 267; iii. 1; Calamy's *Account*, p. 128; and *Continuation*, p. 151; Urwick's *Nonconformity in Cheshire*, pp. 111, 112; Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis*, i. 202; Barlow's Collected *Biographies*, p. 150; *Palatine Note Book*, ii. 153.

1—Providence Improved. [Better known as the Diary.]

2—The perfect way to Die in Peace.

BURNET, JOHN, LL.B., incumbent of Macclesfield, and afterwards vicar of Bradford, Yorkshire. Sermons :—

1—The Old Paths. Sermon at Leek, 20th Feb. 1842. 12mo. 38pp. T. Wright, Macclesfield.

2—An Address on Completion of the Tenth Year of his Incumbency. 8vo. 30pp. T. Wright, Macclesfield.

3—A Letter to my Parishioners on the Maynooth. 12mo. 19pp. T. Wright, Macclesfield.

4—The Patience of the Church. Visitation Sermon at Halifax. 8vo. 16pp. Bradford.

5—Difficulties and Supports of the Christian Visitation Sermon at St. Michael's, Macclesfield, June 19th, 1835. 8vo. 28pp. T. Wright, Macclesfield.

6—Christ's Last Command. Sermon on behalf of S.P.G., in Parish Church of Blackburn. T. Wright, Macclesfield.

BURNS, ARTHUR, a teacher of mathematics, lived at Tarporley, in Cheshire.

1—A New and Correct Method of Surveying, with a useful appendix concerning the Plan

ıethods of measuring timber, hay, marl pits, ricklayers' and plaisterers' work. The whole eing illustrated with proper definitions, problems, rules, examples, explanations, and emlematical types, rendered uncommonly easy. vo. Chester, 1771
he Same: Second Edition. 8vo. 1775

ROUGHS, EDWARD, a native of Underbarrow stmoreland, a young but eminent member of the y of Friends, who died a prisoner for meeting in ate, December 14, 1662, aged 27 years, having minister ten years. His works occupy seven-ages in Smith's catalogue, amongst them being llowing;

ome False Principles and errors discovered and futed: in a short answer to a Catechism-Book, hich is said to contain The Principles of eligion, put forth by a nameless author; but is pposed to be the work of Samuel Eaton, a pro-ssed minister of the Gospel among the sect of ıdependents in Cheshire. 4to. London, 1659

TT, JOHN, of London, was born at Fulbeck, in nshire. During the latter part of his life he at Stockport, where he died July 5, 1859, aged rs. He is known as the author of:

etter from the Corresponding Secretary of the ritish and Foreign Society for the Suppression of ntemperance, to Mr Fisher, of the Norwich uxiliary. 4to. Norwich, 1840
he Young Patriot (Amyntas) and other poems, J. B., a friend of the Aborigines' Protection ociety. 16mo. Manchester, 1846

H, C. S., B.A., curate of Over Peover. r of tract:

lain Facts, showing the Falsehood and Folly of ıe Mormonites. 12mo. pp. 15.
Macclesfield, J. Swinnerton, 1843

TTERWORTH, JAMES, of Oldham an indus- and useful writer of local histories:

istory and Description of the Town and Parish Ashton-under-Lyne, in the County of Lancashire, ıd the Village of Dukinfield, in the County of hester. 8vo. Ashton, 1823
istory and Description of the Towns and Parishes Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne, Mottram-in-ongendale, and Glossop, with some memoirs of ıe late F. D. Astley, Esq., of Dunkinfield, and xtracts from his Poems, with an Elegy to his emory. 8vo. Manchester, 1827.

IELD, NICHOLAS, an eminent Puritan divine ve of Warwickshire, born about 1579, died 1652. came a servitor in Exeter College in 1589, subsequently accepting a call to St. Peter's Church, Chester, where he had for one of his hearers and patrons John Bruen, of Stapleford. "He was a man of profound judgment, strong memory, sharp wit, quick invention, and unwearied industry . . . He had a singular gift of diving into the depths of those points which he undertook to handle." He published:

1—Sermon on I. Peter, 1st chapter. 1617
2—Essay Concerning the Assurance of God's Love and Man's Salvation. 8vo. 1614
3—The Marrow of the Oracles of God. 12mo. 1622
4—Sermon on First Epistle General of Peter. 4to. 1623
5—Exposition of the Apostles' Creed 1626
6—A Commentary on the First Chapter of 1st Peter. Folio. 1637

BYRDE, JOHN, a native of Coventry, was the first bishop of Chester after its separation from Lichfield in 1541. Queen Mary divested him of his bishopric in 1554, because he had broken his vow of celibacy, when he became suffragan to Bishop Bonner, of London, and vicar of Dunmow, in Essex. Anthony à Wood states that he published the following:

1—Lectures on the Epistle of St. Paul.
2—De Fide Justificante lib I.
3—Learned Homilies with an Epicede on Edmund in Prose.

BYRTH, THOMAS, D.D., F.S.A. Born at Plymouth Dock, September 11, 1793. Died, Wallasey, October 28, 1849. Incumbent of St. James', Latchford, 1827-34. Rector of Wallasey, 1834-49. He published several sermons and controversial pamphlets, and edited T. Tattershall's sermons. A memorial volume was published after his death under the title:

1—Remains of Thomas Byrth, D.D., F.A.S., Rector of Wallasey, with a Memoir of his life. By the Rev. G. R. Moncrieff, M.A., Rector of Tattenhall. 8vo. pp. 444. Liverpool, 1851

BAGSHAW, SAMUEL. A publisher residing in Sheffield, and author and compiler of several county directories. The following are the particulars of his work on Cheshire:

1.—History, Gazetteer, and Directory of the County Palatine of Cheshire; comprising a general survey of the county, with a variety of Historical, Statistical, Topographical, Commercial, and Agricultural Information. . . . In one volume, with a large coloured sheet map of the county, pp. iv. 704. 8vo. Sheffield, 1850

BENTLEY, J. M., organist and choirmaster, of Bowdon Parish Church, who published:

1—The Psalter, with the Canticles and Hymns of the Church. Manchester

2—Psalter Chants. Being a course of Double and Single Chants to be sung to the Psalms of David. Manchester

3—The Canticles and Prose Hymns for the Church. Manchester

A Bookworm.

POWNALL FEE, WILMSLOW PARISH: TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

The following is a continuation of the records relating to Pownall Fee Township, as found in the old parish chest at Wilmslow:—

A true and perfect Inventory of the Goods, Chattells, and Effects of John Eccles, of Styall, in the county of Chester, yeoman, deceased, as they were appraised and valued by William Breadbury, of Wilmslow, in the county aforesaid, Taylor, and John Bray, of Styall, in the county of Chester, victualler, upon the ffourteenth day of April, in the first year of King George the Third's reign over Great Britain and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1761.

	£	s.	d.	q
A chest	0	5	0	0
In books	0	15	0	0
His purse and wearing apparel	25	0	0	0
Owing to deceased by Bonds, Notes, and other specialities	136	4	6	0
	£162	4	6	0

William Bradbury,
John Bray.

All these accounts *excepted* (accepted) and allowed by

Churchwardens { John Hulme, Geo. Hulme.

Overseers of the Poor { Job Burgess, John Cash, Jethro Alcock.

March 17, 1761.

What was paid at the Burial of John Eccles.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Thomas Bray for drink	0	9	6
Paid for Butter	0	1	0
Paid to Diena Bray for drink	0	9	6
What was given to the poor	0	12	0
Paid for flesh meat	0	7	9½
Paid for going to Manchester and Altringham	0	1	6
Paid for asking to the Burial	0	1	0
Paid to Ralph Bayle for drawing him [the horse for Hearse]	0	5	6
Given to Mary Warden for her trouble	1	7	0
Paid at Stockport for proving the will	1	9	6
Paid to Mr Jannion for writing and a stamp	0	7	6
Paid to William foaden and John Hankinson	2	2	0
Paid to Mary Ridgway for shop	0	4	11½
Paid a Harreat [heriot] to William Warburton			
Paid to Marcy Dixon			
Paid to Mary Burgess			
Paid to Ralph Higginbotham			
Paid to Mary Kelsall for Shute (shroud) & crape			
Paid to James Bayley for a coffin			
Paid to David Hoult for Bread and Bear			
Paid to Joseph Perkin			
Paid to John Cosh a Harreat [heriot]			

The clerk, who did not write the above but who wrote out the inventory, writes a good hand and adds the following:—

To my son James Charge	
To our trouble and expense during our Executorship	
To my trouble	

April 7th, 1763.

Then settled accounts with Richard Hankinson, constable for Styall, who served the said office for the year 1761, and their did then remain 8d in his hand upon setteling both the said constable office and the Land tax, which said sum the said Richard Hankinson paid down. As witness our hands,

Hugh Worth
John Taylor
John Kelsall

April 7, 1763.

Then settled accounts with Peter Tealor, constable for Morle, who served the said office for ye Ear 1761, and he apears to Be out of pocket 6s 8d.

As witness our hands,

Hugh Worth
Philip Dale
John Kelsall

April 7th, 1763.

Then setteled accounts with James Faulkner, constable for Morley, who served the said office for the year 1762, and their remains in his hands the sum of one pound three shillings and fourpence, which said sum of £1 3s 4d is paid to the overseer of the poor. As witness our hands,

[no signatures]

April 7th, 1763.

Then settled accounts with George Statham, constable for Styall, who

arved the said office for Roylances anement for the year 1762, and re-ains in his hands upon his said ffice and upon the Land tax the um of £1 5s 0d, which said sum of 1 5s 0d was paid to the overseers f the poor. As witness our hands,

1 5 0 0

HUGH WORTHINGTON,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN KELSALL.

A removal order directed to the churchwardens nd overseers of the Hamlet of Whittle, in Derby-hire, to remove Mary Swindells from that town-hip to the parish of Morley, in the County of hester. It is dated 8 June, 1763, and signed by ustices of the County of Derby,

JNO. SIMPSON and
HENRY THORNHILL.

A certificate of Mr Jonathan Dale and John Fin-w, of Nether Alderley, acknowledging the settle-ent of John Hewit, and Sarah his wife, and Mary, nn, Sarah, and Elizabeth their children to be in ether Alderley.

A bond dated 17 December, 1753, given by Wil-am Smith, of Disley, in the parish of Stockport, r forty pounds, to Philip Dale and Daniel Burgess, verseers of Pownall Fee, to hold them harmless rom cost in the maintenance of a bastard child of lary Swindells.

1764.

This day an inventory of ye Goods and Chattels f Henry Pearson, of Morley, by Philip Dayle, being resent overseer of ye poor, for money paid for nt for ye said Henry Pearson amounting to the m of sixteen or eighteen pounds or more as llows:—

irst.....One incalf cow.
All the hay.
a house .....One watch.
One fire iron-tongs, fire shovel.
One cubert, drwer, and dreser.
3 iron pots.
a parlour ...One bedstocks and bedding belonging to it, cover.
a chamber...2 bedstocks and beding to them with one cover.

As witness our Hands,
SAMUEL DALE,
PETER TAYLOR,
WM. TAYLOR.

A rit and tru ivantray of John Downs' goods acken by John Cash June the 9, 1764:

	£	s.	d.
ne clock and 2 cuports	2	5	0
ne chest [chest]	0	4	0
ne grat and tungs, grad hoyrn [grid-iron]	0	17	0
par badstocks and bading	1	10	0
One lucking glue	0	1	0
3 maps	0	1	6
One round stul [stool]	0	1	0
One duzon chers	0	4	6
	5	4	0

Guds sould at pueabl [public] sal by John Cash of John Downs in Stile [Styall] June the 12, 1764 to Thomas Ashon, as folows:

	£	s.	d.
One clock, twc cupboards	2	5	0
One chest	0	4	0
One grat and tungs, grad hoyrn	0	17	0
One bedstocks and bedding	1	10	0
One lucking glass	0	1	0
3 maps	0	1	6
One round stul	0	1	0
One duzen chers	0	5	0
	5	4	6

June 12, 1764.

Then received of and from Thomas Aston the sum of five pounds five shillings for the use of a warrant of distress for snares, engines from young Leigh. As witness my hand,

5 5 0 0

his
JAMES ⋈ RILE,
mark.
Witness, JOHN CASH,
HUGH WORTHINGTON.

It appears old Downes had a warrant for using snares, engines, &c., for taking game from "Young Leigh," and this was a sort of neighbourly way by the heads of the town of helping him out of trouble. Offences against game laws were never regarded with the same abhorrence as theft and such like. They were in the eyes of the overseers venial faults.

An Indenture, dated 25th December, 1764, whereby Thomas Cooper, churchwarden, and Thomas Ashon and Thomas Cash, younger, overseers of the poor of Pownall Fee, do bind John Dicks, otherwise Steel, a poor boy of Pownall Fee, to George Statham, of Sale; premium £3 10s. Statham contracted to keep the boy during his apprentice-ship in meat and clothes, and to "teach him and instruct him in *husbandry according to the best of his knowledge, and without any concealment*, and to give him a shilling on Christmas day." (Blessed Christmas Day! it brings a shilling to the parish apprentice!) The document is executed by

GEORGE STATHAM,

in the presence of
JOHN CASH,
WM. JANNION,
and countersigned by two justices,
J. GLEGG,
JOSEPH WARD

April 24th, 1765.

Then settled accounts with James Wright, constable of Styall, who served the office for William Dickson's tenement for the year 1763, and remained in his hand upon his sd. office and the land tax the sum of £1 7s 4d, which sd. sum was paid to the overseers of the poor. Witness our hands, 1 7 4 0

T. Cooper,
Hugh Worthington,
Wm. Taylor,
Samuel Taylor.

April 24th, 1765.

Then settled accounts with Samuel Dale, constable of Morley, who served the sd. office for his father's estate for the year 1763, and remained in his hand upon his sd. office and land tax the sum of 7s 9d, which sd. sum was paid to the overseers of the poor. Witness our hands, 0 7 9 0

T. Cooper,
Hugh Worthington,
Wm. Taylor.

April 24th, 1765.

Then settled accounts with James Wright, constable of Styall, who served the sd. office for Joshua Roylance, of Toad Lane, for the year 1764, and remained in his hands £1 16s. 6d., which sum was paid to the overseer of the poor. Witness our hands, 1 16 6 0

T. Cooper,
Hugh Worthington,
Wm. Taylor.

April 24th, 1765.

Then settled accounts with Samuel Dale constable of Morley, who served the sd. office for Thomas Orrell for the year 1764, and remained in his hand, upon his sd. office and land tax, the sum of £1 3s. 2d., which sd. sum was paid to the overseerof the poor. Witness our hands, 1 3 2 0

T. Cooper,
Hugh Worthington,
Wm. Taylor.

County of Chester to wit

The examination of John Bayley, of Styal, in the township of Pownall Fee, in the county aforesaid, joiner, taken upon oath before me, Joseph Ward, clerk, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said county this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five. This examinant saith that he was born in the town of Newcastle, Underline, in the county of Stafford, and that he served an apprenticeship to Thomas Blower, in the said town for the space of seven years, and that he has not done any other act to gain a settlement elsewhere. Sworn before me,

Joseph Ward. John Bayley.

March 27th, 1766.

Then settled accounts with Thomas Leigh, constable of Styall, who served the sd. office for Mary Smith for the year 1765, and their remains in his hands, due to the town, in the sum of 16s. 7d., which sd. Thomas Leigh is to detain in his hands towards the ensuing year. 0 16 7

Witness, Hugh Worthington
Peter Taylor.

March 27th, 1766.

Then setteled accts. with George Hulme, constable of Morley, who served the sd. office for his own estate for the year 1765, and theirs remains in his hands, due to the town, the sum of £0 11s 0½d, which sd. sum was pd. to Wm. Taylor, the present constable. 0 11

Hugh Worthington
Peter Taylor.

[This George Hulme is of the farm and house called Stanneylands; the name Stanneylands formerly the northern division of Morley.]

1766.

An Indenture dated 27 March, 1766, whereby Astle, churchwarden of township of Morley, William Taylor, overseers of the poor of the bind as an apprentice William Murrell, a poor to John Seddon, of Pendleton, in the par Eccles, to "learn the art, trade, mystery, or s tion of a husbandman." The premium was with the usual conditions and convenants. Si

John Astle,
Wm Taylor,
John Sidna

In the presence of
Thos. Scholes,
Wm. Scholes.
And countersigned by two Justices,
J. Gilse,
Joseph W

3rd June, 1766.

County of Chester.

The examination of Randle Ray a settlement form before Joseph W

Order made 5 June, 1766, to remove Mary who was adjudged likely to become chargeab

'ownall Fee to Handforth. Signed

J. GLEGG,
JOSEPH WARD.

3 June, 1767.

Then settled accounts with Thomas ee, constable of Styall, for the Er ear) 1766, for the Oak, in Styall, it ppears there was in his hands the im of £2 0s 3d, which sead sum is 2 0 3 0
d in to Hugh Worthington's hands esent overseer of the poor, as wit- ss our hands

PETER TAYLOR,
HUGH WORTHINGTON,
DANIEL TAYLOR.

3 June, 1767.

Then Mr William Tealor, constable Morle, meade up his accounts for e Eyr (year) 1766, who served for s own Estate, it appears there was his hands the sum of 13s 5d, 0 13 5 0
hich sead sum is pd. into Thomas oper's hands, present overseer of e poor. As wit. our hands

PETER TAYLOR,
HUGH WORTHINGTON,
DANIEL TAYLOR

igh. WM. NORBURY.

Replies.

THE KERSHAW FAMILY.

The Kershaws were an old Stockport family in the last century, as will be seen by the following record taken from the family grave on the north side of St. Peter's Church, Stockport. The inscription is as follows:—"Edmund Ker shaw, jun., died May 1, 1792, aged 77 years. Ann, his wife, died February, 1799, aged 70 years. Thomas Kershaw, their son, died March 2, 1832, aged 79 years. Edmund, their son, died October 20, 1832, aged 69 years." Edmund, the last named, was the only one I remember. He resided on Old-road, Heaton Norris, in a house next door to Eldon Mount, the residence of the late J. L Vaughan, J.P. Mr Kershaw was resident there in 1826; he was of independent means, and very retiring in his habits; thoroughly respectable, so much so that there was a saying at the time that he was the only real gentleman in the neighbourhood; he lived almost the life of a recluse. The only time he was seen out was in the evening, when he would take a stroll round Crowther's fields—now the Heaton Norris Recreation Ground. We resided in a cottage adjoining, and being useful in running errands, I was often inside his house, where he spent most of his time in painting pictures. His household consisted of himself, an old lady housekeeper (who, I believe, had long been in his and the family's service), and a servant

Stockport. JOHN GREENHALGH.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

ASHTON'S JENNY CELLAR. GADSBY'S CHAPEL D ITS ECCENTRIC PASTOR. THE ERECTION D OPENING OF VERNON BRIDGE. THE UNION VERN A MODEL INN.

was my lot to work for Mr Joseph Ashton in ellar in Union-road a very short time, and the n in this instance was on account of the dity of one of the jenny spinners. The floors ese jenny cellars were in many instances paved brick ends, innocent of mortar or cement, and , easily be taken up. It was so in Mr Ashton's r cellar. There were three pair of jennies in the , and my brother pieced in the next alley to in which I was engaged. My brother's master was very much deformed in his legs. His name was Hallam, and he resided in Lamb-street, near the Stockport Sunday School. He was as cross as possible and as sour as his name implied, and he was often swearing at or beating his piecer. One day Hallam was sorely out of temper, and my brother, do what he would, could not give satisfaction. At last Hallam struck my brother a blow on the side of his head, which fell'd him to the ground and stunned him. A commotion took place in the jenny cellar. The Ashton Brothers said what they would do had my brother been a lad of theirs. My master picked my brother up from the floor; that instant I picked up a brick end and hurled it with all my strength at Hallam, catching him on the ribs. Hallam then made a rush at me to chastise me, but the other spinners prevented him, telling him that what I had done he richly deserved. This fracas was the cause of my brother and myself leaving Mr Ashton's works.

Gadsby's Chapel, which formerly stood in Gadsby's-court, off Heaton-lane, was built in the early part of the present century, and was at one time the only place of worship in Stockport owned by the sect of worshippers called Baptists. This chapel had no pretensions to architectural beauty. It was a square built brick building, the entrance of which fronted the short street off Heaton-lane, flanked by the premises now occupied by Messrs Samuel Wood and Josiah Hill. The old chapel would seat several hundred people. In the year 1824 this chapel was a very popular place of resort, the great attraction being the Rev. William Gadsby. In the year 1824 the Rev. William Gadsby resided in the dwelling No. 19, Great Ducie-street, Strangeways, Manchester. He was at that time, and for many years after, the pastor of the Baptist Chapel situated in St. George's-road (leading to Rochdale-road), which was erected in the year 1789. Mr Gadsby was a very popular divine, and his preaching drew large congregations together, more so by his eccentricities, zeal, and out-spoken speech, than his profound and eloquent oratory. If all the anecdotes be true that are laid to his charge he was really a jocular and funny parson. It was said that he held decided views on predestination, and that in one of his sermons he told his listeners that there were children in hell not a span long. He was very severe on the foibles of female dress and on late comers to the chapel. Fifty years ago the head-dress of females (called a bonnet) was of huge dimensions, and being allowed to retain them on their heads in all assemblies they were a nuisance to all who sat behind them. There is one of these bonnets of the orthodox size preserved in the Vernon Park Museum, where my readers can inspect it and form their own opinions how they would like to sit behind a tall female at church, chapel, concert, or theatre whilst she had that bonnet on her head. It was said that Mrs Gadsby was possessed of one of these capacious bonnets; and also that she frequently went late to the chapel. She entered the chapel one Sunday whilst Mr Gadsby was reading the Scripture. He instantly stopped reading, and cried with a loud voice, "Behold Mrs Gadsby make her appearance with the chest of drawers on her head." It was principally on the week nights when Mr Gadsby preached in Stockport. On these occasions a notice paper was placed on the chapel door, or at the street end, announcing the event, and the chapel was always crowded. I went to hear him once or twice, and I don't remember seeing or hearing any peculiarities in him, beyond his reat zeal and plain speech. This chapel has been put to many purposes since Mr Gadsby's time.

At one time it was a temperance hall, at anothe it was a day school. During the period of the ton famine (the years 1862-3-4) it was u for various purposes by the Bridgefield Relief Co mittee. This historical chapel was pulled dow few years ago, along with a few adjacent cottag in order that Messrs Faulder and Co. might enla their already extensive fruit preserving, &c., esta lishment.

Before leaving this locality I wish to inform readers that the first bridge which spanned t river here was erected in the year 1828 by pu subscription. It was built of timber, and w called the Vernon Bridge. An inscription o stone slab, placed on the Lancashire side of bridge, gave the foregoing information. There great rejoicing at the opening of this bridge, that dangerous practice was carried on of fixing the hole in the bottom of a fifty-six pounds w with gunpowder, then driving a wooden plug i hole; then they bored a hole through the plug a gimlet, charged this small hole with pow placed a light to it, and then came the climax loud report. This was a tedious and dangerous of creating a noise, for no one knew where the would go to, or where it would descend. T was a number of these weights used in the ope celebration of this bridge. One missed fire, a young man, whom I knew well, went to exa the weight and to ascertain the cause. W doing so the explosion took place, the plug s him in the face and took away one of his ey and otherwise disfigured his countenance. H taken to the Dispensary on Carr Green, wh remained several months, and it was regarde miracle when he came out again alive. The erected in the year 1828 underwent several tions, and it was entirely pulled down a dozen years ago, and the present substantia bridge erected in its stead.

The publichouse called the Union Tavern on the Cheshire side of this bridge, was e about the year 1831. The first host was Mr man, who previously kept a shop in the Underbank. This house was built a model inn. There was a commodio parlour capable of seating fifty or sixty p There was a spacious room called the club which would hold many people, and which time has been engaged by the members of secret orders. There was a large room and tap-room, for the accommodation of the op

s, in which Mr Alfred Orrell's band met every rday evening for a number of years for their kly rehearsals. There were several slaughter-ses and stabling to house a number of horses attached to the house. Mr Hardman being known in the neighbourhood, and being a man essed of social and cheerful habits, and, more-, having the tact of winning the esteem of his omers, his bar-parlour soon became popular many of the tradesmen of Stockport. nerous tradesmen assembled in this bar almost y night in the week, to discuss the buying and ng price of their various commodities, to talk tics, and enjoy their social glass. Inn y opinion of the best things which had its origin in this parlour was the instituting of the society called Stockport Philanthropic Society, which was posed of tradesmen who met to consider the rs of their less favoured brethren, and to assist n, if deserving, out of their difficulties. This ty was the means of raising many a fallen her.

ockport. JOHN GREENHALGH.

BRAMHALL HALL*.

TIMBER AND PLASTER.

e account of Bramhall, which recently appeared HESHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, being hurriedly en for another purpose, is a mere sketch. It is long, and too short, resembling Dick's hatband, h went nine times round and then wouldn't tie. ing the term "timber and plaster" I adopted one h is known to most people, and conveniently con- l what I had in my mind, for, there being several of both plaster and daub at Bramhall, the word b" alone would not have mended the matter. orbury is so genial, and always ready to bring to anything of interest respecting the domestic ecture and customs of the county, that it would urlish not to second his endeavours. Side by with my History of Bramhall there has grown nass of material which has gradually shaped itself work on the ancient domestic architecture of shire and Cheshire, but this is too long for in- n in the columns of CHESHIRE NOTES AND ES, and would require illustrating by the draw- nd plans which accompany it. I do not propose o enter into the question of style or plan, or the quent changes in both, but as there is now r on the board in more senses than one—with itor's kind permission taken for granted—will d to examine it.

It is remarkable that the farther we go back the better we find the style, the material, and the workmanship. Since the middle of the fifteenth century there has been a gradual but sure deterioration, which finally plunged into the utter debasement of the period from about 1780 to 1820; and decay keeps pace with this deterioration. Of course there are exceptions both in design, material, and work in all periods, but I am now speaking of the generality of houses from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century.

THE NAME.

Various names have been given to this style of building, as "half-timbered," because the lower story or basement is of stone or brick, and the upper one of timber and plaster; "black and white" and "magpie," from the colour, the timber being blackened and the plaster whitewashed, though instances occur (as at Soss Moss Hall) where yellow ochre, or "red raddle," is mixed with the colouring; "post and petrel," the uprights being the "posts," and the crosspieces the "petrels" (probably from "petroll," a kind of chalky clay, though another derivation is the French "poitrail"—the lintel of a door); "post and panel," the "panels" being the crosspieces (from "panna" a wall plate); "post and pan," having similar meanings; "post and pane," the panes being the interstices; "Raddle and daub," and "raddlings and daub; "raddles" and "raddlings" are rods of ash, hazel, willow, and such like branches used in the wattling, and "daub" also dobe (probably from the British "dwb," mortar), clay tempered and mixed with chopped straw, rushes, or bents, to bind it; "wattle and daub," the wattling being the basket-like work between the posts. At the present day "daub-holes" are clay pits, and "daubers," or "dobers," men, who spread the clay or daub on walls. "To daub" is to plaster or smear with any dirty substance. In the Manchester *Court Leet Records* are numerous entries prohibiting the townspeople from getting daub in Market Sted Lane; and there was a distinction between daub and clay. "Neither doobe nor clay shall be gotten behind the Pinfold and the Shudehill" (*Court Leet Records*, 5th October, 1598), daub being the tempered clay mixed with rushes, &c., and clay the pure article. In Cheshire, clay used for mixing with sandy soils is termed "marl," and the men who get it "marlers," and the pit where it is got "marl pits." There is an old saying that

> The Mayor of Altrincham and the Mayor of Over,
> The one's a thatcher, t'other a dauber.

Dr. Plot also uses the term "needle-work" in speaking of these old houses, and it appears to have been a common term in his time. Another term, still in use in Staffordshire, is "stick and wattle." The Spanish ambassadors, who came over with Philip, remarked, according to Hollinshead, that the English lived in "houses made of dirt and sticks, but they fared there-

---

the request of Mr Burton the letter "h" is given in rd "Bramhall," although, in our opinion, the correct g of the word is "Bramall."—ED.

in as well as their monarch." Wilbraham, in his *Cheshire Glossary*, 1820, p. 47, gives "nogging, the filling up of the interstices between the timber work in a wooden building with sticks and clay, is called the nogging." The burial of a "noggin-carrier" is recorded in the Stockport Parish Registers, 23 August, 1618. In the "Churchwardens' Accounts, Prestbury," 1564, is an item of ixs. vjd. for "Strawe to make dawbe with and carryage of the same breadynge and dawbynge of the same Dawbe within the roofe of the Iles of the same Church;" and of ixs. iiijd. for "glovers patches and whytynge of the Churche wheare it was new daubed and in place nedefull"; and again, in 1622 of vs. ijd. "for layinge the steeple floore with Daube for gettinge the clay tredinge leadynge and wyndinge up the same." In Norway, where the corners of the houses are formed of rough logs, the walls between consisting of upright boards jointed together, the term used is "Faciae work"; and in Germany, where the style more nearly approaches our own, it is called "Bay work," the spaces between the principal uprights often having the "posts" in a slanting instead of a perpendicular position. "Framed houses" is also a term frequently used. In Canada "Log work" is used to describe the huts built of logs, the chinks between which are stuffed with moss and then daubed over.

THE TIMBERS.

The old timber and plaster houses were constructed as follows:—Huge beams of oak were laid upon a row of large stones, indifferently squared, placed upon the ground, for foundations there were none; upon these beams uprights were placed, crossed again at the top, thus forming small squares, morticed and tenoned, and pegged with oak bolts at the intersections. The spaces between the posts were filled up with a wicker-work frame plastered over with daub mixed with rushes, and to prevent its weathering the surface was sunk about half an inch. It was then the practice in building these timber houses to first fit the framing together piece by piece, after which the joints were numbered, and the whole taken to the site chosen, and erected.† In the earlier work the Roman numerals employed to mark the joints were scratched with the points of the compasses or "straddles"; in the reign of Henry VII. they were chopped with the axe; and in that of Queen Elizabeth cut with a mallet and chisel. In the oldest specimens of this style, built when the timber was plentiful, the space between the posts is about the same width as the posts themselves (usually 4ft. 6in. to 5ft. 6in. long, and 7 to 8 inches wide and thick); but in later times, when the woods had become pretty well thinned, more economy in the use of timber took place, and the spaces became wider, approaching a square. This widening of the intervals led to the introduction of the quatrefoil as an ornament.

In the earlier halls the principals were short, and of one piece, cut from naturally curved timbers, and termed "crooks." The great hall at Raddiffe, built in Henry IV., had principals with "two springers from the ground, another from a rude capital about 8 feet from the ground; the square of the hall being raised, and the arch encroaching less on the apartment within." The height of the roof was limited by the length of these crooks which in buildings in which they exist principally of one piece; but by the alteration as in the last case the roof was raised and it became possible to form another. At Bramhall this difficulty is got over by cutting the principal backs out of one piece, reaching from the ground to the eaves, stepping them in the roof to receive the beams carrying the first floor, and filling the arches formed of timbers meeting at the point of the arch, the other end being morticed into the principal and braced together with spandrels. The pins used in securing the ends of the timbers in this period are short and thick, averaging 1½ inch in diameter, and when driven in tight were left protruding about an inch. In the sixteenth century they are much longer and narrower, and sharp pins are often driven clean through both timbers, and then cut off close to the face of the wood; this allows the wet to penetrate more readily, and they soon get rotten for an inch or so, and the edges of the holes decayed. Still the walls are sound, but where bolts or nails have been used this has rusted and eaten the wood, and the joints are now loose and out of place.

WORKMANSHIP.

The earlier timbers were pit sawn, and the marks bears the marks of the saw. These at a later were chipped out with an adze, and in the 16th century the face is often planed. The lines, though sharp, are not true; and the mouldings and carving were cut with an axe or adze. Waste of material little thought of. There is a curious instance in the banqueting room at Bramhall. In order to form the cheek for a door (which would, by a modern man, have been effected by nailing a piece on the door post), the whole of the upright has been put in of sufficient depth to form for the cheek, and all the rest cut away to range with the other timbers in the wall. A sound piece of work is the result of labour.

THE WATTLING.

There are well-defined periods in the history of watt ling, as well as in the quality and material

†As the building formerly standing on London Bridge, called "Nonsuch House," which was built in Holland, brought over in pieces, and fastened together with wooden pegs. Arthur Scolfeld de Scolfeld, in his Testament dated 23rd August, 1557, gives "vj lodes of timber in Quycke [Quick in Saddleworth] and on paire of crooke lyenge in the wale.

i the plaster was composed. In the thirteenth ›urteenth centuries the uprights are deeply ed and filled in with stout horizontal rods split 'o, the flat surface outwards. These rods are 7 or 8 inches long, and 1 to 1½ inches wide. In ign of Henry VII., owing to the widening of the , these wattles are much more substantial, , broader, and thicker, faced on both sides, but ges naturally shrap or rounded; they measure 18 inches to 2 feet long, 2 to 3 inches broad, and inches thick, generally laid horizontally, but ›nally oblique. The grooves, also, are not so s in the previous style. In the reign of Eliz- hese squares are still larger, the grooves very made, the wattles more in the shape of short but more frequently, owing to the enlarged size squares, a number of upright rods of hazel or ire inserted, and then interlaced with rounded s of ½ to 1 inch thick. These upright rods are mes fitted into grooves in the horizontal beams, Cheadle Hulme Hall and elsewhere round holes ed to receive them, and willow is used. In scent times the ordinary lath takes the place of ttlings

THE PLASTER.

specimen, certainly not later than 1340, the is pure clay, mixed with rushes and the long or bent grass found in marshy places. In ›ign of Henry VII. straw is used in place › rushes and grass; and in that of Eliza- both straw and rushes are frequently together. During the latter period and that of I., when much building and rebuilding took we find a different and better material used, as ned by Mr Norbury, earth burnt and sifted, mes mixed with lime, and occasionally faced hiting or Paris plaster, and cement, and in one e at Bramhall it is so hard that it is difficult to n the point of a knife into it. The use of or burnt earth was probably introduced by the and French workmen who came over to make › ceilings of the time, but this native cement is ed in a few places, lime and sand being found t the same purpose, and is extensively used in art period. In the smaller houses, and occa- in larger ones, where repairs were made in riod, a vile kind of daub is found, made of clay, ng, rushes, straw, chaff, feathers, and, indeed, g which had a staple and was easily got. This ality of the plaster led to speedy decay and oduction of bricks in the panels.

ITS DURABILITY.

s been objected to these timber and plaster gs that they are not durable; yet the very y is the case, and there are houses or parts of still standing of the twelfth and thirteenth es. It is surprising how little repair has been required before the time of Elizabeth, and then but little, the rebuildings being more often caused by the requirements of the times than decay. Walls, and indeed whole blocks, exposed to the weather on the north, east, and south, from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to the present time, are still perfectly sound and weatherproof, the face of the wood often deeply scored, but not rotten; where- as the means adopted to render the west and south-west faces more durable in the seventeenth century have led to their more speedy destruction. This was the filling of the panels or squares with bricks and mortar, which is not weatherproof, and speedily leads to the decay of the timber enclosed in them. We have numerous instances of this in both the north and south wings at Bramhall, where walls of the four- teenth century are perfectly sound, whilst those of the seventeenth utterly failed in their purpose.

THE PLASTER ROOM.

The floors of the upper rooms were formed of plaster, hence the "Plaster Room" and the "White Chamber." This method is said to have been brought from the East by the Crusaders, and is not confined to a single room in the house, but was common to all the upper ones. Again, drawing an illustration from the neighbouring mansion of Bramhall, we find that on the beams which carried the floors thick joists were laid, grooved at the sides to admit rough flooring boards, which were not sawn, but riven from the tree, over which daub was laid till the whole was covered with a thick and even surface, and this was well trodden, and set perfectly hard. In some in- stances the surface has been cemented over about half to three-quarters of an inch thick, to clean which simply required sweeping and a lick over with the whitewash brush. In 1541 "ye white chamber" at Bramhall is mentioned, and a similar "whit chamber" is also noted in the inventory of Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford, 27th May, 1590. The drawing-room at Hardwick Hall has a floor of cement.

I have instanced these general remarks principally from Bramhall, as being close at hand and better known to the great body of readers, but the conclu- sions are derived from an examination of the great majority of the the halls and manor houses of the two counties. The changes which have taken place are fitly summed up in the following extract from Glover's *History of Derbyshire* (1829, vol. 2, pp. 297 298), which gives the following history of an old cottage at Little Chester, written by one William Gadsby, who died about 1760. He says, "My grate grandfather . . . built a house, only of wood inpart, and *wattled it with wattlings*, and covered the watlings with clay, and then came to live in it. None of the floors was paved, but of natural earth. . . . My grate gradfather being dead, my grandfather came to the house, . . repared it, and made some addition to it; and *pained*

some parts with brick, and made a plaster floore as there was one chamber only before, which was only boards in an irregular manner.

ALFRED BURTON.

Queries.

OFFERTON HALL. — I have read Mr Stephen Robinson's account of Offerton Hall in the *Stockport Advertiser* with much interest, chiefly because about forty years back I worked at this place. It then belonged to the Rev. Henry Wright, of Mottram-St.-Andrew. Offerton Rough was at that time a plantation of Scotch firs, most of which, however, had been recently cut down. There was certainly then nothing that could be called an avenue of trees down from the front gates to the hall; but there might be some remains or vestiges of such an avenue. The beautiful wainscoting, since removed to Mottram, was then in the hall, in which was paint, red and white lead, and such like, and gates and rough timber. But what at that time was of most interest was a hole in the front door and a corresponding hole in the back door, through which a ball was said to have passed, fired by some of the Parliamentary army. If I remember rightly, these holes were about 1½ inches in diameter, and the one in the front door was jagged on the inner edge. One or both the holes had been pegged up, but they were plain enough to be seen. I was hoping when I took up the paper to have heard something of these holes and the legend anent them. I did not find anything, and was rather disappointed. Can anything more be given on this point? I have not seen Offerton Hall for more than thirty years. A man named John Barlow farmed it when I knew it, and John Smith of Stockport, was the agent to the Rev. Henry Wright, the landlord. A most courteous old gentleman named Allsop lived at a farm almost opposite, and a lady named Lucy Paulden kept the publichouse at Peg Brook, and one of the best old souls I ever knew. Mr Adshead, farmed another of Wright's farms at Stockport Moor. As we passed to our work donkeys and were carting water into Stockport from Hempshaw Brook, to be retailed at so much per gallon. All this so fresh in my memory, will be altered now. I suppose all are gone. At the time I was very curious to know something more about these holes in the front and back hall doors at Offerton, and I am curious yet. Can any of your correspondents give any information. I should have said that the main body of the hall was empty and in ruins; but that the end up to Peg Brook was a farmhouse, inhabited by Mr Barlow, at whom we lodged in the rambling old hall every night excepting one, when we went to Stockport March and returned at no late hour, for it was not late, but it might have been midnight, for all were asleep and we could not waken them any more than the dead. Although we knocked at the door and worked the pump, nothing stirred. We went into the barn buildings, and lay down among the straw; not to sleep however. As soon as morning broke we got up refreshed, made our toilet at the pump, and fell to our work. So much for the early going-to-bed and consequent early-rising of the farmers of forty years ago.

WILLIAM NORRIS.

Leigh.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1887.

Notes.

CHESHIRE RIVERS.

The following account of the rivers that traverse the county of Chester, and all of them tending to the Dee or the Mersey, is taken from Bagshaw's *History of Cheshire* published in 1850:—

The principal rivers in Cheshire are the Dee, the Mersey, the Weaver, the Bollin, the Dane, the Peover, the Tame, and the Wheelock.

THE DEE,

which rises in Merionethshire, first becomes a boundary of Cheshire near Shocklach green; it passes by Farndon, and enters the county near Aldford, and then runs on by Eaton and Eccleston to Chester. At Chester Bridge, where it meets the tide water, it is about a hundred yards wide; from thence it passes through an artificial channel, along the marshes, under Flint warden Castle, about three miles from which it becomes an estuary three miles wide, much incumbered at low water by sand banks. The main channel then crosses over to the Cheshire side, below Parkgate, three miles further, near the island of Hilbree, being still of the width of about five miles, it falls into the sea. The navigation of the Dee, by which, in ancient times, vessels were brought up to the walls of Chester, became so much impeded by sands, from the frequent changing of the channel, that it occasioned the total ruin of the haven of Chester before the year 1449, as appears by a Commission of Inquiry of that date. To obviate this great inconvenience, a new quay or haven was made, about six miles from Chester, but was lost in the middle of the following century. In 1569 a selection for the new haven at Chester was made at

irches throughout the kingdom. In 1567 there
s an assessment for the same purpose in the city.
) new haven was at length completed, and for many
rs all goods and merchandise coming to and going
n the port of Chester were there loaded and un-
led. In 1693 Evan Jones brought forward a pro-
al to make the river Dee navigable, and bringing
ps of 100 tons burthen to the Roodee, at his own
ense, on condition that he should have all such
ls as should be recovered upon payment of the
al rent to the Crown, and one-fourth of the clear
ts or profits to the companies of the city, and that
and his heirs should be entitled to certain dues on
ls, lime, and lime-stone. This proposal was rejected
account of the required duty on coal, lime, &c.
1698 Francis Gell, Esq, made a proposal nearly
ilar to that of Evan Jones, with some modification
the duties on coal and lime, but without any allot-
nt of the fourth part to the city's companies. This
posal was also in the first instance rejected, but
on being brought forward a second time it was
eed to on the 21st of October, 1698. A petition was,
consequence, presented to Parliament, and in 1700
Act passed, to enable the mayor and citizens of
ster to recover and preserve the navigation upon
river Dee. The undertakers of this work were in-
porated by the name of the River Dee Company.
ubsequent Act was passed in 1732, which empowered
m to inclose a large tract on the banks of the Dee,
led the White Sands, on condition that they made
avigable river from the sea to Chester. This new
was begun the next year, and completed in 1754.
en upwards of 1400 acres of land were recovered
m the sea; 664 acres were also recovered in 1763;
l in 1769, in addition, 384 acres. A further inclo-
e of about 900 acres of land was also made in 1790,
l other inclosures have since taken place. Immense
ns were expended in cutting and embanking the
v channel and inclosing the adjacent lands, in con-
uence of which no profits were received from the
lertaking till 1755, and only two per cent. was
ided on the principal stock. Various schemes are
w before the public for the improvement of the Dee
rigation. This certainly would draw closer the
nexion between Liverpool and Chester, and as
tainly would it render Chester a place of no small
mmercial importance in its trade with the adjacent
nties; time alone can show whether any of them
l be carried into execution.

THE MERSEY

ormed by the junction of the Etherow and Goyt.
e Etherow rises near Woodhead, at the junction of
counties of Derby, York, and Chester. From its
rce it forms the boundary for some distance be-
een Cheshire and Derbyshire, and enters this county
tween Compstall Bridge and Marple Bridge, at its
nfluence with the Goyt, which rises in Macclesfield forest, and for about nine miles is the boundary between Cheshire and Derbyshire. At the above confluence the united rivers take the name of Mersey, which passes by Chadkirk, Offerton, and Bredbury, to the town of Stockport, where, a little below the bridge o Portwood, it has its junction with the Tame. From thence to Liverpool it forms the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire. Opposite Warrington it first meets the tide water, and there its width is about forty yards; but at Runcorn Gap, where a communication is formed with the Grand Trunk and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, its width is above three hundred yards; and below the Gap it immediately spreads itself into a grand estuary of three miles in width, receiving in its course the navigable river Weaver from Northwich and Frodsham. Opposite Liverpool and some distance further, it does not much exceed a mile in width. The channel, however, is more than ten fathoms deep at low water, and safe and convenient for shipping. At the Rock Perch it falls into the sea by two channels, which, although much incommoded by sands, are rendered safe by various buoys, light-houses, and the superior system of pilotage adopted by the merchants of Liverpool. The whole course of the river is about forty-four miles. The narrow peninsula of the Wirrall is washed by the Dee and the Mersey on its south and north sides; on the west it has the waters of the Irish Channel, and a valley runs across in an angular direction, on its eastern extremity. On this latter disposition of the county, Mr Ormerod, in his elaborate History of Cheshire, in an ingenious theory, observes that the raised terrace, formed by Wirrall, between the water of the Dee and the Mersey, after being broken by the valley above-mentioned, continues its course onward in a south-east direction towards the foot of Broxton Hills, retaining still on its sides two deep and broad vales, each of which is a continuation of the line of their respective estuaries. On the south-west the vale forms in its upper part the bed of the Dee, but which, instead of proceeding down the residue of the vale to the estuary in a straight line, is diverted to the walls of Chester by a deep channel formed in the elevated line he before mentions, which carries the river past Chester, in a direction nearly semi-circular, till it joins the estuary and the line of the great vale again at Blacon-point. That the waters, before the retiring of the sea from the western coast of Britain, occupied the line of these vales will be doubted by no one who has looked down on the general level of the county, either from the Forest hills, or from the ridge of the great natural terrace before mentioned, between Aldord and Churton. A tide a very few yards higher than usual would now cover them to a considerable extent. Mr Ormerod afterwards observes that, having thus shown that vestiges exist in the general face of the country manifesting that the waters occupied a wider range than the present height of the tide allows, it remains

that a tide much lower would suffice to cover these levels—would fill the before mentioned smaller valley, which intervenes between Wirrall and Broxton, and render the former hundred a complete island, as the tradition of the county maintains it to have been at a distant period.

THE WEAVER,

justly termed a Cheshire river, rises on Bulkeley Heath, in the parish of Malpas, and runs direct through the county to its confluence with the Mersey at Weston, near Fordsham. It passes through Ridley by Cholmondeley Castle, to Wrenbury by Audlem, Hankelow, Nantwich, Minshull, and Weaver, to Winsford bridge, thence by Vale Royal, and Eaton to Hartford bridge, and Northwich, where it joins the Dane, and soon afterwards the Peover; after which junction it passes by Weverham, Acton, Dutton, Frodsham, and Rock Savage, to Weston, where it joins the Mersey. The Weaver in its original state was navigable only at high tides; but in 1720 the Hon. Langham Booth, Sir George Warbu ton, Bart., P. and H. Egerton, Esqrs., H. Mainwaring, Esq., and others, formed a subscription, the object of which was the obtaining an Act of Parliament for making the Weaver navigable from Frodsham bridge to Winsford bridge, a distance of nearly twenty miles. It was agreed by them, and provided by the Act which they subsequently obtained, that after payment of the subscriptions and interest at five per cent., and one per cent yearly profit for their risk, the whole income arising from tonnage, &c., should be applicable to the like purposes, as the county rate of the county of Chester. In 1788 all incumbrances were paid off, and the gross revenue is now upwards of £30,000 per annum, of which about £20 000 per annum has usually been passed to the treasurer of the county rate for the purposes of the trust. A considerable sum is annually expended in maintaining and improving the navigation of the river. Three handsome churches have been erected on the line of the river for the use of the watermen. Schools have been built, parsonage houses erected, and the livings of the several churches endowed with £150 per annum, solely from the receipts arising from the Weaver. A portion of the expense attending the erection of that magnificent pile, the county gaol, assize hall, and other necessary buildings in Chester Castle, was defrayed from the same source. About thirty years ago, in consequence of the great increase in the salt trade, the then existing accommodation of the river was found inadequate to the multiplicity of business carried on; a canal was accordingly cut from near the Weir at Frodsham to Weston Point in order to prevent delays arising from the shallowness of the river at low tides. This and the improvements which have since taken place have cost nearly £60,000. Vessels of 160 tons burthen can come up the river as far as Northwich bridge. Those of 80 or 100 tons, which lower their masts, go up the Weaver as far as Winsford. There are about 400 vessels employed in navigating the Weaver solely in the conveyance of salt. The entire course of the Weaver is about 33 miles; it is narrow and deep with a slow stream.

THE DANE

has its rise in Macclesfield Forest, close to the two Shires Mere. It forms the boundary between Cheshire and Staffordshire for a considerable distance, and then enters Cheshire about two miles from Congleton, from which town it passes by Radnor bridge, the Hermitage to Cranage, and Byley Bridges; thence to Middlewich, Croxton, Shipbrook, and Davenham to Northwich, where it forms a junction with the Weaver. The course of the Dane is about 22 miles, it is but swift, and shallow.

THE BOLLIN,

like the Dane, rises in the mountainous district of Macclesfield Forest, the two principal heads of which issue from the foot of Shutlinge-low, near Ridge, and united pass by Sutton, Macclesfield, Bollington, Prestbury, Newton, Wilmslow, Pownall, Ringey, Dunham and Warburton to Rixton, and there falls into the Mersey, after a course of about twenty miles.

THE PEOVER

is formed of the junction of two streams, one of which rises near Macclesfield, and the other near Gawsworth; these join at Chelford, and then pass to Over Peover, Nether Peover, Holford, and Wincham, and falls into the Weaver near Northwich; the length of this stream is about fifteen miles.

THE TAME

takes its rise in Yorkshire, and during almost the whole of its course, which is about ten miles, forms the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire. On the Cheshire side it passes by Staley, Dukinfield, Ryle Hall, Harden Hall, and a little below Portwood bridge it has its confluence with the Mersey.

THE WHEELOCK

is composed of three streams, which rise near Moss Hall, Lawton, and Rode; these unite near Sandbach whence it passes by Wheelock, Elton, and Warmingham, falling into the Dane at Croxton; it has a course of about twelve miles.

THE GOWY

is a small stream, which rises near Bunbury; from thence it passes by Beeston Castle, Tiverton, Bunbury, Stapleford, Plemstall, Picton, Stoke, and Stanney, and near Stanlow House it falls into the Mersey. This stream forms the boundary between the hundreds of Eddisbury and Broxton during the whole of its course.

THE BETLEY

rises at Apedale in Staffordshire; and running by Audlington, Wybunbury, and Bartherton, empties itself into the Weaver.

THE BIDDLE,

inconsiderable stream, also comes from Stafford-e; it falls into the Dane near Congleton.

THE ASHBROOK

; shows itself in the Forest of Delamere; it passes by ir and Little Budworth, forms Darnhall Pool, and rwards empties itself into the Weaver.

THE BIRKIN

ngs near Chelford, and passing Mobberley falls the Bollin.

THE CROCO

s from Bagmere, passes by Brereton Hall, Kinder-Park, and through Middlewich, falls into the Dane lroxton.

THE GRIMSDITCH

ies by Preston, Daresbury, Keckwick, and joins the sey at Norton Marsh.

THE WALWERN

ies by Crewe Hall, and forms a junction with the , which comes from Lea and Wistaston; they rwards fall into the Mersey.

THE FLOOKERSBROOK,

nall stream, rises close to Chester, near which it s another rivulet, and they conjointly fall into the below Chester.

LAKES, OR MERES AND POOLS,

they are usually termed in Cheshire, are very nerous. Combermere is a magnificent sheet of er, considerably more than a mile in length, which s name to Combermere Abbey. Chapel Mere and s Mere are two fine sheets of water in front of lmondeley Castle. Bar Mere is a large pool of er in Malpas parish. The other principal meres Quoisley Mere, Rostherne Mere, Bagmere, Pick-e, Oakmere, and Marbury, or Budworth Mere· ley Pool, noticed by Leland as being one of the est in the county, has long since been drained and illage. In addition to the meres already noticed, t of the parks surrounding the seats of the nobility gentry of the county are finely adorned with ts of water. Upwards of sixty acres are covered water in Tatton Park.

Macclesfield F. BIRCH.

THE PARISH REGISTER OF HASLINGTON.

The Parish Register of Haslington dates from 1641, ch is nearly a century later than that of Coppen-. It was originally kept in Latin, and among the of the baptisms in May, 1648, was that of Georgij bone (of Bradeley Hall), a lineal descendant of the ous De Malbank, who was a descendant of one of barons created by Hugh Lupus, nephew and great urite of William the Conqueror. Three years ier than this a little girl of the Vernons, of Hasling-Hall, was baptised, showing conclusively that two distinct branches of the powerful and wealthy families of the Malbans and Vernons were contemporary in Haslington.

The first minister named in the register is William Hassall; and in his handwriting are set down some curious records. One is that in 1662 the sum of 2s 9d was collected for the establishment of a "fishing." Another item is "a true account of ye various sums of money collected within ye lorship of Haslington, for ye building of St. Paul's Church (Cathedral), Sept. 12th, 1678." Geo. Malbone, gentleman, heads this list with 3s; John Morton, gent., gave 1s, and the remainder consists of sums of 6d, 4d, 3d, till a grand total of 11s was raised. Small as these collections seem to be, we must consider the value of money then. Our estimate will be modified when we remember that in Haslington, in 1653, a fat cow might have been bought for £4, a heifer £2, a cart mare £4, a nag £4, a calf 8s. In 1670 a fat hog might be bought for £1 4s, a bull £3 10s, a sheep 7s 6d, a cwt. of cheese £1 1s, a measure of wheat 4s, a ton of hay £1 4s, a pound of bacon 2d.

Sandbach. H.P.

A CHESHIRE WORTHY.

PETER DOWNES.

"On 19 August, 1799, died in his 20th year, on board the Leander in the Mediterranean, Mr Peter Downes, midshipman of that ship, and youngest son of the ancient Family (sic) of Downes, of Shrigley in Cheshire. It is a tribute justly due to the memory of the most promising merit at an early age to add that this young gentleman had served in the most active scenes during the whole of this war with the highest honour to himself, the most distinguished approbation of his commanding officer, and the universal esteem of his comrades. Towards the conclusion of the gallant Captain Thompson's ever-memorable defence of the shattered Leander, August 18, on her way from the Action off the Nile against so superior a Force of the enemy, he received a fatal shot of which he lingered with the greatest resignation till the following morning." So runs his obituary in the *Naval Chronicle*. Can any of your readers record the active services or give more particulars concerning the death of this young Cheshire hero, who 87 years ago died at his duty? "Such a defence as the Leander's is unparalleled even in the British navy, where to be brave is scarcely a merit," says James, the naval historian, who states the comparative forces of the combatants as:—

	Broadside guns.		Crew.	Size
	No.	lbs.	No.	tons.
Leander	26	432	282	1052
Genereux	40	1024	936	1926

The Leander was carrying Captain Berry with Sir Horatio Nelson's dispatches after the battle of the Nile, when she fell in with and, as long as he had a stick standing, fought with the powerful Genereux.

The action lasted six hours. The slaughter on both sides was great. Among the killed were three midshipmen. Among the wounded were the two captains, Captain Berry from having part of a man's skull driven through his arm.

When they surrendered the British were most barbarously treated by the captain and crew of the Genereux, experiencing acts of cruelty from the Frenchmen that would have disgraced a [illegible] Corsair. The Leander's surgeon was robbed of his instruments and prevented attending on the wounded. As a consequence the wounds of Captain Thompson nearly proved fatal, and this may have been the immediate causes of the death of the gallant Downe.

ALEXANDER PAIN

Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

Notes.

A CHESHIRE GHOST STORY.

The subjoined curious narrative, illustrative of the saying that "Murder will out," is from the "History of Knutsford," by the Rev. Henry Green, an interesting work now out of print and scarce. The historian seems to believe that the murderer actually saw the ghost of his victim while being led past the place where he had buried the body:—"Poverty stricken to an extreme must that locality be which is not rich enough to furnish a tale of some ghost or apparition that terrifies children and makes elder people look wise. One at least belongs to Knutsford. It is of a murder that was never avenged by law, though fully avenged on a murderer's soul. Years long have passed since an agent or attorney, who was known to have received a considerable sum in rents paid to him, and was on his journey home from Knutsford, called at a wayside tavern which then existed near the High Town End, which was noted for its good ale, and the agent, it may be, stayed too long. Certain it is he was never seen again after entering that fatal house; and yet there were no traces of his being murdered, and no suspicion of the murderer. Years passed by, and still nothing was heard of his fate, until once a man, who lived in good repute among his fellow-townsmen, had been doing what too many do in this day—losing the man in the brute. In the midst of his drunkenness some neighbours were leading him home. By chance, they were taking him past a sandhole, when, with indescribable terror, he attempted to break from them, uttering cries; and declaring that the murdered man appeared to him, and that the body was there buried. The cries were attributed to the folly of the drunkard, especially as he declared, when afterwards reminded of his terror and what he had said, that he had uttered the words in a delirium of drink, and that he had been raving. Some more years passed—so the tale runs—and the supposed murderer was on his death-bed. The apparition again presented itself to the murderer. In terror he spoke of the body gashed with wounds, and a knife which had pierced the victim's heart. This time it was not delirium; it was the remorse of the penitent, which must disburden itself of the load of its guilt, and make confession of the crime. He told those around him where the body had been buried; of how and why the deed of blood had been wrought; and how he had met and slain the hapless agent—stabbed him to the heart; how he seized the spoil, and then buried the body at the very spot where conscience-stricken had almost betrayed him. The body was found as the dying murderer described, and within a few hours after his crime his soul passed to the judgment of Christ. That where the crime had been perpetrated obtained repute, and it was reported that noises were heard and shadows seen, which the superstitious magnified into the voice of a spirit from the other world. No doubt the murderer himself saw them, for of his cruelty, thus recalling to his memory the reality of his crime."

LYME HALL.

Lyme, or Lyme Handley, as the township is first mentioned in 1398. In 1346, when the [illegible] Cheshire chivalry were engaged under the Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cr[illegible] Thomas Danyers, of Bradley-in-Appleton, [illegible] eminently distinguished above the rest of the [illegible] phalanx, and in the most hazardous part of the most probably when King Edward refused him bade "his boy win his spurs and the [illegible] of the day for himself," the "gal[illegible] Thomas relieved the banner of his [illegible] took prisoner the Chamberlain of [illegible] Tankerville." For this service the Black Pr[illegible] Earl of Chester, settled on him an annuity of [illegible] per annum, issuing out of his manor of [illegible] until a convenient grant of land of the value [illegible] per annum could be made. Sir Thomas Dan[illegible] before this grant of land was made, but [illegible] Richard II. (who in this year assumed the title [illegible] of Chester), by his letters patent dated June

at year, granted the manor of Lyme Handley to argaret, the daughter of Sir Thomas Danyers, and r third husband, Piers de Legh. This grant, which ves Handley to have been afforested as late as 21 hard II. (1398), accounts for the omission of the not only in Domesday, but in the Cheshire e-book. It subsequently assumed the additional me of Lyme from the ancient designation of the est of which it had formed a part (placed on the *ses* or border of Cheshire), and is now ordinarily own by that name only.

. PIERS LEGH, Esquire, who first settled at Lyme, who was attached to the cause of Richard II. s seized at Chester by Henry IV. on the revolution ich deposed Richard, and was there beheaded on gust 10th, 1399. His body was brought to Macclesd and there buried. His wife, Margaret, survived for nearly 30 years, and being heiress in her own t of her father, Sir Thomas Danyers, an *Inquisition mortem* was taken after her death in 1428, by ich it was shown that

. Sir PETER LEGH, Knt., the son and heir of Piers Legh, had died before his mother. He fought at battle of Agincourt in 1415, where he was knighted, died at Paris, June 16th, 1422, but was buried at ccleafield. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Gilt de Haydock, of Haydock, county Lancashire, h whom he acquired large estates in that county. ir son, Peter Legh, who was only seven rs of age at the time of his father's death, and 13 he time of his grandmother's death in 1428, came ge in 1436, when his proof of age was taken at ccleafield.

II. Sir PETER LEGH, as he afterwards became, being ghted at the Battle of Wakefield, December 31,), married, about 1432, Margaret, daughter of Sir ard Molineux, of Sefton, Knt. His name very uently occurs in deeds and other documents of middle of the fifteenth century, and like his ancesand successors he held various offices connected the manor and forest of Macclesfield. In 1460 Peter Legh lost his first wife, and he subsequently ried Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford of ford, Knt., and widow of Sir John Pilkington, He died November 27, 1478, being succeeded by grandson, Piers Legh, then 23 years of age, who his heir, Sir Peter's only son and heir-apparent. R LEGH married Mabel, daughter of James Croft, alton-in-Lonsdale, county Lancashire, but died in before his father, leaving a son and heir, Piers , who was 23 years of age in 1479.

. PIERS LEGH, Esquire, who thus succeeded his dfather, married, about 1467, Ellen, daughter of Sir Savage of Clifton, Knt. He was knighted at ton Field, near Berwick-on-Tweed, August 22, 1482. at 1511 Sir Piers Legh took holy orders and became a priest, no doubt influenced by his brother-in-law, Thomas Savage, who had attained the dignity of Archbishop of York. A few years later he busily engaged himself in founding and endowing a chantry chapel at Disley, which Bishop Gastrell in his *Notitia Cestriensis* states was consecrated in 1588 and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Sir Piers died at Lyme August 11, 1527, aged 72, and was buried at Winwick. Peter Legh his son and heir, was then 48 years of age. One of his younger sons, Gowther Legh, is deserving of mention as the founder of the Grammar School at Winwick.

VI. PETER LEGH, Esquire, who succeeded his father in 1528 at the age of 48, was twice married. By his first wife, Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn, county Lancashire, he had two daughters. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Tyldesley of Tyldesley, county Lancashire, he had a large family of sons and daughters. He died December 4, 1541, leaving Peter his son and heir, then 28 years of age. His *Inquisition post-mortem*, taken at Chester January 24, 1542, states that he died seised of 35 messuages, 50 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of wood, and 2000 acres of moor in Handley, which shows the uncultivated state of the land at that time.

VI. Sir PETER LEGH, Knt., his son and successor, was knighted at Leith in 1544, and served as high sheriff of Lancashire in 1551, and of Cheshire in 1554. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn, county Lancashire, Knt., the dispensation for this marriage being granted August 27, 1518, when he was but four or five years of age. She lived to a great age, and at Lyme there is a portrait of her taken in 1595 when she was about 80 years of age, in which she is depicted holding in her arms her great grandchild. Sir Peter Legh died December 6, 1589, and was buried at Winwick.

VII. PETER LEGH, Esquire, his son and heir-apparent, who had married Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Venables, Knt., Baron of Kinderton, died before his father, August 10, 1570, leaving a son and heir, Peter Legh, who was aged about 26 on his grandfather's death.

VIII. Sir PETER LEGH, Knt., as he subsequently became, being knighted at Greenwich July 2, 1598, was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1595, and M.P. for that county. He married for his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knt., Master of the Rolls, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters. She died July 23, 1604, aged 33, and was buried at Fulshaw. His second wife, whom he married in 1604, was Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, co. Chester, Knt., and widow of Richard Brereton, of Tatton and Worsley, Esquire. Sir Peter Legh died at Lyme, February 17, 1635-6, aged 73, and was buried at Winwick. His eldest son, Piers Legh,

displeased his father by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir John Saville, of Howley, co. York, first Lord Saville of Pontefract, an event which took place about 1619. The issue of this marriage was an only son, Peter Legh, and three daughters, who were all born before 1624, in which year their father appears to have died, without having been reconciled to his father, Sir Peter Legh.

IX. Peter Legh, the grandson, being under age on the death of his grandfather in 1636, his mother, describing herself as "Anne Legh, of Ripley, in the county of Yorke, widowe," obtained the custody, wardship, and marriage of her said son, paying to the King, as Earl of Chester, the large sum of £2000. The subsequent history of this Peter Legh is a very sad one. Although under age at this time, he appears to have been returned M.P. for Newton, and whilst in London in January, 1641-2, he was severely wounded in a duel on the 27th of that month, from the effects of which he died in a few days. He was succeeded by his uncle, Francis Legh, then aged over 50 years.

X. Francis Legh, Esquire, is described as of Lyme in 1639, but he did not enjoy his estates long, dying about February, 1643. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Fenner, of Hampton, co. Oxford, Knt., by whom he had no issue, so that his estates at Lyme passed to his nephew, Richard Legh.

XI. Richard Legh, Esquire, was the second surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Legh, D.D., rector of Sefton and Walton, co. Lanc., and was under age at the time of his uncle's decease. He was M.P. for Cheshire in 1656, and again in 1659. He would have taken part in the celebrated Cheshire Rising under Sir George Booth in the latter year, but he was prevented by being seized and thrown into York prison. On January 1, 1660, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chichele, of Wimpole, co. Cambridge, Knt, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters. He died August 31, 1687, and was buried at Winwick. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. William Shippen, D.D., rector of Stockport, and was afterwards published.

XII. Peter Legh, Esquire, born August 22, 1669, succeeded his father. Although then under age he was already married to his cousin Frances, daughter of Piers Legh, of Bruche, near Warrington, Esquire. In 1694 he was accused of high treason, in conspiring to attempt the restoration of James II., and was seized at Lyme and imprisoned at Chester Castle. He was conveyed thence to London, where he was imprisoned for some months in the tower. He was subsequently reconducted to Chester, but was discharged without any trial. In 1709 he founded Holy Trinity Church, Warrington; and in 1725 he lost his only son and heir, Piers Legh, who died unmarried. He died in January, 1743-4, and was buried at Winwick. His heir was Fleetwood Legh, Esquire, nephew of Peter Legh, a was the eldest son of Thomas Legh, of Bank Bretherton, co. Lanc. He married in 1723 Muriel, daughter of Sir Francis Leycester, of Nether Tabl co. Chester, Bart., but died in January, 1725-6, with male issue.

XIII. Peter Legh, Esquire, his next brother, cordingly succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Pe Legh, of Lyme, on the death of the latter in 1744. his marriage with Martha, daughter of Thomas Bu of Salthorp, co. Wilts, Esquire, he had two sons, w died young, and three daughters. He lived to a gre age, dying at Lyme May 20, 1792, aged 85 years, a was buried at Disley. Owing to want of male iss he was succeeded by his eldest nephew, the son of t youngest brother, the Rev. Ashburnham Legh, rect of Davenham, who had died in 1775.

XIV. Thomas Peter Legh, Esquire, the eldest was colonel of the 3rd Lancashire Dragoons, a reg ment which he raised at his own expense. He enjoy his large estates for a few years only, dying at Ed burgh August 7, 1797, age 44 years. From him t estates have descended to their present holder,

William John Legh. Mr Legh, who was captain in the 21st Fusiliers, and served in t Crimean war, was returned M.P. for Mid Lancashire in 1859, and for East Cheshire in 18 In 1856 he married Emily Jane, daughter of the R C. N. Wodehouse, canon of Norwich. His eldest s and heir-apparent, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, came age on March 18, 1878, on which occasion there w great rejoicings at Lyme Hall. On the 16th Augu 1886, he was returned M.P. for the Newton Divisio Lancashire.

Lyme Hall is a large square pile stone building of the Ionic order of archi ture, built in the form of a quadrangle, built in 1817 from designs by Mr Lewis Wyatt, on some extent replacing the original Elizab structure, subsequently renovated by Le Italian architect of note, early in the last centu south front is as left by Leoni, with a noble portico, having on the pediment three statues, Neptune in the centre, with Venus and Pan on side. The north front, in which is the principa trance, is approached through a square court en by iron railings. Some of the details of this projection in which the entrance doorway is s have been left untouched by Leoni, and this is fore, the oldest and most characteristic part o house. Above the doorway is a shroud of ar above this a clock, the whole being surmounted a statue of Minerva, added by Leoni.

The hall contains a good collection of fam traits and other paintings, many of which are terest, and include Sir Peter Legh, who died

ichard Legh, M.P.; Dr Thomas Legh, rector of ston; Sir Thomas Chichele, Knt., Master of the nance to Charles II.; Margaret, wife of Sir Peter gh, 1590, æt 90, holding her great grand-child in her ms; Colonel W. J. Legh; Dr Dod, the Decalogist; hn Hewitt, D.D.; Sir Thomas Egerton, etc. At the rth-east angle is the great drawing-room, a waiss-tted apartment with an ornamental ceiling; it has so a handsome chimney-piece supported by Ionic lumns, and bearing the Royal Arms of Elizabeth. ll the windows of this room contain stained glass, ith shields of arms, those in the oriel window to the ght of the fire-place being the most noticeable and e most characteristic. The old heraldic glass which ls the three long windows which constitute this del was brought from Disley Church in the early rt of this century and placed here for its better eservation. In this room is to be seen a beautiful ece of sculpture by Fuller, entitled "Delilah." he stag parlour, so called from the decorations which contains, is a very interesting apartment. Round e walls below the cornice are twelve compartments, which a stag hunt, with the death of the animal, is pictured. These are in stucco and are coloured. The loon and dining-room are noteworthy for the beau-ul carvings by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons. he chapel is situated in the north-eastern corner of e quadrangle underneath the drawing-room, and is nsidered to be the oldest portion of the building. he library, amongst the few choice treasures it con-ns, can boast of a copy of the Sarum Missal, printed Caxton by the French printer, Maynyal, in 1487. is rare volume, which has Caxton's well-known ark, is of earlier date than any Sarum Missal in the ssession of the British Museum some few years D.

Pensarn, Abergele. J. P. EARWAKER.

CHESHIRE MEN AT SHREWSBURY FIGHT.

Messrs Owen and Blakeway, the honoured historians Salop, when dwelling upon the Battle of Shrewsry, say that upon the death of Percy, the King nry IV.) intimated "Henry Percy is dead," whereon his troops fled in every direction, "*and the flower Cheshire fell in this impetuous pursuit of the Royal es.*" That statement implies, at least, that the shire men had sided with Percy, and we have refore a very direct interest in making ourselves quainted with the history of the great battle of S, which probably established the authority of the ng in England, and also helped to define the relas of the two great factions to each other in the ure of our country.

According to Mr Botfield, Hotspur's army consisted fourteen thousand men, "*chiefly from Cheshire*, then inent in its skill in archery;" and if he is correct his estimate of Percy's followers, Henry must have had double the number of troops at command, for Hall asserts that forty thousand men were engaged "on both parts." Had our own gallant sons been joined by Glendower's promised forces it is more than probable that the fate of the day would have been reversed, for although it is admitted that Henry possessed many great qualities as a soldier, it is no less true that Percy and Glendower understood far better than he did the peculiar qualities of the Border men in the field, although they failed to use them on this occasion with advantage. I do not myself understand the "plans of campaign" adopted by the King when it is said "he divided his men into columns, one of which he himself commanded, and entrusted the other to his son," then a boy of fourteen. Is it meant that he marched his men in two divisions, and that Hotspur fell into a sort of ambush, and was practically driven to *Hateley Field*, where, in the absence of Glendower, he was at once surrounded by the Royal forces? I have tried to picture the army upon the field itself, but, of course, all the surroundings of the place have changed, and none but a military man could make out of Hale's narrative the precise lines upon which the contending forces fought.

Montchatel intimates—pretty plainly, *I think*—that if Percy had not fallen the King would have been defeated, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers. The Royal standard had been struck down; Lord Stafford and Sir Walter Stuart, who were in charge of it, had both been killed; Henry himself had been unhorsed, and if the Earl of March had not saved him, at a great risk to himself, he must have fallen into Percy's hands. Do not all these facts show how bravely the Cheshire men had comported themselves, and that they were beaten, not by better men, but through a panic following the death of the gallant Hotspur, their leader? The history of the battlefield should be re-studied, and re-written from a Cheshire point of view, and, although no one can change the facts we have a right to know *why* the "flower of Cheshire fell that day."

But it has never been explained satisfactorily why Glendower took no part in the great fray. Mr Botfield says "the dreaded Glendower was believed to be in full march from Oswestry to join the rebels with his Welsh forces." It is even asserted he had arrived within sight of the battlefield, but took no part in it. Did he ever honestly intend to join his forces with those of Percy? That question before it is answered should be examined in the light of subsequent facts. Henry truly won this battle, but at the sacrifice of a vast number of men, and, although he had slain Percy and had cut down the flower of his Cheshire supporters, he found himself at once, when the battle had ended, face to face with Glendower, who claimed then to be entitled to rule over Wales. I have myself always doubted Glen-

dower's intentions to set up that claim, *during Percy's lifetime*, but when he had been slain, and the Mortimer interest in the Crown, through his wife, had died with him, Glendower's relations to the English Sovereign changed also; and in place of being a rebel—as he was designated in 1403—he became himself a claimant to the Principality, for Percy being dead, and his master's (Richard) heir, the Earl of March, being no longer in the running, he thenceforth fought for his own hand. Is it certain, therefore, that Glendower wished Percy to win at Shrewsbury, or did he not rather see in his defeat there an opening for his own ambition, but which he had hitherto stifled from reasons of policy?

I sent to you some years ago a vast number of selected records relating to North Wales and Cheshire, which should throw some light upon the events now under notice; but I have no right to dwell at any length on these here. Taken as a whole they lead us to ask if the result of the Battle of Shrewsbury did not very materially affect the minds of Cheshire men in relation to Henry the Fourth? Did not our leading men find it necessary to sustain the King against Glendower, for however loyal they might have been to Richard's memory and to the March interest, it was neither their duty nor their interest to support Glendower? Had he succeeded in his object his forces might have been turned against themselves, and hence CHESTER became a centre from which the English marched against the so-called Welsh prince. I am not suggesting this to the prejudice of Cheshire men, indeed it rather tells the other way, but be it favourable to their reputation or otherwise, the fact itself is worth examination historically, just as it is very important in its bearing upon the final result of the Glendower rebellion. I entertain no sympathy for Henry the Fourth; none for the Duke of Northumberland, who helped to make him King; none with the policy which prompted him to rule the Welsh cruelly; but I am very anxious to see the gallantry, the honour, and the suffering of Cheshire men justly magnified, and as, so far, this has not been done by any writer I have seen in connection with the Battle of Shrewsbury, I have ventured to call attention to the matter in this note. MENTMORE.

Replies.

THE RIVER BIRKIN.

There is almost as much uncertainty about the source of the Birkin as of the Nile. The poor little river seems never to get justice. Everyone seems to toss it off as worth little examination. Even the ordnance surveyors seem not to have apprehended its rise and course, and have marked its chief line as arising about Chelford, flowing by Sandle Bridge to Booth Mills, and falling into the Bollin, near Dunham Mr Birch, of Macclesfield, in your last issue, follows this course; and for *one* source of the Birkin he is the others who are with him are right, but only for *one* branch, and this not the longest by far. About years back I examined a very respectable encyclopæd on this point, and it stated that the river Birkin on Parsonage Green, Wilmslow. Now this is right than the former theory, but yet is not quite correct. A small branch of the Birkin does arise Parsonage Green, Wilmslow, and flowing thro Fulshaw Hall grounds it joins the longest branch White Hall, and becomes what is there locally kno as White Hall Brook. But this White Hall Brook Birkin, as I think it was formerly called, for near we have Birkinshawe—see Earwaker) is a higher continuation of the Birkin, and comes through the by Lower House in Mottram, and up the valley tween Mottram Common and Daniel Hill and in Over Alderley, where it has its rise; and this far the longest arm of the Birkin. I know every of its length, from personal observation, until I it in the valley above-mentioned, below Clock- and here I cannot say that I have followed it nicety. But this point is only a few miles Macclesfield, and if Mr Birch wants to examine statements it will only cost him a pleasant Another thing wants noticing, and that that branch (a minor one) of the Birkin comes thro Knutsford along the Moor and into Tatton There is a tradition that Knut forded the Birkin Knutsford, giving the name to the place. It is a legend, with what truth in it I cannot say, but point here is, that this legend regards the Knut branch, and not the Chelford branch, as the prin For my part, I have to say that the Chelford br is more considerable than the Knutsford one, but the branch to which I have already referred, ris somewhere about the top of Within Lea, betw Mottram St. Andrew and Over Alderley, is by far longest and is indeed the chief, as may readily verified by actual examination. To recapitulate some extent, I will come up the river from Dunham Park, where it empties into the Bollin. it is all one stream and bears the name Birkin. ascend the stream and get to Birkin Bridge, at Lodge, at the toe-end of Tatton Park. It is all We ascend yet higher, and somewhere about old corn mill it divides; one branch—the Birch takes as the main branch—skirts the park in the smaller Knusford branch on the way, to Booth Mills; up again to Colthurst Mill Bridge, Warford; and up again to Chelford: ther I cannot follow it. And to be honest, say that above here it may go as far as the which I say, from my present knowledge, is one; but as yet I go for the other being

ch and the longest branch. Now we will return a division of the stream in Tatton Park, and take more easterly stream. The first point of interest his stream is Mobberley New Mills, a corn mill, st on the verge of Tatton Park. Higher up the m we come to Mobberley Mill proper, in the vil- of Mobberley, now a crape works, and partly d by a water-wheel on this stream. Here we the beautiful Mobberley Pool, which travellers Wilmslow to Knutsford have so often admired, by the way, a very different affair from Booth ool on the same road, but on the Chelford branch. roceed up the stream by Antrobus Hall to Pow- row in Warford, up to Orrell's Well in Chorley, r up by Common Carr, near Row of Trees, up to -lane, where it gives its name to this part of ne (the higher part nearer Alderley is Preston- not Brook-lane), up by Butterfly Bank, which I gly suspect to be the original Birkinshawe; up ite Hall, on the turnpike road between Wilms- nd Alderley; up to Jenny Hey's-lane, by Mr Joseph Ford's farm on Hough-lane; up the fields to Lower House in Mottram, and here it divides Mottram and Alderley; up the valley below the Clock House and Daniel Hill, and here I lose this branch in the same way that I lost the other branch at Chelford. Lower down, from this point, say from the Lower House in Mottram, I know it well, all along its course; and this I consider the main branch, and other opinions notwithstanding, and judging from actual view, I say the Birkin in its chief source arises between Mottram Common and Over Alderley.

I may just mention as something strange that although the much larger river, the Bollin runs through Wilmslow, a very considerable part of the watershead is into the Birkin. As I have said earlier, the water from Parsonage Green, Wilmslow, from Fulshaw, and from far the largest portion of Lindow Common, falls into the Birkin at Common Carr, and only gets into the Bollin when near Dunham Park.

WILLIAM NORBURY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

GEFIELD AND ITS SILK FACTORIES. OLD OCKPORT MANUFACTURERS: T. ASHTON, JOHN- T BROTHERS, AXON BROTHERS, GAMALIEL TTER, AND ROBERT HUNT. JOHN DEAN THE JRDERER. THE STOCKPORT GIBBET.

the year 1824 Bridgefield was the principal b, and one of the principal hives of industry e then progressive town of Stockport. By efield I mean the plain extending from Tiviot to the Brinksway Bridge, bounded by the Mersey on the south, and by the Lancashire- Dodge-hill, and Hope-hill on the north. At me this plain was what its present name im- the field near the bridge. On the above date, as a host of handicraftsmen, who were follow- nd superintending their various avocations, were no less than twenty-two firms engaged : spinning cotton spinning, and manufacturing oubling in Bridgefield. A few days after the in Mr Thomas Ashton's jenny cellar (men- l in my last paper) my brother and myself got ed as jenny piecers in Mr James Johnson's factory in Back Water-street, Bridgefield. ntrance to this mill was in the gable end, abutted Back Water-street. The other end of the mill joined the centre of another mill which stood on the south side of Great Egerton street, then called the Throstle Grove. These two mills jointly formed the letter T, and were occupied by several different firms, who never made much headway in cotton manufacturing. The parties who occupied the portion of this mill that I was engaged in were James and Jacob Johnson. Another portion of the mill was worked by Mr William Bayley, Robert Bennison, and Peter Hough. The other parties who had their works in the mill in Throstle Grove were Messrs Gamaliel Potter, and Edward, Thomas, and William Axon, three brothers. The four persons last named, besides owning a number of jennies, also had a num ber of hand looms, and manufactured cloth. To wards the close of the year 1825 Gamaliel Potter removed his works from the Throstle Grove to the small mill in Canal-street, off Cheapside, now used as a cotton waste warehouse. I lost sight of Mr Potter after he vacated Throstle Grove mill, and I have no recollections of the Axon Brothers after the year 1826. It is quite evident these early pioneers in the cotton trade were not very successful.

The person that I pieced for in this jenny cellar was named Robert Hunt; he then (1824) appeared to be about sixty-five years of age; he was very tall in stature, being about six feet three inches in height, was well proportioned, had a pleasing and

intelligent countenance, walked quite erect, and take him for all in all I considered him to be as fine a looking person as any in Stockport. Robert Hunt, at the above date, resided in one of the two houses opposite the entrance to the jenny cellar. His house was clean and well furnished for his station in life, and I soon found out that his wife had a good and kind heart within her. I had not pieced a day for my new master when a spontaneous affection entered me, and I felt as if I could do anything to oblige him, and the same feeling seemed to pervade both of us. My mother's tact, industry, ingenuity, and patience were often put to the greatest stretch in trying to provide sufficient food and clothing for us. We did not need any Yorkshire relish at our house in those days to entice us to eat our food.

We in England had had several bad harvests in corn, and flour in consequence was inferior in quality and very dear. I have fetched fleur from Quaker Bent's in Chestergate, and paid 2s 3d for 6lb. We had at our house for breakfast milk and water porridge, thickened with a spoonful of flour; a pint of this beverage, with about two ounces of wheaten bread, for breakfast for a number of years. On my first morning in this jenny cellar Mr Hunt had noticed with what avidity I had eaten my morning meal, and he must have thought that I had not had sufficient. The next morning he took me with him to his home. A stool was provided for me to sit upon beside the fire, and when I had eaten my porridge and bread, a cup of coffee and a half slice of buttered toast was given to me to eat. I received this kind treatment from him and his good wife nearly every morning for two years. Mr Hunt was born in Ridgeway-lane about the year 1760. He had a very good memory, and was extremely fond of talking about old times. To him I am indebted for much of my Stockport lore. He informed me he had enlisted into the army when he was sixteen years of age. In a few years, by his steadiness, good conduct, and good appearance, he rose to the rank of sergeant. Whilst a soldier Robert Hunt did several years service in Ireland; and, during the time that I was piecing for him, statements appeared in almost every weekly issue of the *Stockport Advertiser* detailing accounts of the horrid agrarian crimes and murders being perpetrated weekly in that unsettled and poverty-stricken island. These papers are still preserved in our free library. My readers can read of the fearful state which Ireland was in at that time if they choose. Robert Hunt was a close observer of events taking place during his day, and when he read of the fearful crimes being perpetrated in unhappy Ireland it set him on to relate his own experience in that I have often heard him relate what trouble soldiers were put to in chasing the Whiteboys or "croppies" over the mountains after they had been committing their fiendish depredations. I heard him relate a story of a plough lying in a field for several years, and no one was allowed to put in use for fear of the consequences. The man who first worked it was found dead in the field, with several slugs in his body. I could relate many more anecdotes about Ireland told by Mr Hunt, but I think my readers have heard enough about that country to satisfy them for the present. When Hunt took to himself a wife, he went to reside in a passage or entry which led from Watson-lane into a yard, which opened out into Chesham-building to the present Waterloo ground. In this yard were two dwellings, one occupied by Robert Hunt and his wife, the other by John Dean and his wife.

John Dean was a hatter by trade, and worked in one of the numerous hatworks then existing in the neighbourhood. He was an inebriate, and a man of vicious character. One Saturday night Mr Hunt and his wife had been in bed some time when they were awoke by the screams of murder coming from the domicile occupied by Dean. Robert Hunt quickly donned his clothes, and forced an entrance into Dean's dwelling. There he found Mrs Dean lying lifeless on the floor, and John Dean with a handbrush still in his hand by which he had murdered her. Hunt aroused his neighbours, and keeping guard over Dean, who was taken down Hillgate up the "Dungeon" Brow, and locked in the dungeon. John Dean was one of the last unfortunates incarcerated in this filthy hole. The dungeon still remains. At one time it gave its name to the brow, which was always called Dungeon Brow; it is now called Mealhouse Brow on account of the old building called the meal and cheese house, which stood in the market place at the top of this brow.

I hope I shall be permitted to describe the mealhouse more fully in a future paper. The dungeon is situated under Mr Alfred Parker's room. My readers will see an oak door, with aperture crossed with iron bars, which was the only place that light could penetrate into the miserable hole. John Dean was conveyed to Chester Castle, stood his trial for murder, and Robert Hunt was the principal witness against him. He was found guilty, was condemned to be hung, and afterwards to be gibbeted in chains. He was exe-

hester, and his body was afterwards brought tockport in a cart. The cart came through tergate. A procession of lads (my father was gst them) followed it up the Hillgate until they e the Stockport Great Moor; there a gallows erected, and the body of Dean was gibbeted. exact spot of this gibbet has been pointed out e by my father on several occasions. The where the gibbet stood was on the north-east r in the field on the Stockport Great Moor, site the Crown Inn. I shall dwell again on rt Hunt in my next paper.

ckport. JOHN GREENHALGH.

LOCAL RELICS AT THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

Albert Nicholson, the hon. curator of the ly antiquarian section at the Royal Jubilee bition, Manchester, in his preface to the logue of that section of the Exhibition placed r his direction, says that the idea of forming a ction of relics was only entertained at the moment, when the committee found that certain rooms could be made available in "Old chester and Salford" for the purpose. Taking into consideration, any visitor who ventures ay 3d for an inspection of the rooms cannot express himself as being amply repaid for outlay of both time and money. It is far from g an exhaustive collection either of pictures memorials of local interest or of portraits the worthies of Manchester and the ounding neighbourhood. Those acquainted the vast number of these "ill-considered s" stored up in the portfolios of ctors, and what the attempt to gather a cal portrait gallery would mean, know that times the space at the disposal of the committee would not suffice to hold them. The object in view by the committee was to get together thing to represent each phase of society; an remains to Chartist pikes; Saxon pennies Church and King Club" medals; portraits of who flourished when Manchester was a small resque town, with narrow streets and many-ed timber houses clustering round the Collegiate Church, and of those who were leaders in the t social and political struggles of half-a-ury ago.

this contribution to CHESHIRE NOTES and RIES it is intended more particularly to draw ntion and to place upon record in your pages a of such relics having reference to the county of Chester, together with notes on the same from the catalogue, and other sources.

ROOM No. 1.

UPPER ROOM, CHETHAM COLLEGE.

SUBJECT. OWNER.

1 MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES WORSLEY—Portrait in Oils.

Mrs Tindall Carill-Worsley.

Charles Worsley, of Platt, was the son of Ralph Worsley, and was born at Platt in 1622. He was appointed captain in the army of the Parliament in 1644, and took a leading part in the long struggle with the King. After the death of Charles I. he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His high character gained him the esteem of Cromwell, who in 1652 gave him the command of his own regiment of foot to Worsley. When, on the 20th of April, 1653, Cromwell dissolved the Rump Parliament, it was Worsley and a few soldiers who cleared the House and locked it up, he carrying away the Maces which he retained till the 8th of July following, when it was delivered by him to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Barebones Parliament. In 1654 Cromwell gave a parliamentary representative to Manchester, and Worsley was elected the first member for the town. The following year he was appointed to the command of a district which included the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, and was raised to the rank of Major-General. In May, 1656, he was summoned to London to confer with Cromwell, apartments being provided for his family in St. James's Palace. Here on the 12th of June he died, at the early age of 35, and the next day was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, where his remains lay undisturbed even through all the time of Royalist outrage that followed the Restoration.

2 HOUGH END HALL, CHORLTON—Drawing by T. R. Hadfield.

The Artist.

This ancient Hall was formerly one of the seats of the Mosley family. What remains of it has been adapted to the requirements of an ordinary farm house, and not long ago the old oak staircase was removed to Tatton Hall, by the present owner of the estate, Lord Egerton of Tatton. It is a most interesting and picturesque building, and one of the few we have left of the old houses of the gentry.

14 SAMUEL MERCER, Esq—Portrait by W. Say, after J. Illidge.

Francis Nicholson, F.Z.S

Samuel Mercer was the son of the Rev. Samuel Mercer, Presbyterian minister, and grandson of Daniel Whitle, Gent., of Hellingworth Hall, Cheshire. Mr. Mercer was then what was called a cotton dealer, a branch of business now transferred to

Liverpool. He was very popular amongst the merchants and manufacturers of his time, and had a great reputation for his ability as a slipper of greyhounds. He died unmarried.

15 Urmston Hall—Drawing by Ward Heys.

The Artist.

22 Flixton Parsonage — Drawing by Ward Heys.

The Artist.

52 Charlotte de la Trémouille, Countess of Derby—Engraved by T. A. Dean, after Vandyck; James Stanley, Seventh Earl of Derby—Engraved by E. Scriven, after Vandyck.

Harry Thornber.

The Stanley family had most intimate connections with Manchester. One of their seats was Alport Lodge, Deansgate, and the College (now Chetham's Hospital) belonged to them for many years. Charlotte de la Trémouille, the heroic lady who defended Lathom House against the Parliamentary forces in 1644, claimed the College as her Dower-house, and reminded the feoffees in 1666 that they had given her no compensation for it. Her husband, James, the Seventh Earl of Derby, was beheaded at Bolton on the 15th September, 1651. For longer account of this heroic lady, see Cheshire Notes and Queries, vol i.—186, new series.

78 Thomas Ashton, Esq.—Portrait by W. Bradley, engraved by J. Thomson.

Thomas Agnew & Sons.

Well-known cotton spinner and manufacturer, of Manchester and Hyde, father of Mr Thomas Ashton, J.P., Ford Bank, Didsbury.

81 Portrait of Geo. Rigbie, Esq.—Lithograph by J. Ford; H. Wyatt, del.

J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A.

He was one of the commanders of the Parliamentary forces at the siege of Lathom House, in 1644. He held the office of Clerk of the Peace for the County. Kenyon-Peele Hall, where he resided, was rebuilt by him in 1634.

82 Portrait of Colonel Dukinfield—Lithograph by J. Ford; H. Wyatt, del.

J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A.

Colonel Robert Dukinfield was one of the most conspicuous figures in the Cheshire history of the civil war. He defended Stockport Bridge against Prince Rupert, conducted the siege of Wythenshawe, was High Sheriff of Cheshire, Governor of Chester, and a member of the court-martial on the Earl of Derby. He went out as a general of the forces against the Isle of Man, and was mainly instrumental in quelling the rising of Sir George Booth in favour of Charles II. After the Restoration he put on his trial for his part in the court-mart Lord Derby. He died at Dukinfield in aged 70.

124 Portrait of Rev. Henry Newcome, M.A. (Oil).

The Lancashire Independents

Henry Newcome was the son of a clergy Huntingdonshire. After taking his degree bridge he entered the Church and became Gawsworth. Five years later, in 1655, he w pointed successor to Hollingworth in the Col Church of Manchester, but, being a staunch P terian, he was ejected from the Church in 16 from that time till 1687 was the object of co persecution by the dominant High Church faction, who at the time held great sway town. By his own circle of friends, and the many, he was dearly beloved as a scholar attainment, a zealous pastor, and a trusted In the year 1694, Cross-street Chapel was b him, but he was in failing health, and lived than a year after, on the 17th of September he passed away, and was buried in accordan his own desire in the aisle in front of the pul

ROOM No. 1.—CASE No. 1.

Sword, presented by Oliver Cromwell to Major-General Charles Worsley, dated 1651.

Mrs Tindall Cro

The sword bears on its blade the fo inscription:—

Vincere aut mori	Fida [illegible]
Si deus pro nobis	Regere saepius
Quis contra nos	Summa est sup
1651	Asdrubal carthag
Achilles graecus	

ROOM No. 2.

UPPER ROOM, CHETHAM COLLE

148 James Prince Lee, 1st Bishop of Manchester.

T.A

Dr. Lee was consecrated Bishop of Manch the formation of the diocese in 1847. He viously been head-master of the Birmingha mar School. He died on the 24th Decembe at his residence, Mauldeth Hall, Heaton Mo

153 Rev. Joshua Brookes, A.M.—Portrait by Minasi; engraved by R. Scriven.

The Rev. Joshua Brookes, the son of a clergy was born in Cheadle Hulme, in 1754, and b at Stockport. He was brought up at the Sto Grammar School, and appointed chaplain Collegiate Church in 1791. During the pas years he is supposed to have baptised, marr buried more people than any other clergy

ıgland. He was a man of great eccentricity, and any ludicrous stories are told about him. He died November, 1821.

ı SACRED ORATORY—Drawn, published, and etched by John Battye.

Dr. Royle, J.P.

Caricature of Rev. Joshua Brooks, who is depicted, ong with his clerk, reading the burial service. A eep is sitting on the wall. Brooks is saying: nd lo! I heard a voice from heaven saying—*nock that little blackguard off the church wall.*'" e clerk says "Amen." The sweep says, "You go the Barracks."

ROOM No. 3.

,OWER ROOM, CHETHAM COLLEGE.

PORTRAIT OF REV. SAMUEL WARREN, A.M.—Engraved by W. T. Fry, after J. Jackson, R.A.

John Scholes.

Rev. Samuel Warren was the first incumbent of Souls' Church, Ancoats. He had been expelled m the Wesleyan Connexion owing to a dispute ich had arisen, and he and others succeeded in ming the denomination known as the Wesleyan thodist Association, commonly called the 'arrenites." He was father of Dr. Samuel ırren, author of the well-known novel "Ten ousand a Year."

THE SALFORD CHARTER, granted by Rudolph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, time of Henry III., 1230, making Salford a Corporate Borough; copied about 1650—Manuscript.

The Salford Corporation.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN KAY (Inventor of the Shuttle).

The Salford Corporation.

PORTRAIT OF GEORGE STEPHENSON and 13 DRAWINGS connected with the opening of the original Manchester and Liverpool Railway.

The Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway Co

ı most important and interesting series of illustras of the opening of the Manchester and Liverl Railway.

PHOTOGRAPH OF COLUMNS ERECTED IN HONOUR OF FRANCIS, 3RD DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER.

Robert Lansdale.

rancis Egerton, 3rd Duke of Bridgewater, was n May 20th, 1736. It is said that his father had ceived the idea of a canal from his mines at raley to Manchester. This plan the young Duke ermined to carry out, and after overcoming inerable obstacles he not only succeeded in this, also in the larger project of a canal to Runcorn. He was fortunate in having the able help of James Brindley and others, but he was a man who meant to succeed. So determined was he, that to meet the heavy strain on his finances he limited his expenditure to £400 a year. He died on the 8th of March, 1803. The inhabitants of this district have good reason to remember with gratitude one who by his enterprise contributed so largely to the development of our industries.

193 PORTRAIT OF G. BRADSHAW, the originator of Bradshaw's Railway Guide.

Henry Blacklock & Co.

Together with the earliest and latest railway guides; also original bone contract ticket, dated 1842, on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway. He is said to have served his apprenticeship in Stockport.

199 THE RUSH CART—By A. Wilson.

Robert Wood.

Under the title of "Rural Sport; or a Peep at a Lancashire Rush Cart, 1821," this picture appears as the frontispiece to R. W. Procter's "Memorials of Manchester Streets." It was painted by Alexander Wilson, who not only drew with some ability, but was a noted song writer. Mr Harland thus describes the picture: "Amongst the persons whose portraits may be recognised in it are the Rev. Joshua Brooks, Mr John Ogden, grocer, Long Millgate, and the artist himself. The Rush Cart is represented as standing opposite the Manchester Arms Inn, Long Millgate; while the Morris-dancers are performing their saltatory feats, pick-pockets are busy, women are fighting, pigs running and throwing the unwary down, and other hideous scenes of street fun and mischief."

202 JOHN LATHAM, M.D., PHYSICIAN TO THE MANCHESTER INFIRMARY, 1786—Portrait by Geo. Dance, engraved by W. Daniell

John Scholes

John Latham, M.D., F.R.S., was born at the Rectory House, Gawsworth, December 29th, 1761. He was educated at the Manchester Grammar School, then went to Brazenose College, Oxford, where he took his M.D. degree Oct. 10th, 1788. The first years of his professional life were passed at Manchester, where he was elected Physician to the Infirmary. In 1788 he commenced practice in London, and rose to great eminence. He was elected Fellow, and eventually President, of the Royal College of Physicians in 1814. The last years of his life were passed at Bradwall Hall, in his native county, which he had purchased, along with the estate, in the year 1807. An able, industrious, and active man, he left his family a ood name and ample fortune.

252 Representation of Dinner at Theatre Royal, on December 27th, 1832, to Celebrate the Return of Mark Philips and Right Hon. Charles Poulett - Thomson — Sketched by F. Chester; on Stone by T. Physic.

Albert Sutton.

These were the first members returned under the Reform Bill, which gave two representatives to the borough of Manchester.

ROOM No. 4.

OVER HARROP'S PRINTING OFFICE.

372 Stretford Church—Oil Painting by Ward Heys.

The Artist.

384 Portrait of Henry Hunt (Oil).

Albert Nicholson.

Henry Hunt, or, as he was morge generally called, "Orator Hunt," was born at Uphaven, in Wiltshire in 1773. His appearance was that of a well-to-do farmer, which in fact he was. A fine presence, great energy, and a wonderful flow of language gave him a popularity that for the time carried all before it. The late Mr Robert Nicholson described witnessing Hunt's progress from Stockport down Market-street in an open carriage, dressed in the height of fashion, with a blue coat, white waistcoat, and the well known white hat, the carriage proceeding at a foot pace, till it was obliged, from the great press, to stand still, when the orator, ever ready, rose and delivered a masterly address. After his imprisonment for taking part in the Manchester Meeting at "Peterloo," his popularity, if anything, increased, and he was elected M.P. for Preston, after one of the most desperate contests that ever occurred in the North of England. The medal shown in Case 2 is one of those presented to each man who voted for him. Again Hunt was elected in 1831, but in 1832 he was defeated, and did not enter Parliament again. He died February 13th, 1836, in Hampshire.

385 Peterloo Massacre, October 1st, 1819 —Etching by George Cruikshank.

The Manchester Literary Club.

The meeting, that so soon was turned into a scene of horrible confusion, here depicted, was called for what was considered by its promoters a lawful purpose, one which in our time would in no wise disturb the mind of the most timid magistrate—namely, to advocate a reform in the representation in Parliament. The magistrates had determined to apprehend the chairman, Henry Hunt, and had issued a warrant which in a most injudicious manner they gave to Jos. Nadin, their deputy-constable, to serve just when the space, some three acres in extent, was filled by an orderly and compact It is doubtful if even this might not have effected without serious consequences had magistrates, unfortunately, instead of the regular troops, called out a body of the Yeomanry and about forty of the Yeomanry. Many of these are said to drinking, and there is little doubt, from transpired at the trials, that before the could be read, or anyone know of their these men charged the mob, sabreing recklessly till they were perfectly in the human mass. The magistrates had way for it but to request the Hussars to Yeomanry, which they did and cleared The late Mr R. Nicholson, like many attracted by Hunt's oratic fame and a the great procession and meeting, was saw what took place from some bastion lying on the open ground between Peter the Friends' Meeting House. When the for charge took place, of course the poor crowd fled, and, *nolens volens*, all had to getting hurt in the wild rush for life. possible here to give a more detailed account sad affair, but in the pages of Bamford's "Radical" the tale is told clearly and well by the unfortunate actors in the scene.

394 Wm. Gaskell, M.A.—Lithograph.

Minister of Cross-street Unitarian Chapel years. He wrote a volume of Poems, some on the Lancashire Dialect, and Sundry Sermons Papers. He died 11th June, 1884, and was in the Old Chapel Yard at Knutsford, by the of his wife, the authoress of "Mary Barton" other well-known novels.

407 Mrs. Raffald—Engraving.

While she was house-keeper at Arley Hall married John Raffald, gardener of the place, 18 years had 16 daughters. For a time they in Stockport. Finally removing to Manchester and Mrs Raffald settled at the King's head, She was a most active and business-like Her cookery book, entitled "The Experienced English House-keeper," was first published and was a favourite manual for one or two generations. In 1772 she published the first Directory, which was reprinted in 1773 and She also gave active support to the Manchester newspapers of her day. She died 19th April

ROOM No. 4.—CASE No. 1.

Orderly Book of the Macclesfield Volunteers, 1805.

ROOM No. 4.—CASE No. 3.

UNIFORM, SWORD, &c., OF CAPTAIN JOHN MOORE, Lord of the Manor of Sale, and Captain of the Ashton-on-Mersey and Sale Volunteers.

Dr. Alfred Renshaw.

BOOK OF THE ASHTON-ON-MERSEY AND SALE VOLUNTEERS.

Dr. Alfred Renshaw.

ROOM No. 5.

UPPER ROOM, ANCOATS HALL.

PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HON. HENRY BOOTH, LORD DELAMERE.

Albert Nicholson.

f Dunham Massey, in Cheshire, of which county was Lord Lieutenant. He deserves to be rembered as one who, fearless of all consequences, tended for civil and religious liberty. Was used of participation in Monmouth's conspiracy, honourably acquitted, and afterwards lent his rerful aid to the revolution which put William of nge on the throne.

SAMUEL PEPLOE, BISHOP OF CHESTER—Mezzotint by J. Faber, after Hamlet Winstanley.

Harry Thornber.

When in 1715 the rebels entered Preston they e unopposed up the street, and entering the urch had to listen to the Rev. Samuel Peploe, ., the vicar, read the prayers for King George. spirited conduct of the young divine was not gotten by the Government, who rewarded him by pointing him Warden of Manchester, and afterds Bishop of Chester, which offices he held ultaneously.

ROOM No. 5.—CASE No. 4.

D, taken from one of Prince Charles Edward's followers when they passed through Mobberley, 1745.

Robert Holland.

ANTIQUARY.

Replies.

BARCLAY'S DICTIONARY.

Sometime ago I saw a question asked in CHESHIRE NOTES and QUERIES relative to the dictionary published by Barclay at Macclesfield at the commencement of this century. Respecting the compiler I am unable to give any information save that he published some sermons in 1763-1777, and an edition of his Universal Dictionary in 1774, but having a copy of the 1800 edition of the latter work before me I send you a transcript of the title, also one of a circular pasted inside one of the covers.

Barclay's Complete and Universal Dictionary containing not only an Explanation of Difficult Words and Technical Terms in all Faculties and Professions, but also a Pronouncing Dictionary, in which the proper sounds of English words are given that both Natives and Foreigners may acquire a just Pronunciation. To which are Prefixed a Free Inquiry into the Origin and Antiquity of Letters, an Essay on the Origin and Antiquity of the English Tongue, and to the whole is added a Chronological Series of Remarkable Events from the Creation to the Present Period, together with a List of the Grecian, Roman and English Classics. 4to. pp. xii. 728.

Macclesfield, Printed at the Parnassian Press by J. Plant, Mill-street, 1800.

The Subscribers to this work are respectfully informed that the present situation of the Proprietors of it renders it necessary that all outstanding arrears be immediately paid up; to do this every humane breast will want no other stimulus than its own feelings:—A little time will, they hope, manifest to the world their innocence and restore them to their business and to society. In the meantime the present publishers have undertaken to carry the work on until the Proprietors are liberated from their confinement, so that the subscribers need be under no apprehension of its not being completed.

One wonders what the proprietors had been doing to merit the restriction being placed on their liberty here being hinted at. MAXFIELDENSIS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

Notes.

STOCKPORT BOROUGH BOUNDS.

view of the approaching beating of the Stockport igh Boundary on October 6th and 7th next, the ving recollections of the custom may be of in-t:—

I have taken part in at least two, perhaps three boundary walkings, the last two being in the years 1863 and 1872. At the first-named period Mr Ephraim Hallam was mayor, and in 1872 the position of chief magistrate was held by Mr John Walthew. Of course the boundaries are always walked in the summer time, and two days are taken in which to do it. It is

a big job, and there is plenty of work for a couple of days. The principal difficulty in making the walk valuable is the fact that there are so few persons who go the whole length. The gentlemen of the borough are apt to break off at different points and join at others, and there is very little likelihood of there being more than two or three persons in Stockport now who can speak with any confidence from memory as to the past walking. I remember well that it was stated by Mr George Chapman at the dinner at the George Hotel, after the first day's walk, that three prizes would be given to the youths who had walked the boundary, for the three best reports upon it. Out of about a dozen youths there were only two who wrote a report. These reports were submitted to the general purposes committee, and were left in the hands of Alderman Chapman and Councillor Oldfield for their examination and decision. But time passed, and no decision was come to and no prize given. Finally both reports were lost.

The names of the persons who went over the boundary were, I believe, duly entered in the minute book of the general purposes committee, and the papers connected with such boundary-walking were also entered there. The party were supposed to consist of the members of the general purposes committee, and any other members of the corporation who chose to join at the invitation of that committee. Besides these there were the overseers and assistant-overseers of the respective townships, and about ten or a dozen boys from the Grammar School. These, with the borough surveyor, myself, and my son, who was then about to enter the borough surveyor's office, made up the party, altogether about fifty, including, of course, the Mayor. We met at the Court House, and then proceeded on foot, keeping the out-townships to our right hand and the borough to our left whilst walking the boundary. The rivers and the canal were crossed by means of boats supplied by the late John Lawton, who had them ready at different points. The river is crossed at Brinnington opposite Grimes-bottom, the canal in Reddish-lane has to be crossed the river again at Brinksway, and then along its course to Orme's billiard works. The boundary also goes clean through Messrs Sykes's reservoirs. At some points the party have to march through houses, as such houses are situated exactly on the boundary line.

Whenever a question arose as to the exact line of the boundary the surveyor was expected to point out the course we should pursue. Any doubt arising, the thing was discussed on the spot, in the presence of all, and it was supposed to be settled. Where there was any special point some incident was, if possible, created, in order to impress it upon the minds of the youths and the other persons present. Refreshments were provided at various points *en route*, the expense of this and other incidents being borne by the separate fund. I remember that in crossing the canal in Heaton Norris Mr Linton Eskrigge rocked the boat and finally fell into the canal. Councillor Henry Fox jokingly offered him a guinea for his wet clothing which Mr Eskrigge promptly accepted, and that evening he sent the wet clothing to Mr Fox. The incident gave rise to no little amusement.

The boundary walking used to be a regular custom in every township or borough, say every ten years, although I don't think there is any legal necessity to undertake it. I remember myself going round the boundary with Sergeant Murray, of the Royal Engineers, who was appointed to check the boundaries of Stockport prior to the present survey being made. I know it has been recommended that the Imperial ordnance survey of Stockport should be completed showing the entire boundary of the borough. There are several points in the 5-feet survey at which the boundary is not complete.

The value of the boundary walking is far greater than most people seem to imagine. One way to make it effective is for each adjoining township to be represented by its overseers. They should be present, and walk along their respective boundaries; and where the boundary goes along a lane or street plans should have been prepared, showing the exact position of the line, whether in the centre or on which side. How has been done in years gone by the question of the line to remove a nuisance in Garner's-lane, Brassall, or one or two cases of a similar kind, would not have arisen. In the three times I have been round the boundary the posts were never found entirely in their proper places. In the Act of Parliament defining the parliamentary boundary the line runs down Dogloe lane, Heaton Norris, to a point at Huntsman's-brow marked by a post. The direction was then that it should be struck from that post to the mile-post on Stockport and Warrington turnpike road, until the line intersects the river, thence alone the centre of the river in a westerly direction. As a matter of fact since the last boundary walking the mile-post on the Stockport and Warrington turnpike road has been put out of the wall, and I believe has been put at the side. The road has since been re-measured, and the present mile-post is a considerable distance nearer Stockport. Therefore, a line taken from Huntsman's-brow would leave out of the borough a large triangular piece of land, facing the river, valuable either for warehouses or dwelling-houses. This is one instance showing the importance of the boundary walking.

There is, further, the point of Kennerley Green which should now be clearly set at rest—the question whether the boundary goes up the centre into Wellington-road, or is on one or other of the sides. I am certain that at the last boundary walking the post

a removed from the Bramall side to the Stockport
s of the road. In many cases the boundary is ex-
ftingly intricate. Take, for example, Edgeley-road,
erson walking from Edgeley to Cheadle, as soon as
passes Waverley-road, is outside the borough, but as
n as he gets beyond the house at the bottom of the
he is again inside the borough. At another point
boundary goes through a house in Higher Bricks-
y to the centre of the road, then a little distance
ng the thoroughfare, then at an acute angle
ough a reservoir and Moorhouse's mill, and finally
ng by certain old hedges. In the kitchen of the
se in Edgeley lately occupied by Mr Robert Fox
boundary is marked by a slotted tile in the floor.

he river courses have varied the boundary con-
rably, and altogether it must be a matter of im-
tance for rating and parliamentary purposes that
different points should be carefully noted. As
wing the transitory nature of the features upon
ich a correct definition of the boundaries depend,
zigzag course taken near the filters at Woodbank
y be mentioned. From this point the line is struck
a certain holly bush to the centre of the river, and
recollection is that the bush was getting decidedly
d at the time we walked the boundary before. If
as disappeared on this occasion there may be some
le difficulty in striking the line. The boundary as
ween Bredbury and Stockport was settled, I
ieve, some years ago, but the boundary between
nnington and Stockport ought to be more clearly
ined.

Stockport. CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON.

CHESHIRE ROADS.

The following is a transcript from Bagshaw's *History Cheshire* of the roads through Cheshire as they sted in 1850:—

ll the roads from London to Manchester pass
ough this county. One of these enters Cheshire
r Church Lawton, about 156 miles from London,
ses through Odd Rode, Smallwood, Brereton,
lmes Chapel, Cranage Allostock, near Over Peover,
Knutsford; thence through Mere, up Bucklow Hill,
r Rostherne, Dunham Massey, and Bowdon to
rincham; thence to Cross-street in Ashton; a little
ond which it quits the county. The road from
ndon to Manchester, by way of Leek, enters Cheshire
far from Bosley mills, passes through Bosley a little
he left of Sutton, to Macclesfield; thence between
stbury and Bollington, near Butley and Adlington,
ough Poynton, Norbury, and Bullocksmithy, or
el Grove, to Stockport. The road from London
Manchester through Buxton and Ma lock enters the
nty at Whaley Bridge, and passes by Hoo-lane and
llocksmithy to Stockport. The great road from
ndon to Holyhead enters Cheshire at Bridgemere,
162 miles from London. It passes near Doddington Hall between Walgherton and Wybunbury, through Stapley to Nantwich; thence through Acton, Harleston, Stoke Wardle, between Alpraham and Tilstone Fernall to Tarporley, thence, through Clutton, Duddon, and Tarvin, by Stamford Bridge, to Chester; three miles and a half beyond which it enters Flintshire, passing through this county for about thirty miles.

The road from London to Liverpool enters Cheshire at Lawton, passes through Moreton and Astbury, to Congleton; thence through Morton and Siddington to Monksheath; through Chelford and Ollerton, to Knutsford; thence through Mere, High Legh, near Grappenhall, and through Latchford to Warrington. From Monksheath another turnpike road passes through Alderley, Chorley, Withinshaw, Handforth, and Cheadle, towards Manchester.

A road from London to Warrington enters Cheshire near Lawton, passes through that village by Dene Hill to Sandbach, through Middlewich, Bostock, Davenham, Northwich, Great Budworth, and Stretton, to Latchford, opposite Warrington.

From Stockport there is a turnpike road through Hyde, Hattersley, Mottram, and Tintwistle, by Woodhead Chapel, leading on to the right towards Barnsley, and on the left towards Huddersfield in the West Riding of Yorkshire. From Macclesfield there is a turnpike road from the New Inn, Stoney-gate-way, and the Moss House to Buxton; and another road through Hurdsfield, Rainow, and Kettleshulme, and near Taxall, leading towards Buxton and Chapel-en-le-Frith. From Macclesfield towards Liverpool this road passes through Birtles, and joins the London and Liverpool road at Monksheath.

The road from Chester to Manchester, by way of Warrington, passes through Flookersbrook, Hoole, and Mickle-Trafford, near Plemstall, through Bridge-Trafford, Dunham-on-the-Hill, Hapsford-near-Elsley, through Netherton, to Frodsham; thence through Sutton, Preston-on-the-Hill, Daresbury, and the two Waltons to Warrington.

The road from Chester to Manchester, by way of Northwich, passes through Tarvin and Kelsall, across Delamere Forest, by Sandyway-head and Northwich; thence through Mere, up Bucklow Hill; leaving Rostherne and Bowdon on the right, and Dunham Park on the left, it passes to Altrincham, three miles from which, a little beyond Cross-street, it reaches the Mersey. A turnpike road to Knutsford branches off from this road, in the township of Over Tabley, five miles beyond Northwich, and within two miles of Knutsford.

There is a turnpike road from Northwich through Leftwich, Davenham, Stanthorne, and Newton, to Middlewich. The turnpike road, from Chester to Middlewich, branches off at the ninth mile stone, on

the Forest of Delamere, which it crosses to Over, and proceeds over Winsford Bridge, through Newton to Middlewich. The road from Tarporley goes over Delamere Forest, through Weaverham, over Acton Bridge, across the Weaver, through Bartington, Higher and Lower Whitley, to Stretton, where it joins the road from Northwich to Warrington. The road from Chester to Liverpool passes by Upton, through Backford, Great and Little Sutton, Childer-Thornton, Eastham Bromborough, Bebington, and Tranmere, to the Woodside or Birkenhead Ferry, opposite to Liverpool, with intermediate roads to the several ferries of Eastham or Carlett, Royal Rock, Tranmere, and New Ferry. The road from Chester to Park Gate passes through Little Mollington, the township of Shotwick, and the town of Great Neston. This road is continued across the Hundred of Wirral, through Thornton, to Great Bebington, where it joins the road from Chester to Liverpool. The turnpike road from Whitchurch to Nantwich passes through Newall, Aston, and Sound. A turnpike road, from Drayton to Nantwich, passes through Audlem, Hankelow, and Stapley. The road from Whitchurch to Chester enters Cheshire at Grindley Brook, passes through Tushingham, Hampton, Duckington, Broxton, and Chowley, by Barns Hill, through Handley, and near Weaverton and Christleton. Another road branches off near Barns Hill, and passes through Clutton, Barton, and Farndon, to Wrexham.

Macclesfield F. Birch.

SHAKESPEARE, RICHARD MAINY, AND THE FITTONS.—II.

The following is the second and concluding article on this subject which recently appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and which is of deep interest to Cheshire antiquarians:—

We left Richard Mainy enjoying the kindly Christmas hospitality of the Fittons, and the "twelve good days" having passed, the household returned to its normal state, but on the 10th January, 1587, his troubles recommenced. Mainy says:—

When the said priests had despatched their business at Hackney, they then returned towards mee, vppon pretence to cast the great prince *Modu*, as I suppose, out of mee, I being at Ma: Fitton's, as is before said, it fell out that, by reason of good company. I daunced that night so longe that I caste myselfe into a very great sweate and was weary. Afterward, whether before I went to bed or when I was in bed I doe not well remember, I had a fit of the mother as I have had before, and oftentimes since vppon such violent exercises. It happened that this night, som of the said Priests that were at Hackney, as I think, came to Ma Fitton's, who hearing of my fit, said it was no merualle for it was confessed by the deull in Sara that I had the prince of many deuils in me, or words to that effect. Herevppon, in the morning, one Mistris Anne More, a gentlewoman waiting vpon Mistris Fitton, came vnto me and told me with weeping eyes which of the priests were come that night to the house and what they reported of mee, and how much I was deceived in that I thought myselfe to be troubled with no thing but the mother.

He is removed by the priests back to Paules or Channons-row, and is most barbarously physicked. He says as to his visions:—

As touching all my pretended visions in generall of my sufferings in Purgatory and the rest they were all taught by me to please Fa: Edmunds and it may be to gaine me selfe a little foolish commendation.

The days pass on, and on Good Friday an assembly meets to see the boy solemnly exorcised; apparently this failed, or the boy had another attack, for on St. George's Day, April 23rd, a final effort was made. On Good Friday Mainy had prophesied his own immediate death, hoping that the prediction being false would induce the priests to let him go, but they were too wily. What he spoke was, of course, simply devilish illusion.

On St. George's Day Mainy is evidently ready to fall into any plan to get free, so it is determined that the seven deadly sins shall be cast out one by one, and Mainy, evidently a clever actor, enters into the part with spirit, giving meanwhile his tormentors backhanded stroke. Pride is to be cast out, and Mainy exclaims:—

What a —— doe I heere. I will stay no longer in the company of rascall Priests, but go to the Court and bee among my fellows, the noble men there assembled.

Luxury comes up for exorcism singing

most filthy and baudy songs and Ma: Edmunds, not able to endure such lewd speeches, commanded him to be silent; the deuill obeyed.

The result is, they are all cast out, and the Priests having accomplished their end, leave Mainy alone henceforward. It is not yet all over, for next year the Privy Council take the matter and Ferdinando Lord Strange, is commanded to examine him, and in this examination we seem to have no record remaining. It is the year of the Armada; Mary of Scotland has fallen on the scaffold; and Jesuit Priests in England are more occupied in providing for their personal safety by escape from England than in attending to cast devils out of epileptic lads and possessed girls.

It is well known that Lord Strange had a company of players, and we venture to suggest Mainy had entered himself among them. Henceforward, as far as we at present know, Mainy and the Fittons do not meet, but a very curious passage in Harsnet suggests as does Lord Strange's name, that the penniless Mainy having sickened of the Priests and their behaviour, having alienated his Catholic friends and his relations in sheer desperation adopted the stage. Harsnet says:—

It is the fashion of vagabond Players that come from Towne to Towne with a Trusse and a cast of fiddles, to put in their consort broken queanes and Ganimedes as well

night pleasaance as their dayes pastime; our deuill-consort at their breaking vp house at Denham de-d, every priest suted to his wench after the same good ime.

again—

s lamentable chorus and Nuntros of this tragedie ter Maynie, gentleman; Fid. Williams, Sarah ams; Anne Smith, and Maister Tirsell doe tell us ier tale, ending this deuill tragedie with their owne s, sighes, exclamations, and hideous outcries against deuill priests, the coggers, coyners, mynters, and s of this wicked lewd play.

Mny's second deposition is dated June 6, 1602, Harsnet's book appeared in the following year.

e therefore claim to have shown the following:—

-That some of the facts having taken place at the ns, the story would long remain a matser of dis-on and talk in the family.

—That whether Mainy or the Dark Lady was Shakes-s informant, there is no necessi y whatever for sup-g he obtained the names from Harsnet.

.—That the next year, 1588, the matter was thought fficient importance to induce the Privy C uncil to ask Strange to examine Mainy, and fourteen years after hole question was again revived and discussed in all arings.

.—That the arguments of the commentators therefore, r *as Harsnet is concerned*, lose their force as t- the date King Lear," which may thus be earlier than hitherto osed.

we suggest as matters for consideration—

-Whether this house of the Fittons at Windsor, where ıy would be well looked to, and which supplied "good ın Bess" with maids of honour, was not a well-known our of refgue for distressed Roman Catholics.

—Whether, taking into consideration the recently ad-d evidence of John Shakespere's Roman leanings and Fitton connection, it is not more likely than an earlier , for Shakespere's knowledge of Mary Fitton will have) assigned.

[.—Whether, at "Ma: Fitton's by Windsor," the author ıe "Merry Wives of Windsor" did not derive the local vledge of colouring of that play.

.—Whether the disgust and reaction which Mainy ırwent may not be paralleled in Shakespere himself, and so far as he held definite religious opinions at all, it sither this decenit or similar ones which provoked that tion.

—Whether, with this clue in our hands, subsequent in-gation as to the Maynies and the Fittons and a re-ry of the 1588 depositions, and of the account by Father unds, may not lead to important results!

.—Whether a new edition of Harsnet with a summary s previous controversy with Darrell is not desirable,

ther questions, no doubt, will crop up growing of these, but it is plain enough that all investiga-, carefully conducted, will ultimately be rewarded, new Shakesperian facts will be the result of careful ch; would that we could add new plays and ns also.

CESTRIAN.

BARLOW HALL.

Amongst the many ancient relics of bygone days which have still so many charms to the mind and eye of the lover of antiquities, none are more attractive than the beautiful "old halls of England" studded here and there; frequently amid the most enchanting rural scenery, and rendered more lovely by the addition of well laid out gardens and shady walks, they ever present features which fill the mind with pleasurable delight. The antique curved furniture, prevalent centuries ago, stored and cared for with such veneration, are also objects that produce feelings of wonder, at the marvellous ingenuity displayed by those who are spoken of sometimes as "our rude forefathers." The subject of the present notice—Barlow Hall—one of the residences of Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., M.P. for the Altrincham Division of Cheshire, is situated on Barlow Moor, between Withington and Chorlton-cum-Hardy. It is distant about four miles from Manchester, and within a convenient distance of the Chorlton-cum-Hardy station on the new line of the Midland Railway from Stockport to Manchester (Central). It stands amid grounds of natural growth and of park-like appearance. Large elm trees of enormous girth rear their towering heads to the skies, affording shelter for the horses or cattle that occasionally browse on the greensward beneath. Of course the oak and other forest trees also abound. At first sight but little can be seen from the approach to it, and it is only by a walk to the ivy-clad front that an idea is gained of its size and surpassing beauty. It appears to have been built in the style of dwellings erected in the 15th century, with small leaden windows, casements, and diamond-shaped panes; low roof, and the black and white walls; small entrance halls, and erected in the form of a square, with a courtyard in the centre. It has a fine terraced front opening into the gardens, lawn, and pleasure grounds. Of its former owners little is known to the writer of this sketch, except what is stated below. In Akin's "Forty Miles Round Manchester," published in June, 1795, there is the following note on this place:—"Barlow Hall was the residence of a family of that name, as far back as the time of Henry the Sixth, and descending from a family of the same name, situate at Barlow, or Barley, in the county of Derby, and as early as the Conquest. The last of the successors of the family who possessed Barlow Hall was Thomas Barlow, Esq., who died about the year 1765. One Ambrose Barlow, an English Benedictine monk, who suffered a violent death in 1641, is supposed to have been of this family." In Glover's "History of Derbyshire" reference is made to the Barlows named; and it would appear that the Barlows of the two places named were connected by relationship, and that probably the descendants of the latter on the sale of the Derbyshire manor might have taken up their abode at the hall under notice in Lancashire. To describe everything worthy of notice

would be no light task; a few, therefore, must suffice. It may be stated that some few years ago the west gable of the hall was, unfortunately, destroyed by fire, and with it some articles of ancient furniture and art. This part has been since restored, but of course more modernised.

The drawing-room is a very handsome, lofty, and spacious apartment, and is furnished in the most comfortable as well as elegant style. There are some splendid and unique Venetian glass mirrors placed in various parts or squares of the room, also a splendid Dresden porcelain timepiece, on which are figures of time and the seasons. Also some splendid paintings of Lady Huntley and Lady Francis Cecil, when children together, a fine floral group, and a painting of some of the Royal children in Windsor Forest.

The library is a neatly furnished apartment, and has some fine engravings or photographs, also a number of interesting curiosities, besides a large selection of ancient and modern books in the well-arranged bookcases. The dining-room is a model apartment with its splendidly pannelled roof, upon which are inscribed words of welcome and pleasant friendship. Upon a window there are the arms of several families, such as the Derbys, the Stanleys, and those of the present owner, also his monogram, "W. C. B.," in conspicuous places. There also are some good pictures of notable worthies, such as the Marquis of Huntley, Lieut.-colonel Davison, and others. The first breakfast, or morning-room, is a neatly furnished apartment, and contains a number of interesting objects, pictures, &c. The breakfast-room, is an admirably fittedapartment. There is a splendid view of Glen Tana, the Scottish residence of Sir William C. Brooks, Bart., M.P.; a singular engraved portrait of Sir Alexander Barlow, Knight; a portrait of Mr John Brooks, M.P., deceased, and other engravings or paintings. The corridors upstairs are filled with pictures and scenes. The bedrooms are also richly furnished and very comfortable apartments. The walls are adorned with pictures, photos, or other objects to please the eye or instruct the mind. The nursery, which from its name might be considered as set apart for the children, is a very handsomely-furnished room, and is a favourite resort of Sir William when at home and engaged in literary pursuits. It has a marvellously-constructed and inlaid cabinet, which also forms a writing desk, and can be used for other purposes. It appears to be of Chinese or Japanese manufacture, and without doubt is a very costly article of furniture. A fine engraving of the Rev. John Knox, the celebrated divine, preaching, and other pictures, adorn the walls. There are also on the panel work on the top of the recess window a number of very singular verses or trite sayings. Two are as follows:—

THE DIAMOND.

only polished am in mine own dust,
Nought else against my hardness will prevail;
And thou O man in thine own suffering must be pelished
Every meaner art will fail.

THE PEACOCK.

I glory in my tail's extended pride;
See my foul legs, and then I shriek outright;
So shrieks a human soul that has descried
Its baseness and vain glorious self-delight.

In the corridor there are, amongst numerous other mottoes, the following wise maxims: "To every tale give thou no credence," "Prove thy cause ere thou give sentence," "Keep thy conscience clear," "Against the right make no defence," "Every day in thy life is a leaf in thine history," "The used key is always bright," "In the street of by and bye you will arrive at the street of never." The windows of the corridor are also relieved with figures, arms, or photographs. In the lower rooms there are the housekeeper's apartments, the kitchen, scullery, butler's rooms, and other requisite places, all well fitted according to their requirements. The court yard in the centre of the buildings has a large sun dial with a Latin inscription and also the date upon it. On a window there is also the date of 1481. The gardens are neatly laid out, and looking from the windows of the drawing room over the terrace and other parts, some fine views may be obtained of the charming landscapes around. The gardens have some beautiful terraced walks, an ornamental lake, a well arranged greenhouse and forcing fruit garden, and shady walks. Indeed the whole place and its surroundings are most picturesque and lovely, and doubtless furnish means for the retired seclusion a gentleman of the owner's disposition and activity so much requires at times.

Marple. E. N.

A CHESHIRE ARTIST AND WORTHY.

EDWARD PENNY, R.A.

Edward Penny was born at Hautsford, in Cheshire in 1714, and having at an early period of his life discovered an inclination to painting, he was sent to London, where he was placed under the tuition of Hudson, who was at that time eminent. He afterwards went to Rome to complete his education, where he studied some time under Marco Benedal. On his return to England Mr Penny became a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain, of which he was for some time vice-president. At the foundation of the Royal Academy he was one of the original members, and was appointed their first Professor of Painting. He continued to fill that situation with great respectability, and read an annual course of lectures, which were well received, until the year 1783, when, in consequence of declining health, he was obliged to resign the professorship, and was succeeded by Mr Barry. About this period he went to reside at Chiswick, and, having married a lady of property, lived in quiet retirement until his death, which happened on the 15th of November, 1791.

fr Penny was principally employed in painting ıll portraits in oil, which were very generally ad-ed. He also painted sentimental and historical jects, many of which were publicly exhibited. ong others were "The Death of General Wolfe," n which a mezzotinto print was published by Mr er, and met with a very extensive sale; the por-t of the Marquis of Granby relieving a sick soldier, n which there is a print; "Virtue rewarded" and ofligacy punished," two pictures which are also en-red.—*Vide* "Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and ;ravers."

reface in "Art in Lancashire and Cheshire," 1884, the following passage:—"In Lancashire and Cheshire, as in England generally, native art had its beginning in the early years of the 18th century. Our first painter, Hamlet Winstanley, was born in Warrington, in 1696, and died there in 1756. He was thus contemporaneous with the first of our great native artists, William Hogarth, who was born in London in 1697, and who outlived Winstanley seven years. Another Lancashire painter, James Cranke, of Ulverton, most of whose life was spent in or near Warrington, was born in 1700, and died in 1780. Pursuing this line of comparison, it may be noted that Edward Penny, of Knutsford, Cheshire, one of the first Royal Academicians, was born nine years before Sir Joshua Reynolds.

F. L. TAVARE.

30, Rusholme-road, Rusholme.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

: CHURCH AND KING CLUB: THE ANNUAL ROCESSION. — JENNY SPINNERS AND THEIR RICKS OF TRADE.—THE STOCKPORT INDEPEN-ENT BAND.

r Robert Hunt was a thorough Conservative, in 1824 was a member of a then very popular flourishing sick and burial club, which was d the "Church and King" Club. This club a dual object in view. Its primary aim was its members should assist each other in time of , especially so in the time of sickness and at h, to find funds for interment in a decent man-

This club's second object was that its mem-should, in all possible legal ways, disseminate loctrine of law and order, and to uphold with heir might the altar, throne, institutions, and ths of old England. This club consisted of nal hundred members, and their meeting place in a large room at the Sun Inn in the Market

had worked but a few weeks for Mr Hunt ı I received another special mark of his kind towards me. It was in the month of July,

It was one Wednesday that Robert Hunt set himself to do so much work by ten o'clock ne Saturday forenoon in that week, that being ime when the spinners had to weigh their cops have their books made up for that week. On this Wednesday Mr Hunt said to me, "Now, Jack, if tha' will work hard, and be a good lad this week, tha' shall go with me next Monday." I did not ask where to. I knew that going with him meant that I should be well done to, and that I should have a holiday, I needed no more incentive; I did my duty as well as I could, and, I think, my master did his also. A custom prevalent in that jenny cellar was put in practice oftener that week than usual. As stated before, most of these jenny cellars were paved with brick ends, in consequence of which the floor was cold and damp. Jenny spinners were paid by weight, the prices ranging from three-halfpence to fourpence-halfpenny per pound, according to the counts they were spinning. My master was spinning twist, 18 hanks to the pound, the spinning price for those counts then was three-pence-halfpenny per pound. After my master had paddled Mr cops in the first week-end that I picked for him, I was ordered to take a bundle of wrapping, which at one time had covered a bale of cotton, to a pump which stood in a yard opposite, then called Hallowell's Yard (now Holland's court), and bring the wrapper back as wet as I could. This wrapper was spread on the floor by my master, with this remark, "Tha' sees, Jack, this will keep the cops nice and clean." The cops were afterwards spread on this wet wrapper. Mr Hunt had another supply of wrappings, which, after being saturated with water, was spread over the cops to assist the under wrapper in keeping the cops clean.

During this week in July my visits to the pump

in the yard were very frequent. If the cops were not kept clean, it was not for the want of water. Saturday arrived, and my master had accomplished his task, and there was no grumbling over his cops being dirty. When he paid me my wage, he strictly enjoined me to be at his home by half-past nine on Monday morning, and come dressed in my Sunday best. I was at his residence punctual to the minute, and found his wife putting the finishing touch to my master's attire. She finished her task by pinning on his breast a rosette, composed of orange and blue silk ribbon. When she had made him all right, she turned her attention to me, gave me a few finishing touches, and concluded by pinning on my breast a rosette made of the same material as that of her husband, but rather smaller, and while she was doing so remarked, "Jack, I'm making you a little Tory." I felt proud of the honour conferred upon me. It is now sixty-three yea rsince I was made a Tory, and I have never regretted my installation by Mrs Hunt.

This Monday was as fine a day as ever I witnessed. The sun shone in all its splendour, and the day was made more comfortable by a gentle breeze. Mr Hunt and myself arrived hand in hand in the Market about ten o'clock, the church bells were doing their best to make the morning jubilant, by sending forth a merry peal from their sweet throats. A large number of men were standing opposite the Sun Inn, dressed in their best, and each wearing a rosette. I noticed a large silk flag protruding through one of the upper windows. This was the regalia exhibited by these loyal men of Stockport. I saw this flag years after, and I well remember what was depicted upon it. In the centre was an open Bible with several passages of Scripture on the open pages, the most conspicuous being, "Honour the King." Over the Bible was represented a crown, with the mace and sceptre on each side. My master was an officer in this club. We passed through the throng opposite the door, entered the lobby, and ascended a flight of stairs to our left, which led to a large room which covered the present vault, bar parlour, and taproom. The secretary and treasurer sat at a small table, receiving money from the members. My master, who I afterwards found out to be the president of the club, went to sit beside them, and I was allowed to sit on a seat close to him. We had been in this room but a few minutes when we heard strains of music from a band playing in the Market. This was the one engaged to lead the procession of loyal men through the principal streets of the town.

In after years I became familiar with most the members belonging to this band; they have now all departed to their long home. It was the Stockport Independent Band, and was instituted early in the present century. The instruments used consisted principally of clarionets, companied by bassoons, bass horns, serpents, bones, trumpets, French horns, and flutes. I have been informed that one of the first leaders of once popular band was Mr James Burton. Burton was born, as I am informed, in the 1773. Music was one of his chief delights devoted much of his time in his early days and by practice and perseverance he was enabled go in any orchestra and take his part successfully by manipulating upon several instruments. musical instruments that he preferred most the clarionet, flute, and violin. He was the at St. Peter's Church many years, and was by a gardener. He was the father of Mr Samuel ton, a well-known painter in Stockport two years ago. Mr James Burton resided most of life on the Old-road, Lancashire-hill, where died about the year 1846, and was interred on north side of St. Peter's Church. The only representative of the old Stockport musicians Charles Burton, painter and decorator, who resides near the residence of his late grandfather Mr James Burton was succeeded in the leader of this band by Mr J. Kirkland.

Mr Kirkland was the leader of the Independent Band for many years, even to its breaking up. was a joiner by trade, and resided the latter part of his life opposite the rectory wall, Church where he kept a beerhouse, the Spring Gardens Tavern. In the year 1824, and for a long time after, the band held their weekly rehearsals in taproom of the White Lion Inn, in the part now occupied by Mr Sidebotham, carver and gilder. The entrance to this taproom was under the remaining wide passage, which then led from White Lion yard and to Mr Scott's foundry. of the members belonging this band were also of the Stockport Sunday School Choir, which officiated once a month; and a number of were members of St. Thomas's Church. Such then was the band engaged to lead the bers of the "Church and King" Club through streets of Stockport. It was about half-past when this procession started from the Sun Hunt and his piecer walked hand in hand front rank, just behind the band. We went Millgate, then a very narrow thoroughfare, Mersey-street, Warren-street, Bridge-street

erbank, Chestergate, round Petty Carr, up : Row, across St. Peter's square, through St. rsgate, High-street, up Hillgate, down Cheap- across Waterloo, and then down Churchgate he Sun Inn again, where there was a grand uet prepared for Mr Hunt and his piecer and nembers of the "Church and King" Club. I dwell further on my career with Mr Hunt in ext paper.

ckport. JOHN GREENHALGH.

POWNALL FEE, WILMSLOW PARISH: TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

following is a continuation of the records re- to Pownall Fee Township, as found in the old chest at Wilmslow:—

1765.

County of Chester to wit.

he examination of Thomas Richardson, of the nship of Bosden, in the county aforesaid, cing Master, taken upon oath before me, Joseph rd, clerk, one of His Majesty's Justices of the ce in and for the said county, this nineteenth of December, in the year of our Lord one usand seven hundred and sixty-five.

his Examinant saith that he was born at Prit- rd (?), in the county of Suffolk, that his father, eph Richardson, was born at Shawbrooke, near thwich, from whence he removed by certificate he township of Bosden, in the parish of Cheadle, that neither he nor his father have done any- ng to gain them a settlement elsewhere.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

orn before
OSEPH WARD.

April the 6th, 1767.

True Invetery of John Hulme's goods, preised John Cash:—

	£	s.	d.
iron and top paire of tonges	0	12	0
s (bellows) and iron pot	0	1	6
tables and stand	0	5	0
reacth	0	8	0
ser	1	0	0
pewter dishes and plates, eight	0	12	0
r and two boxes	0	5	0
king glass	0	1	0
eres (chairs)	0	4	0
medder, edder ware (hosier work)	0	4	0
h oven and prest (?)	0	4	0
ding and bed stockes	1	0	0
t (press?)	0	5	0
g and bed stokes	1	5	0
per and ——	0	4	0
adder (feather) bed	1	5	0
rn, edder ware	0	5	0
A cow	3	0	0
stirk (?)	3	0	0
	14	0	0

lese houd (leasehold) tenement valued three pound a year.

As witness my hand,

JOHN CASH.

1767.

An Order of Justices, dated 23 April, 1767, to overseers of Pownall Fee, to remove Thomas Richardson, Dancing Master, and Martha, his wife, and Martha, their child, to Shipbrooke, in the county of Chester.

Signed and sealed, J. GLEGG,
JOSEPH WARD.

An indenture dated 25 July, 1767, whereby Thomas Cooper, churchwarden, and Hugh Worthington, overseer, do bind as an apprentice William Hazlehurst, a poor boy of Pownall Fee, to James Watson, of Manchester, a Tailor, for seven years. The premium was £3, with the usual covenants and conditions.

The document was signed by James Watson, the master, only, in the presence of

JOHN NORBURY and
WM. JANNION,

And was countersigned by Justices,
J. GLEGG,
JOSEPH WARD.

1768.

A Bond dated 23rd July, 1768, given by Thomas Blomiley, of Baguley, to Roger Bradbury and Charles Leicester, overseers of Pownall Fee, for fifty pounds, in respect of a bastard child of Jane Chapman, of Styall, of which the said Thomas Blomiley was the putative father.

Signed by THOMAS BLOMILEY,
in the presence of
ABRAHAM HOLLINPRIEST,
ISAAC HOLLINPRIEST.

1770.

An Order of Justices, dated 31st May, 1770, to remove John Ridgway and Alice his wife, from Pownall Fee to Northen Etchells. The reason set forth was that they "were adjudged *likely* to become chargeable" to the township.

Signed J. GLEGG,
JOSEPH WARD.

1770.

Then settled acctts. with Roger Bradbury, constable of Pownall, who served the said office for his own estate for the year 1769, and he is out of purse the sum of £0 7s 9d, as appeared by his said acctts. 0 7 9.0

Seen and allowed by us,

HUGH WORTHINGTON,
DANIEL TAYLOR,
JOSHUA ROYLANCE,
SAMUEL TAYLOR.

April 3rd, 1769.

Then setteled acctas with Hugh Worthington de Yates, who served the said office of constable for the year 1767, who served the said office for his own estate, and their remained in his hands upon ballance of acctts. the sum of £0 15s 2d, which sd. sum of 15s 2d was paid into the hands of Job Surges and John Rowlinson, then present overseers. As witness our hands,

0 15 2 0

T. COOPER.
HUGH WORTHINGTON.

April 3, 1769.

Then setteled acctts. with Heskey Godderd, constable of Powsall ffee, who served the said office for his own estate for the year 1767, and ballanced even. As witness our hands,

HUGH WORTHINGTON,
T. COOPER,
THOMAS AHTON [Ashton?]

Heskey Goddard is an old name in Stanneyland, and it first appears here. He appears to have been the successor of Thomas Cooper, who evidently resided at what is now called Heskey's Fold, but which was formerly described as Cooper's tenement. Mr Broughton now occupies this old farm, and it stands not far from the "Blue Bell," on the way to Styall.

Octo. 11th, 1770.

Then Edward Pearson settled his acctts., who served the sd. constable office for his own estate for the year 1769, and it appears by his said acctt. to be out of purse the sum of £0 11s 9d.

0 11 9 0

Seen and allowed by us,

HUGH WORTHINGTON,
DANIEL TAYLOR,
JOSHUA ROYLANCE,
SAMUEL TAYLOR.

It is strange how a Christian name will run in a family, even after all connection seems lost. Can this Edward Pearson be an ancestor of our present Mr Edward Pearson, of Wilmslow?

1771.

A list of poore housekeepers that the interest of Eccles and Leigh's money is to be divided amongst May, 1771:—

	s.	d.		
Ralph Sumner.....	3	6	Mary Taylor ...	1
William Bore	3	0	John Bradbury ..	1
John Dooley	1	0	Thomas Hodey ..	1
Martha Halton ...	1	6	Richard Mansl...	1
Betty Goodier.....	1	0	John Morrall ...	1
Martha Birtles ...	2	6	Henry Pierson...	1
John Grantham ...	3	0	Isaac Sumner ...	1
James Harrison ...	2	0	Thomas Scott ...	1
Hannah Hunt.....	2	6	Thomas Bore ...	1
Alexander Harrison.....	2	6	Thomas Warburton.....	1
George Shuttleworth	3	0	Robert Chapman	1
Aaron Warburton	1	6	John Goodier ...	1
Martha Hollinworth	1	0.	John Henshall...	1
			Edmund Taylor..	1
				22

Recd the above this 1, mo 7th, 1771.

One of these, Isaac Sumner, lived down to 1833, and died near Morley Gorses, at 95 years. He was called the Shepherd of Lindow. I remember him.

30 Aug, 1771.

Examination on oath of Lucy Matteley by Samuel Finney, Esq., as to her settlement in Timperley.

There is a long legal opinion on the case by H. Wright, after which an order must have been and served, which does not here appear; for

23 Sep, 1771,

Overseers of Timperley give notice of against an order of removal, which was sig hands and seals of Henry Offley Wright and Finney, Esquires. This notice of appeal is s

JAMES CROS
ISAAC ELLIS

2 Oct, 1771.

The overseers of Timperley countermand above notice of appeal, and no the case Timperley has poor Lucy Matteley for the she got married again her next husband might to Lands End in Cornwall, and then all was undone, and Lucy, after living in many p services about home, might be taken to the of England to end her days, although she daughter of Thomas and Hannah Bailey, of Etchells, and was born in that township.

Sep 16, 1771.

I do promise to pay unto Samuel Ta Joshua Roylance, the present overseers of the of Powhall Fee, or their successors, the thirteen shillings and sixpence on demand received. Witness hand

13s 6d

his
WILLIAM ✕ Hall
mark.

Witness
DANIEL TAYLOR.

26 Decr, 1771.

Marriage certificate of Samuel Beckett and Mary Coppock from the Church of Saint Mary-upon-the-Hill in the city of Chester.

30 Jany, 1772.

The examination of Samuel Beckett as to his place of settlement before H. Wright and Samuel Finney, justices. He was formerly a tailor, and worked with his father in Ashley, where he says he is settled. He, however, came from Chorley. Of late years he had been a soldier, but being discharged had recently married as above.

April 16, 1772.

Then Mr Hugh Worthington settled his constable's acctt. who served the sd. constable office for his own estate in the year 1768, and it appears their remains in his hands the sum of 1 6 1 0
due to the town, which said sum is paid into the hands of Heskey Goodard as executor of Thomas Cooper who is out of purse as will appear— as witness our hands

Jos Burgess,
Saml Taylor,
John Kelsall.

April 16th, 1772.

Then Heskey Goodard setteled Thomas Cooper's acctts. who served the sd. office for the year 1768, and it appears he was out of purse in the sum of 1 9 3 0
and Mr Worthington paid his exrs. the ballance of his acctts. being the sum of 1 6 1 0
so there remains due to Cooper's exrs. from the town the sum of 0 3 1 0
as witness our hands

Jos Burgess,
Saml Taylor,
John Kelsall.

From these accounts of 1772 it is quite clear that Heskey Goddard was the successor of Thomas Cooper.

April 23rd, 1772.

Then settled acctts. with William Golburn, constable of Morley, who served the said office for Quarrel Bank for the year 1770 said he is out of purse the sum of one shilling and eleven pence halfpenny, as it appears by his said acctts. 0 1 11½

Seen and allowed by

Hugh Worthington,
Daniel Taylor,
Jos Burgess,
Samuel Taylor.

Wm. Goulbourn received the above ballance here of. I say received by

Wm. Goulbourn

April 19th.

Then James Bayley setteled his constables acctts. for the year 1772 and it appears there remained in his hands the sum of 1 1 1 0
which he paid into the hands of Samuel Taylor for and towards Morley new bridge as witness our hands.

Seen and allowed by us

H. Worthington,
Joshua Boylance,
Handry Leather,
John Kelsall.

It is beyond doubt that the original Quarrell Bonk, or Quarry Bank, is the place where Mr Priestner lives in Morley, and not the house down in the valley as at present called. The names of the valley before the present mill and house were built were Disley Kirk and Quarrell Hole, and not Bonk or Bank.

Leigh. Wm. Norbury.

STOCKPORT PARISH REGISTERS.

XXVII.

NOVEMBER, 1607.

BURIED.

1.—Margarett daughter of Thomas Elcock of Stockport.
1.—William Jannye of Marple.
2.—The wyfe of Nicholas Greenes of Stockport.
3.—Alice daughter of John Pickford of Northburye.
11.—Margarett daughter of Thomas Allecock of Stockport.
14.—The wyfe of Robert Moores of Stockport.
16.—Dyonise daughter of Cuthbert Warren of Offerton.
17.—Elizabeth Simkin widowe late wife of William Simkin late of Beston deceased buried the 17th.
24.—George sonne of Leonard Harrison of Romiley.
30.—The wyfe of William Scaifeld of Werneth.

DECEMBER, 1607.

BAPTISED.

6.—John sonne of Thomas Rodes of Werneth.
6.—Margarett daughter of Raphe Collier of Bredburye.
6.—George sonne of Thomas Kennyon of Stockport.
11.—Thomas sonne of Ambrose Collier of Bredburye.
11.—Izabell daughter of William Rocrofte of Bromhall.
13.—Alice daughter of Edmunde Cocke of Stockport.

20.—Margarett and Amye daughters of John Maraland of Werneth.
27.—Richard sonne of Hugh Elnoe of Rediche.
29.—Anne daughter of Homffrey Priestnall of Bosden.

MARRIED.

2.—Rowland Griffith and Ellen Moss.
21.—William Lee and Ann Adshed.

BURIED.

7.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Smith of Stockport.
8.—Margrett daughter of John Cowper of Bosdon.
10.—The wyfe of William Carington of Stockport.
12.—The wyfe of Leonard Harrison of Romiley.
14.—Alice daughter of Robert Houghe of Stockporte.
14.—Martha daughter of John Robinson of Brynnington.
16.—Raphe sonne of Alexander Smith late of Stockport deceased.
16.—An infante of James Smithies of Werneth.
16.—An infante of Izabell Wharnebyes of Offerton.
23.—Margarett daughter of John Marsland of Northburie.
29.—John sonne of Thomas Rodes of Werneth.
31.—Edward Dickson of Stockport.
31.—Stephen sonne of John Cheetham of Stockport.

JANUARY, 1607.

BAPTISED.

3.—Elizabeth daughter of Anthonye Percyvall of Stockport.
3.—Alice daughter of Thomas Chorlton of Galley.
3.—Katheren daughter of Richard Walker of Stockport.
8.—Robert sonne of Thomas Swyndells of Marple.
17.—IZHAK THE SONNE OF ARTHUR STORER PREACHER OF THE WORDE AT STOCKPORT WAS BAPTIZED THE 17TH.
17.—Margarett daughter of ffrauncis Robinson of Stockport.
22.—Ursula daughter of Thomas Dand of Stockport.
24.—George sonne of ffrauncis Hall of Stockport.
27.—William sonne of James Rydgewaie of Offerton.
29.—Anna daughter of Henrie Partington of Heaton Norres.
31.—John sonne of Hughe Daniell of Bromhall.

BURIED.

2.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Barsley of Beacam.
3.—Anne Baguley of Northburye.
11.—Marye daughter of Raphe Lowe of Haughton.
11.—Katheren daughter of Richard Walker of Stockport.
17.—An infant of Robert Thomasons of Stockport.
18.—The wyfe of Thomas Harrison of Stockport.
20.—Alice allen of Northburye.
26.—Alice daughter of William Houghes of Stockport.
29.—The wife of John Dickenson of Redich with her little infant.
31.—Raphe sonne of Raphe Brookshawe of Bredbury

FEBRUARIE, 1607.

BAPTISED.

2.—William sonne of James Walmesley of Stockport
7.—Elizabeth daughter of Robert Bordman of Hatt
7.—Robert sonne of Thomas Brooke of Stockport.
12.—Raphe sonne of William Tayler of Bradbury.
12.—Anne daughter of John Cowper of Northbury.
14.—William sonne of George Eyres of Stockport.
19.—Martha daughter of Thomas Cheetham of Valley.
19.—Marye and Margarett daughters of Ran Hankenson of Stockport.
28.—William sonne of William Shawe of Haughton.
28.—Robert sonne of William Sydebotham of burie.
28.—Alice daughter of Richard Barlowe of Adling

BURIED.

1.—Phillipe sonne of Robert Brooke of Rediche.
1.—Elizabeth Hardye of Denton.
4.—The wyfe of ffrauncis Hall of Stockport.
11.—An infante of Thomas Cheethams of Torkin
12.—The wyfe of Robert Adshed of Torkinton.
12.—William Haughton of Romiley.
14.—Amye daughter of John Marsland of Northbu
18.—George sonne of George Shelmerdines of Lowhulme.
21.—Katheren Ridgewaye of Bromhall.
21.—The wyfe of Humffrey Bridg of Stockport.
22.—Ursula daughter of Thomas Dand of Stockpo

MARCH, 1607.

BAPTISED.

6.—William sonne of John Thorniley of Hyde.
6.—Jane daughter of John Didsburye of Woodley.
6.—Mary daughter of Robert Baguley of Lowhulme.
18.—Mary daughter of Laurence Boothe of Wer
24.—Ambrose sonne of Ambrose Robinson, of St

BURIED.

2.—ALEXANDER LOWE OF STOCKPORT ALDERMAN BURIED THE SEACOND DAIE.

Alexander Lowe, by will in 1607, gave the room of the house wherein the Free Gram School was then kept, for the use of the sch to be kept for ever. He also bequeathed £ the benefit of the schoolmaster, £10 towards reparation of the church steeple (begun in and finished August 1, 1616, which see), and to be employed for the use of the poor. Alexander is now known of this Charity. Alexander L was Mayor of Stockport in 1587, and at that t lived at Mile End Hall, near Hazel Grove. daughter married September 22nd, 1602, (wi Mosley, who served as Mayor of Stockpo 1611.

Raphe sonne of Robert Thorneleye of Hyde.
Marye daughter of Alexander Mosse of Stock port.
An infante of Edmund Tomsons of Haughton.

MARCH, 1608

BAPTISED.

Ellen daughter of William Turton of Marple.
John sonne of Richard Smithe of Stockport.
Richard sonne of William Breatnall of Bromhall.
Jane daughter of Thomas Collyer tayler of Stockport.

BURIED.

Margarett Stockes of Torkinton.
Elizabeth daughter of Anthonye Parcyvall of Stockport.
The wyfe of George Bromhall of Stockport.
John Becke of Stockport.

APRILL, 1608.

BAPTISED.

Alice daughter of Thomas Andrews of Stockport.
Ellen daughter of Raphe Hyde of Denton.
John sonne of John Shepley of Hyde.
Jane daughter of Richard Syddall of Bromhall.
Isabell daughter of Alice Thomsons.
Jonathan sonne of Anthonye Arderne of Stockport.
Jane daughter of William Leadbeater of Bromhall.
Ellen daughter of Edward Warren of Stockport.
Margery daughter of Thomas Tymperleys of Levenshulme.

BURIED.

Jane daughter of Thomas Collyer afforesaid.
Robert Bermeson of Werneth.
Margarett Stanley of Denton wydowe.
Thomas Milnes of Marple.
Raphe sonne of William Tayler of Bradburie.
An infante of William Sharsballs of Offerton.
Hughe Daniell of Stockport buried the last daie

MAYE, 1608.

BAPTISED.

Thomas sonne of Thomas Williamson of Stockport.
Twoe infantes of John Minshulls of Bromhall, the one baptized the 8th daie named John, the ther infante buried the same daye. The sayd John was lykewise buried the 9th.
Edwarde sonne of Edward Kempe of Stockport.
Marye daughter of Robert Handforth of Bosdon.
Thomas sonne of Raphe Didsburyes.
Joseph sonne of John Owen of Heaton Norres.

MARRIED.

Samnett Warberton and Anne Rydinge.
William Peerson and Margarett Ashton.
John Beeley and Izabell Haworth.

BURIED.

2.—The wyfe of James Lowe of Denton.
3.—Margarett daughter of Hughe Robotham of Romiley drowned about Comstall Bridge, buried.
13.—John Pickford of Northburye.
16.—An infante of Richard Thorneleys of Romiley.
17.—Margarett Hodgkinson of Stockport.
17.—EDWARD TORKINTON OF TORKINTON GENTLEMAN WAS BURIED THE 17TH.
22.—An infante of John Pallyns of Romiley.

JUNE, 1608.

BAPTISED.

5.—Samuell sonne of John Bolands of Stockport.
12.—MARYE THE DAUGHTER OF ALEXANDER ELCOCK OF STOCKPORT GENT WAS BAPTIZED THE 12TH.
12.—Anne daughter of George Whittacres.
12.—Izabell daughter of Richard Lyngard of Bredburye.
17.—William sonne of George Potter of Stockport.
17.—Anne daughter of Urian Grantham late of Stockport.
17.—Izabell daughter of William Brownes of Bromhall.
17.—Izabell daughter of George Thomlynson *als* Bowerhouse of Offerton.
17.—Anne daughter of Thomas Shuttleworth of Dokenfield.
19.—Ame daughter of Edmund Browne of Bromhall.
19.—Anne daughter of William Cowley late of Bosdon.
24.—Raphe s of George Heginbotham of Marple.

MARRIED.

27.—Roberte Hyde and Margarett Sydebothom.
29.—Edward Rychardson and Jane Robothom.

BURIED.

20.—Thomas Henshall of Torkinton.
20.—Raphe Turner of Northburie.
20.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Didsburyes.
22.—William Rydgewaye of Stockport.
23.—Thomas sonne of Robert Hopwood of Brinnington.
27.—Lidia daughter of Peter Heyes of Stockport.

JULIE, 1608.

BAPTISED.

3.—Anne daughter of William Bradley of Stockport.
6.—Olyver sonne of Humffrey Kerke of Pointon.
8.—Isaac sonne of John Cawsworth of Cheadleholme.
8.—ffrauncs sonne of Thomas Coghen of Offerton.
10.—Edmund sonne of Edward Brooke of Stockport.
10.—Anne daughter of James Jackson of Stockport.
11.—Edward sonne of James ffell of Stockport.
15.—Margarett daughter of Thomas Greenes of Heaton Norres.
24.—Nicholas sonne of John Myles of Stockport.
24.—John sonne of William Ashton of Rediche.

24.—Anne daughter of Roger Ridgeways *als* Dooley of Marple.
29.—Judith daughter of Edward Benneson of Stockport.
31.—Thomas sonne of John Marsland of Romiley.
31.—Alexander sonne of ffraunce Elcock of Heaton Norres.
31.—Margaret daughter of John Jackson of Heaton Norres.
31.—A sonne of Robert ffynnye named Willm.

MARRIED.

24.—John Johnson and Annie Benneson.
27.—Edward Wrighte and Margerye Richardson.

BURIED.

11.—The wife of Edward Warren of Stockport Alderman was buried the 11th.
12.—Elizabeth Brodhead of Marple.
15.—The wyfe of Henry Partington of Heaton Norres
18.—William sonne of William Smithe of Brinnington
23.—An infant of William Heginbothams of Marple tanner
27.—Ellen daughter of John Gibbens

AUGUST, 1608.

BAPTISED.

5.—Anne daughter of George Milnes the yonger of Marple.
14.—William sonne of George Adshed of Stockport.
19.—Margarett daughter of Alexander ffallowes of Bromhall.
21.—Elizabeth daughter of John Creyle of Stockport.
28.—Anne daughter of Randle Wynnington of Stockport.
28.—Katheren daughter of James Cheetham of Rediche.

BURIED.

3.—Edwarde sonne of Edward Kempe of Stockport.
12.—Marye daughter of Alice Somesters of Stockport.

SEPTEMBER, 1608.

BAPTISED.

3.—Anne daughter of Nicholas Brooke of Heaton Norres.
4.—Marye daughter of Henry Warren of Stockport.
9.—Anne daughter of John Adshed of Torkinton.
16.—Robert sonne of George Andrewes of Dorkenfeild.
20.—Margarett daughter of William Wharneby of Bosdon.
25.—Alice daughter of Thomas Sydebotham of Romiley.

MARRIED.

6.—Robert Browne and Anne Hudsone.
18.—John Bothe and Izabell Chatherton.

BURIED.

4.—Oulde Thomas Bowerhouse of the Churchyard syde.
9.—The wydowe Johnson of Bredburye.
11.—The wyfe of Thomas Ecrod of Marple.
14.—The wyfe of Raphe Taylor of Wernth.
19.—Anne daughter of Randle Winnington of Stockport.
24.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Sydebotham of Romiley.

OCTOBER, 1608.

BAPTISED.

2.—Marye daughter of Thomas Elcock of Stockport.
9.—Robert sonne of George Aspinall of Gorton.
13.—Alice daughter of John Gee of Wernth.
13.—Ellen daughter of Thomas Robinson of Heaton Norres.
16.—John sonne of Henrye Woodd of Stockport.
30.—Lydia and Marye daughters of Martyn Wadd Stockport.

BURIED.

15.—Margaret the wife of Alexander Elcock Stockport gent was buried the 15th.
15.—William Cottrell of Bosdon.
15.—The wyfe of George Heginbothom of Marple.
26.—An infante of William Turners of Bredburye.

NOUEMBER, 1608.

BAPTISED.

4.—Richard sonne of Richard Brentnall of Bromhall.
6.—Edward sonne of Alexander Rodes of Stockport.
6.—Elizabeth daughter of John Henshall of Romiley.
13.—Edward sonne of Edward Hall of Stockport.
13.—Anne daughter of John Browne of Offerton.
18.—Robert sonne of Robert Browne of Bromhall.
18.—Marye daughter of a pore woman also baptised.
25.—Margarett daughter of John Wakefeild of Stockport.
27.—Joseph sonne of Richard Lees of Heaton Norres.
30.—ffraunce sonne of Alexander Slade.

MARRIED.

1.—William Jackson and Alice Rodes.
13.—William Blake and Alice fletcher.
20.—John Dickinson and Margarett Seele.
20.—John Rydgewaye and Elizabeth Kennerick.
28.—Robert Boothe and ffraunce Bybbye.

BURIED.

1.—Marye daughter of Edward Dooley of Bredburye.
5.—Joan daughter of George Warburton drowned.
6.—Richard Birche of Bromhall.
18.—Josephe sonne of John Owen of Heaton Norres.
18.—The wyfe of Peter Benneson of Wernth.

Didsbury. R. W. Blakeley

DECEMBER, 1608.

BAPTISED.

-John sonne of Edward Thornelye of Bredburye.
-John sonne of George Pickford of Northburye.
-Mary daughter of Thomas Ouldham of Heaton Norres.
-Thomas sonne of John Mather minister of Newton Chappell.
-Henrye sonne of Raphe Brookshawe of Bredburye.
-Peter sonne of Edward Ashton of Werneth *als* Wylde.
-Alice daughter of Raphe Collyer of Bredburye.
-George sonne of Robert Houghe of Stockport.
-Anne daughter of Thomas Jackson of Brinnington.

MARRIED.

-William Johnson *als* Beacom and Joan Hopwoodd.
-Richard Woodd and Joan Stanley.

BURIED.

-Alice daughter of Raphe Thumpston of Stockport Moor.
-Richard Hyde *als* Harrison of Denton.
Jonathan sonne of Anthonye Arderne of Stockport.
-William Richardson *als* Johnson of Echills.
-Izabell daughter of John Beeley of Northburye.
-Edmund Patrick of Bromhall.
Thomas Corker of Stockport.

JANUARYE, 1608.

BAPTISED.

George sonne of Richard Kennyon of Offerton.
ELIZABETH THE DAUGHTER OF LAWRENCE WRIGHT OF OFFERTON GENT WAS BAPTISED AT CHAD KERKE THE 2TH.
Anne daughter of William Rediches of Stockport.
Gamaliell sonne of William Nicholson of Stockport.

MARRIED.

Edward Pickford and Anne Clarke.
Robert Gee and Jane Hibbert.

BURIED.

Thomas Turner of Bredburye.
Marye daughter of Martyn Woedd of Stockport.
An infante of Richard Wilsons of Stockport.
Randle sonne of Randle Hankenson of Stockport.
Thomas sonne of John Mather minister att Newton Chappell.
The wyfe of William Benneson of Bredburye.
An infante of John Wharnbys of Offerton.
John Dooley of Romiley.
Izabell Lynney of Heaton Norres.

FEBRUARYE, 1608.

BAPTISED.

2.—Judithe daughter of John Danyell of Stockport.
3.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Taylor of Bromhall.
10.—William sonne of Anthonie Parcivall late of Stockport.
10.—Raphe sonne of Otywell Heginbothom of Marple.
10.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Stanley of Cheadleholme.
10.—John sonne of George Shawe of Rediche.
12.—John sonne of Thomas Chorlton of Heaton Norres.
12.—Ann daughter of Thomas Rodes of Werneth.
12.—Margarett daughter of Richard Wharnbyes of Torkinton.
19.—John sonne of Lawrence Pott of Stockport.
19.—Ellen daughter of Robert Browne of Bromhall.
24.—Margarett daughter of Raphe Collier of Stockport.
24.—Anne daughter of Edmund Shaw of Stockport.
24.—Ellen daughter of William Bridge of Stockport.
24.—Robert sonne of Robert More of Stockport.
26.—John sonne of Thomas Shelmerden of Levenshulme.

MARRIED.

10.—Thomas Woodd and Alice Choonall.
13.—Thomas Bearche and Margery Rodes.
28.—John Colleyn and Elizabeth Birron.

BURIED.

1.—Otywell Whitworth of Marple.
1.—An infante of George Blomeleys of Didsburye.
4.—Joseph sonne of Richard Lees of Heaton Norres
7.—ROBERT THE SONNE OF ROBERT HYDE SONNE AND HEIRE APPARENT OF HAMNETT HYDE OF HYDE GENT WAS BURIED YE 7TH.
11.—A yonge man slayne in Mosley lande neare Marple named (as they say) Edward Pricke was buried.
14.—OULDE MR JOHN DAUENPORTE OF THE WALLBANCKHILL IN BROMHALL WAS BURIED THE 14TH.
14.—Em Bennesson of Werneth.
25.—Henrye Harrison of Heaton Norres.
25.—The wyfe of Robert Baguley of Haughton.
26.—Ellen daughter of Robert Browne of Bromhall.

MARCH, 1608.

BAPTISED.

2.—William sonne of Raphe Nicholson of Stockport
3.—Adam sonne of William Jackson of Northburye.
3.—Margarett daughter of William Hall of the Priestffeilds.
4.—Thomas sonne of Hughe Robothom of Romiley.
6.—William sonne of Thomas Ouldham of the Stryndes.
6.—William sonne of James ffletcher of Stockport.

BURIED.

2.—RAPHE ARDERNE OF HAWARDEN ESQUIER WAS BURIED THE SEACONDE DAYE.

Raphe Arderne of Harden near Stockport, Esq., succeeded to the family estates at Harden and Alvaney on the death of his father, December 4 1551, being then twenty-seven years of age. He was the eldest of four sons and four daughters, and was twice married, his first wife being Frances, daughter of John Legh of Baguley, Esquier, who was dead before 1558, and his second wife, Ellen, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley of Cheadle and Beaumaris, Knight. He had issue eight children by the two marriages, the youngest daughter by his second wife being Ursula, who married, January 19, 1584-5, the Rev. Richard Gerard, B.D., rector of Stockport. In 1566 Raphe Arderne duly entered his pedigree at the first Herald's Visitation for Cheshire held in that year. In 1598, being then over seventy years of age, he surrendered his estates to his eldest son John in consideration of receiving a suitable maintenance for the remainder of his life.

4.—William sonne of John Ouldham of Rediche.
5.—Margarett daughter of Raphe Collier of Stockport.
8.—The wyfe of William Barlowe of Cheadle.
9.—John Robinson of Stockport tanner.
9.—Raphe Jackson of Odenshawe.
10.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Taylior of Bromhall.
13.—William sonne of Thomas Ouldham of the Stryndes.
13.—Mary daughter of Peter Heyes of Stockport.
13.—The wyfe of John Arderne of Brinnington.
22.—The wydowe Lingard of Brinnington.

MARCH, 1609.

BAPTISED.

26.—Alice daughter of John Sydebothom of Marple.
31.—Robert sonne of Thomas Shepley of Hyde.

BURIED.

25.—MARGARETT THE DAUGHTER OF EDWARD VAWDREY OF THE RIDDINGS GENT WAS BURIED THE XXVTH DAIE OF MARCH.
25.—THE WYFE OF WILLIAM DICKINSON OF STOCKPORT ALDERMAN WAS BURIED THE XXVTH.
25.—George sonne of one John Kerkes.
29.—Hugh Swindells of Bredburye.
31.—Margarett daughter of Alexander ffallowes of Bromhall.

APRILL, 1609.

BAPTISED.

2.—Izabell daughter of George Chorlton of Heaton Norres.
2.—Elizabeth daughter of John Cowper of Bosdon
2.—Elizabeth daughter of John Collier of Heaton Norres.
2.—Martha daughter of ffraunc[illegible] Stockport.
4.—Margerye daughter of Thomas Harrop[illegible] port.
7.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Dickinson of Stock[illegible]
9.—Robert sonne of Richard Kilbodye of [illegible] Norres.
14.—Margarett daughter of Robert Bydge[illegible]
17.—Nathaniell sonne of James Smithe of [illegible] baptised at Denton.
23.—Elizabeth daughter of George Whit[illegible] Heaton Norres.

MARRIED.

18.—Edmund Lorte and Anne Rodes.

BURIED.

4.—The wyfe of Raphe Seele of Brynnington.
6.—An infante of Lawrence Seeles of Nangreave.
7.—The wyfe of William Hudson of Brinnington.
11.—An infante of Thomas Cheethame of Torkinton.
12.—William Dale of Marple.
12.—Wydowe Roson of Stockport.
13.—Joan Wynne of Stockport.
21.—Elizabeth Seddon of Stockport.
24.—A daughter of Richard Wharnebyes of [illegible] kinton.
26.—The wyfe of Thomas Cheetham of Torkinton.
26.—Robert sonne of William Seele of Bromhall.

MAYE, 1609.

BAPTISED.

5.—Raphe sonne of John Barlowe of Trafford.
5.—Anne daughter of Henrye Collier of [illegible]
12.—Margerye daughter of George Webster of [illegible] port.
21.—Mary daughter of John Johnson of Werneth.
21.—George sonne of Thomas Collier of Stock[illegible] tayler.
25.—Richard sonne of Edward Echills of Offerton.
26.—Elizabeth daughter of John Hall of Hall of [illegible] Norres.
26.—Ellen daughter of George Shelmerdyne.

MARRIED.

8.—John Cowper and Dorothye Thorpe.
9.—John Hopwood and Anne Beanesom.

BURIED.

3.—The wyfe of Edmund Shelmerden of Stockport.
6.—John Hunte of Stockporte.
7.—Ellen daughter of William Hibbert of Marple.
20.—Izabell the sister of John Birche of Lavenham.
27.—Margerye daughter of George Webster of [illegible] port.
29.—The wyfe of Raphe Wolfendyne of Stockport.
31.—An infante of Richard Haslegreaves of Torkinton.

JUNE, 1609.

BAPTISED.

2.—Margarett daughter of Robert Boothe of [illegible]

Alexander sonne of John ffallowes of Bramhall.

MARRIED.

John Danyell and Jane Hudson.
Henrye Sclater and Anne Stanfeld.
John Higham and Marye Ashton.

BURIED.

The wyfe of Edmunde Cocke of Stockport.
Edward sonne of Henrye Shepley of Hyde.
Jane daughter of Richard Hyde.
Edmund Kersey of Werneth slayne by one Henrye Sannye buried.
Katheren daughter of Richard Hill of Rediche.
The wyfe of John Bowerhouse of Heaton Norres.
The wyfe of Thomas Hibbert of Marple.
Priscilla daughter of Peter Heyes of Stockport.
Elizabeth daughter of John Seele of Stockport.
Joan daughter of Humfrey Bertenshawe of Bromhall.

JULYE, 1609.

BAPTISED.

Richard sonne of John Robinson of Brinnington.
Hamnett sonne of Hamnett Smithe of Northburye.
Margarett daughter of Robert Smithe of Northburye.
John sonne of Anthonye Heginbotham of Marple.
Margarett daughter of Alexander Matleyes.
Nathaniell sonne of George Gee of Werneth.
Alexander sonne of Godfrey Hearon of Stockport.
Thomas sonne of Roger Harper of Stockport.
Elizabeth daughter of Raphe Turner of Bredburye.

BURIED.

A pore chylde buried the first daye.
Christopher Hall of Stockport belman.
Raphe Bennett of Torkinton.
Thomas Dande sonne of Thomas Dande of Stockport.
The wyfe of Robert Potter of Stockport.
An infant of James Lamkins of Stockport.
George sonne of Thomas Collyer of Stockport taylior.
Edward More of Marple.
One daughter of Edwarde Brooke of Stockport.
Thomas sonne of Roger Harper.

AUGUST, 1609.

BAPTISED.

John sonne of James Burdsell of Stockport.
Phillipp daughter of Richard Johnson *als* Glover of Stockport.
John and Ellen sonne and daughter of John Jackson of Heaton Norres.
John sonne of James Walmesley of Stockport.
Robert sonne of Thomas Marsland of Offerton.
24.—Izhak sonne of John Wylson of Stockport.

BURIED.

1.—A chylde of William Halls of Hyde.
18.—Mary daughter of John Johnson of Beacam.
22.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Cheetham of Woddley being slayne.
26.—Ellen daughter of Edward Warren shomaker of Stockport.

SEPTEMBER, 1609.

BAPTISED.

1.—William sonne of John Shuttleworth of Brinnington.
15.—John sonne of Henrye Sharshall of Torkinton.
17.—Anne daughter of Thomas Thomason of Stockport.
17.—Edward sonne of Edward Hudson of Marple.
24.—Robert sonne of William Blake of Stockport.
24.—Ranulphe sonne of Ranulphe Hankenson of Stockport.
29.—Laurence sonne of William Robothom of Bromhall.

MARRIED.

12.—Edward Walker and Emlyn Ashton.
25.—Thomas Cleaton and Jane Ouldham.
30.—William Smithe *als* Goddard and Elizabeth Marsland.

BURIED.

8.—William Mellor of Romiley.
18.—Henrye Holme of Stockport.

OCTOBER, 1609.

BAPTISED.

1.—Raphe sonne of Edward Kempe of Stockporte.
8.—William sonne of John Ridgway of Stockport.
8.—Thomas sonne of Alexander Bowler of Stockport.
8.—Edmund sonne of Thomas Holme of Heaton Norres.
8.—Marye daughter of Richard Brooke of Rediche.
12.—Thomas sonne of John Boothe of Beacam.
15.—Margarett daughter of Thomas Kenyon of Stockport.
15.—Elizabeth daughter of John ap Ryle a Welshman
22.—Christopher sonne of Thomas Hall of Stockport.
29.—Ellen daughter of ffraunce Daniell of Bredburye.

MARRIED.

9.—Humfrey Heginbothom and Anne Heginbothom.
30.—William Sydebothom and Joan Boothe.

BURIED.

5—.An infant of Alexander Matleys of Stockport.
10.—John Scofield the ould cooke at Bromhall
17.—Robert Thornelye of Bredburye.
17.—An infante of William Heginbothoms of Marple
18.—Margarett daughter of John Marsland of Northburye.

20.—A pore woman.

NOUEMBER, 1609.

BAPTISED.

5.—George sonne of George Ouldham of Rediche.
12.—John sonne of Raphe Birrows.
24.—Thomas sonne of William Wharnebye of Bredburye.
26.—Robert sonne of John Lees of Rediche.
26.—Marye daughter of Richard Hurste of Stockport.

MARRIED.

2.—Thomas Mottershed and Ellen Brombell.
28.—Roger Leighe and Margaret Benetson.

BURIED.

6.—Alice Barlowe of Heaton Norres.
14.—Sir Edwarde Warren of Pointon Knight was buried the 14th daie.

Sir Edward Warren of Poynton, Knight, was the eldest son of John Warren of Poynton, and Margaret his wife, and was baptised at Poynton April 9, 1563. He succeeded to the family estates at Poynton and Stockport on the death of his father, December 7, 1587, being then 24 years of age. In 1598 he was High Sheriff of Cheshire, and was knighted in Ireland the following year. He was three times married, his first wife being Joan, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth, Knight, to whom he was married at Prestbury in 1574, then being eleven years of age; his second wife was Anne, daughter of William Davenport of Bramall, Esquire, to whom he was married at Prestbury October 16, 1581; his third wife was Susan, daughter of Sir William Booth of Dunham Massey, Knight. She survived her husband and married John Fitton of Chester, Esquire. She was buried at Wilmslow June 14, 1634, and entered in the Registers as "Ladie Susanna Warren of Pointon." By the two last wives Sir Edward Warren had a family of twenty-three children. There was a fine portrait of him formerly at Bramall, an engraving of which was made for the Rev. John Watson's "Memoirs of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey."

15.—Anne daughter of Raphe Wyche of Marple.
17.—Izabell daughter of William Rocrofte of Bromhall.
17.—Ellenor the wife of William Hyde of Denton gent was buried the 17th.
24.—Ould Wydowe Taylor of the lane above Bredburye.
24.—An infant of John Granthams of the Milngate in Stockport.
26.—The wyfe of Alexander Lees of Rediche.
28.—An infante of Richard Brownes of Stockporte.
29.—The Wydow Hollinshead of Pointon.
30.—Ould Midwyfe Ashton of Werneth.

DECEMBER, 1609.

BAPTISED.

1.—Thomas sonne of Robert Booth of Romley.
1.—Robert sonne of John Skelhorne of Pointon.
22.—Adam sonne of Adam Jackson of Northbury.
24.—Margarett daughter of John Caesthas of Burye.
26.—Joseph sonne of Robert Gee of Werneth.
26.—Richard sonne of John Birche of Stockport.

MARRIED.

22.—Reginald Hall and Elizabeth Ashworth.

BURIED.

4.—George sonne of George Hudson.
5.—Robert sonne of John Skelhorne of Pointon.
10.—The Wydow Harrison of Werneth.
13.—Olyver Heginbotham of Marple.
21.—Edward Marsland of Pointon.
28.—An infante of firauncis Blurtons.

JANUARY, 1609.

BAPTISED.

14.—Susan daughter of John Bredburye of Tod
14.—ffraunes sonne of ffrauncis Elcocke of N Norres.
19.—Robert sonne of William Boothe of Werne
26.—Richard sonne of Thomas Hudson of Brins
26.—Robert sonne of John Palyn of Romley.
28.—Izabell daughter of Thomas Chorlton of port.

MARRIED.

15.—Richard Knowles and Jane Brown.

BURIED.

10.—Margarett the daughter of Rosmr T of Withenshawe gent was buried in

Margaret Tatton was the fifth child of Tatton of Wythenshawe gent, and Elizab third daughter of John Warren of N esquire. Margaret Tatton was baptised thenden Church, September 30, 1588, unmarried. At the time of her death, he father William Tatton was lord of Wyth He was one of the six gentlemen mak funeral of Henry, Earl of Derby, at Ormsk 1592. Amongst the Wythenshawe Charte indenture dated October 12, 44 Elizabeth and drawn up in consequence of the mar William Tatton his grandson and elde of Margaret above-named, in which T Tatton the elder settles on his grandson estates at Wythenshawe, Etchells and W den, etc. It is somewhat remarkable, Earwaker, that in this deed there is no m of Robert Tatton, the only son of William the elder, and father of William Tatton the

Didsbury. E. W. Bra

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887.

Notes.

SIR WILLIAM C. BROOKS, BART., M.P.

. have received this week a copy of the *Parish* *gazine* of Langho, containing a sketch of the life of member for the Altrincham Division. A photo of worthy baronet is given, together with sketches Barlow Hall, Glen Tana, &c. The sketch states :—

n our magazine last month we gave a very brief meir of the present distinguished head of a family ich, in past generations, was intimately connected h this parish. In our present issue, by the liberality the worthy baronet, we have the pleasure of pre- ting his portrait to our readers, who will thus be e to gratify their natural curiosity as to what nner of man this man of the people is, who has sat ive Parliaments, and whom the Queen has delighted honour. We feel, however, that we should be doing nt justice to our subject, and to the desires of our ders, if we did not supplement what has already n given, with a somewhat more detailed account.

'ew things can be more pleasant in the remem- nce of those who knew him in his earlier years n the honour finally given to a man of business ose work has been good, whose actions have pre- ved the straight line of rectitude, and whose suc- s achieved bears some relation to the merit of the rker. In the neighbourhood of Manchester the ne of Brooks is profoundly honoured. The banking nily of Brooks has a standing, not simply local, it rue, but best esteemed in the district, which many nore widely known stock has failed to enjoy. It s said of a certain missionary among cannibals, t while his fame was great in the centre of civilisa- n which he had left, the natives remembered him eing "tough." Not far and wide, but near and r, is the best fame after all; and that is the fame he present head of Brooks' bank.

ong before the first King George came to England, re dwelt in the pleasant Lancashire valley of the ble a succession of yeoman farmers of the family oks.

t the beginning of the last century was William oks. The records show that money was entrusted im by his neighbours, great respect being shown the value of his advice, and for the probity of his racter. It is related of him that, being parish clerk angho, no books of any previous date could make air a show.

he yeomen of Lancashire from whom he sprang remarkable for strength, sturdiness, and (as some ld say) bull-dog tenacity of purpose, united te lligence and enterprise. They are especially en- titled to that epithet, which Shakespeare bestows on Englishmen in general, of "that happy breed of men;" and it must be allowed that few counties (if any) can boast of such a brilliant record as this County Palatine since the great days when John o' Gaunt, King of Leon and Castile, the son and father of a king, held kingly state in his stronghold by the Lune.

We know that characters and propensities are transmitted from generation to generation, and it is interesting to enquire through what channels the men of Lancashire have derived these qualities which placed their nook of ground in the van of English counties.

The explanation is to be found in the one word "race." "Saxon and Norman and Dane are we," but also British and Roman. From the former we derive strength, endurance, valour, the passion for the chase; from the latter, discipline, cohesion, love of family-life, the instinct of citizenship, the art of colonisation, massiveness of ideas and conceptions, the love of arts and arms. The Norseman implanted in us that passion for the sea which has led us to its supremacy; the Norman "high-mettled the blood of our sires," and made us architects, artists, poets, and singers. The Roman element was widely diffused in this district and Lancashire generally (a portion of the Maxima Cæsariensis), as the four great roads (one running by Blackburn, Ribchester or Reregonum, by Longridge and the source of the Hodder), the castles, temples, villas, and the eight great stations, sufficiently testify.

During a period of 476 years legions upon legions must have been landed in Britain, the majority of which, when their term of service expired, would elect to remain. Seneca says that "wherever the Roman conquers he inhabits," a saying which equally applies to the followers of Hengist and Horsa, and to their descendants of to-day. The pure airs of Pendle, Rivington, and Ingleborough, would suit the Roman soldier better than those of the seven hills and the pestilent Campagna; and the country of the Segantii, of Ribble, Lune, Hodder, Darwent, Calder, would be richer in spoils than that of the muddy and sluggish Tiber.

Here we have a brief summary of those occult but powerful forces which have contributed to make the yeomen of Lancashire what they are; which have enabled them to make a splendid addition to the muster-roll of England's worthies, and to make this county what it is at this moment, one of the great workshops of the world.

It is a mistake to suppose that the past is dead and gone; it is with us always, and the great dead are with us too. We send Agricolas and Augustines to the

uttermost parts of the earth to lay the foundations of future empires, to civilise, evangelise, and teach the arts of peace, and through all the realms of human energy and effort we have in our midst men who daily make good their kinship to the great of old.

Whalley, the cradle of the Brooks family, has a considerable history; it is accurately described in the "Dom-Boc" or Domesday Book of William the Conqueror; its church, freemen, customs, woods and forests; its cultivable lands measured in hides, carucates, and bovates; even its serie hawks. Its abbey was valued in 1291 by Pope Nicholas IV. (in his "Valor Beneficiorum") at £66 13s 4d, whilst the living of Blackburn was precisely half, *i.e.*, £33 6s 8d. At its suppression by Henry VIII., the abbey was worth, according to Dugdale, £321 9s 1d; according to Speed £551 4s 6d per annum, a very large sum in those days. The prelates and monks of Whalley and Salley appear to have had the warlike characteristics of their race, since, under the Earl of Surrey, they took a principal part in the celebrated rebellion called "The Pilgrimage of Grace;" in consequence of which John Paslew, Abbot, William Heydocke, and John Eastgates, monks, were executed in 1537.

The abbey and its appurtenances covered no less than 36 acres. The parish was formerly 50 miles long, and upwards of 400 square miles in superficial dimensions.

At the close of the last century William Brooks, a native of this parish, and grandson of the William Brooks who was parish clerk of Langho (and of whom it may probably be said that God's providence was his only inheritance), had the sagacity to see that in the cotton manufacture, though then in its merest infancy, lay the best prospect of making money. Accordingly he entered upon the business of supplying the raw material of cotton and twist to the dwellers in the various hamlets round Whalley and Blackburn. By them it was carded and spun, with distaff and spindle; the warp was seized by them, and the whole woven in the hand-loom.

At the appointed day the "cuts" would be fetched and the weavers paid. We know that words are histories; but the weavers of Langho little dreamt, when they spoke of "calicoes" and "cuts," of that city of Indostan called "Calicut" whence, in 1498, similar cloth was brought by Vasco de Gama, along with chintzes and other manufactures such as we now export in such prodigious quantities to the coasts whence they originally came. The inventive genius of Lancashire men has flung the old hand-loom into the limbo of museums of antiquities; whereas the loom of India is precisely what it was two thousand years ago, a ramshackle arrangement of sticks and reeds tied to a tarmarind tree. This William Brooks made partnership with his more wealthy friend, Roger Cunliffe, of Blackburn, and established a bank, which yet exists Cunliffes, Brooks and Co.

He had the good fortune to marry an estimable God-fearing woman, of whom he used to say that owed all his prosperity to her, she was so charitable When the weavers were fined for imperfection of and (as sometimes happened) in tears, she would hand and secretly make good the amount.

The influence for good of such a mother is incalculable. To it their son, Samuel Brooks, owed deep religious feeling which dominated his life which was so conspicuous a trait in his manly character. In those days, when land was attached the dwelling, every member of the family took part in the work of the fields. Samuel, with the of his brothers, so worked, receiving as pocket 4d a day. It was in this way that the future banker and millionaire derived that taste for out-door life agricultural pursuits which remained with him life lasted.

He was endowed with a remarkable quickness insight and power of organisation, with the for shaping and grasping great designs; for wi and guiding the forces of man and nature to and beneficent ends; the success of his enterprise insured by so attending to the various parts detail, however small, was allowed to go wrong. identical spirit which others of that day carried inventions and manufactures, Samuel Brooks into banking, into the acquisition of lands and ships, the bringing of waste tracts beneath the share, the making of roads, draining, building ing; sowing in the process sound ideas, weeding such tares as were the fungus-growth of ignorance, and generally putting a soul human ribs of old-world workers.

This, too, was the mission of his forebears that imperial race which was planted at Ribchester and Clitheroe, "the hill by the water," in the century of the Christian era.

At the age of 21, Samuel Brooks became a in the bank, and lived to be its sole proprietor.

He reigned there for 50 years, and, as an inscription erected to his memory in Whalley Church says "in the great success of a long and honourable he benefited many." He passed away in a ripe age, leaving as the present and sole representative the bank Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., whose photographic portrait we here present.

Sir William Cunliffe Brooks was born at Blackburn in 1819, educated at Rugby under Dr Arnold, St. John's College, Cambridge. He had also the privilege of addingone of the finestained glass dows to its chapel. It happens, not inappropriately hat among the eminent names connected with

of the illustrious Margaret Beaufort, mother of
VII., there should be the names of Dr Whitaker,
torian of Whalley, and William Cecil, Lord
h, chancellor of the university in 1598, and lord
asurer of Elizabeth, the direct descendant of
Lord Francis Cecil, is Sir William Brooks's son-
Sir William graduated in honours; and his
ands in the class list of 1842 as 12th senior

as admitted to the Inner Temple, and went the
n Circuit; but at the earnest request of his
elinquished his practice at the bar, and for a
of a century personally worked, and with all
gies and abilities of his race gave his whole
id mind (under the wise and prudent oversight
ather) to the carrying on and consolidation of
k, which had been the great care of his prede-

Manchester house had been established as a
of the old bank at Blackburn, and was at first
nodest office in High-street, thence it had
d to more ambitious premises in Market-street,
again been transferred to King-street. The
became the head office, and affiliated to itself
anches in London, Altrincham, and Sale; and
iness grew from year to year, and the family
ions extended, not in the city alone, but in
township in Lancashire and Cheshire.

at time ten days were considered sufficient
annual holiday, while the hours of labour were
than now. Sir William Brooks and his father
ways at their posts by 20 minutes past eight
morning, had most of the business letters
before the clerks arrived, and were almost the
leave at night.

me regularity of life could alone preserve
under so severe an ordeal. Sir William, during
time, walked or rode on horseback night and
g, rain or shine, the five miles between the
nd Barlow Hall, a residence which in winter,
he could never have seen by daylight except
days. The young banker became connected
ockport on his marriage with the daughter of
Ralph Orrell, in 1842, a connection which may
to have continued to the present day, owing
having so long represented the interests of
e in Parliament.

connection between Whalley and Cheshire com-
l as early as the 13th century, when the monks
law Abbey, near the Mersey and Weaver, were
rred to Whalley.

William entered Parliament in 1869, and at once
d all his time and attention to his duties.
al oversight of banking affairs was, therefore,
ible, but, though he no longer gives personal
attendance constantly at the bank, yet, by an organisation of first-class staffs at its head office and at the various branches, he maintains perfect cognizance of detail, and continues to exercise his accustomed care of the important matters entrusted to him.

Sir William has had many duties superadded to his normal share of the battle of life. He was, in 1869, elected as representative of one of the divisions of the county of Chester; has sat in five Parliaments, successfully contesting three elections, being twice elected without opposition.

He is a Liberal-Conservative and a firm Unionist, is J.P. for Cheshire and for Manchester, and D.L. for Lancashire. The honour of baronetcy was conferred upon him by the Queen in 1886.

He remains a monometallist, believing that the fortuitous variations in the annual production of gold and silver prevent a fixed ratio being established between the two metals.

Sir William has been twice married: first to Jane, daughter of the late Ralph Orrell, of Stockport; and second, to Jane, daughter of Colonel Davidson, C.B. Of the issue of the former marriage two daughters survive—Amy, married to Charles, tenth Marquis of Huntly, and Edith, married to Francis, second son of the Marquis of Exeter.

He has troops of friends, is a genial host, an ardent follower of the sports of the field, an excellent marksman with the rifle, and an accomplished fisherman.

Our photograph speaks for itself, and testifies to the qualities of the original. It cannot, of course, show how rich, or successful, or honoured, or eminent, is Sir William Brooks, Bart, M.P.; but nobody, on regarding the likeness, could feel surprised that he is all of these.

The beloved Lancashire residence of Sir William Brooks—Barlow Hall (endeared to him as the early home of his children)—sees him but seldom. It is a charming place, which, by unstinted expenditure of time, money, and taste, he has made worthy of its ancient renown. But yearly, on its smooth lawns, under its immemorial elms, and by its hospitable board, may be seen a large gathering of those who (some of them half a century ago) enlisted under his flag, and have been proud to follow his fortunes. The ranks of the chief bank in Manchester are swelled by contingents from the other establishments, and the conclusion of (what may be called) the annual campaign is celebrated with great enthusiasm and enjoyment.

At his London residence Sir William dispenses a princely hospitality to princes, and thence through the bearers of great names and titles, down to the clerks in his employ. But when his Parliamentary duties are over he flies, like an arrow from a bow, to

his beautiful home in the highlands, Glen Tana, near the castle of his son-in-law, the Marquis of Huntly.

In that romantic glen of Dee side, far from the din and dust of the cities, amid the shifting lights and shadows of the mountains, he finds full scope for the exercise of those energies and instincts derived from the hunters and builders of a distant day. Here the wilderness had to be tamed, the crofts fenced from the forest, the waters curbed, the moors and mountains made accessible; stony knowes transformed into arable land; "but," and "ben," and tumble-down bothie, turned into rose-clad cottages; that serpent of the Nile (the old worm of the whiskey still) abolished, scattered and dishonoured stones of a church to be reverently gathered from brook and byre, to be put together in their pristine order; space to be cleared, woods to be planted, a mansion to be built, with offices, gardens, farmsteads, and a thousand duties to be accomplished.

But everywhere, and always, in due subordination to the principle that the end of art is to conceal artifice; to lead, as it were, nature, the wonder worker, gently by the hand, and let her do her will. All this, of course, has entailed a vast expenditure, and the employment of an army of workers; but the result is such a transformation as no other Highland glen has witnessed, and the creation of a home which the Queen and her Royal sons and daughters have honoured by their presence and graciously commended by their admiration.

To this home he added, in 1879, its greatest ornament, his present wife (a daughter of Col. Davidson), having been a widower since 1865. Here, the parliamentarian, the politician, the trenchant orator of the hustings and the public meeting, laying about him as his progenitors did at Flodden Field ("the Billmen bold of Bowland, of Blackburn, and Bolton-i'th-moors") becomes the Highland Laird. Surrounded by gillies, keepers, and dogs, and a perfect arsenal of rods and guns and trophies of the chase, he plans and carries out the fishing, shooting, stalking expeditions, and parties of pleasure; and hence is despatched the splendid and abundant spoil of moor and mountain, river and loch, never to market, but ever to his customers, friends, and dependants. And, as Moltke in his tent, surrounded by orderlies, maps, and reports, directs the movements of armies, so the Laird of Glen Tana, surrounded by secretaries, messengers, and post bags, dictates and carries on his immense correspondence on political, social, and commercial affairs.

In the midst of all, aided by his admirable wife, he dispenses a large and liberal hospitality to friends, and to eminent men of every shade of politics. No man works harder, or gives more liberally, or has a better title to the repose which he sometimes seeks, as, lately, in Africa (enquiring into Cape questions), or in the charming villa and gardens of Cannes, the Phoenician-Roman towns of Antibes and Mediterranean. But wherever he goes he carries with him the characteristics of the yeoman of Lancashire, the gentleman, and the scholar. It was a matter of great satisfaction to the people of this great county, Whalley, and Blackburn, as well as to his friends and constituents, when the Queen conferred on him a well-merited mark of distinction. All were ready to acknowledge his claims (as was said of him "who gained the highest laurel of immortal song"), "he won it well, and he wear it long."

Altrincham. A. Ireland

WALK MILL BRIDGE.

On the utmost eastern boundary of Dean Row, in Wilmslow Parish, and on the river Bollin, about fifty years back, a wooden bridge spanning the stream, and forming part of a most convenient way from the heart of the Hough to Dean Row, which passengers got from one place to the other without their having to go round by Vardon Bridge, Wilmslow, or by Mostram Mill Bridge near Mr. Park, as persons have to do now-a-days. It is much to be regretted that this convenient way has been allowed to lapse, if lapsed it has, and anyone who would restore it would be recovering an ancient right and be adding very greatly to the convenience and pleasure of the public. But my object in writing this note is only incidentally with the right of way, but with the ancient name of this bridge. My grandfather always called it Walk Mill Bridge—and he had a curious story of a boundary walk feat there. It was the ancient verge of the manor of Bollin-cum-Norcliffe. On the other boundary hedge was Newton township, belonging to the lord of Adlington; and therefore it was a critical point; and here the Leet Jury, or some of their men or servants, soused some lads into the stream, with a view, it was said, of making them remember the day distinctly in after years. One cannot help wishing that the Court Leet had been as anxious to keep up this old bridge and protect the rights of the public as they were to define the utmost boundary of the manor. The notable feat of the boundary walk, as my grandfather told his tale with glee, was when the Lord Ardern was soused into the Bollin at Walk Mill Bridge. Now for the name Walk Mill. What does it mean?

I have passed this place perhaps hundreds of times when a lad, and often wondered what of the Walk Mill. I fancied there had been works there on the northern side of the river the bank was steep and bare. I am speaking of how it was forty years back. I have not seen the place since the river has been straightened, so that my description may not be accurate; the place may be altered. At that time the Dean Row side of the river was high and steep, bare, and the high and narrow field was bare of trees and brushwood, and looked in every way as if it

the site of a mill or works of some kind, and so
on concluded there had stood the mill.

at what is a Walk Mill?

is a good while since I first asked
self this question, and I have waited long; but
ve found it out from a little gem of a book lent
me by one of your correspondents, Mr Alex.
ike, entitled a lecture on linen manufacture by A.
g, F.S.A., a charming little book, full of information,
not a mere bundle of words, as some lectures are;
with Mr Laing's permission I shall transcribe a
graph from this book at length, because it will
or explain what a Walk Mill is than any adapta-
of mine could do:—

Though a little apart from the subject I may men-
that woollen fabrics were spun at home, and
on in the same way [as linen]. Towards the end
e last century, and even in the beginning of the
ent, most of the clothing of both young and old
his neighbourhood was of home-made woollen.
dicated, woollen cloth, after being taken from the
, has to be pulled or thickened. In early times
as well as dyeing, was done in the household;
cloth, after being saturated with liquid prepared
he purpose, was thickened by treading or walk-
on it. Hence in Scotland still, thickened woollen
is said to be walked; and this also is the origin
e name Walker. This primitive mode of fulling
proscribed by the Gild of the Fullers of Lincoln,
rly as A.D. 1297. One of their rules expressly
it down that 'None of the craft shall work—*i.e.*,
cloth by treading it with the feet in a trough'—
lish Gilds, p. 180). But primitive plans continued
practised in retired districts long after mills
erected in more populous neighbourhoods. So
as the year 1847, a respected townsman, Captain
had occasion to go from Loch Boisdale (if I re-
ber rightly), in Lewis, to the nearest post office,
ance of 14 miles. On arriving at his destination
evening was at hand, and he had to remain for
night. The postmaster told him that he would
company, and was in luck, as there was to be a
king-party at his house in the evening. Never
ng heard of waulking he was at a loss to know
it meant; but gradually young women came in
and threes, until about 20 or 30 had arrived.
all had assembled they sat down
nd long troughs, which went round the
, in which was stretched a web
oollen cloth saturated with liquid. At a given
l from an old woman, who stood behind and
ted the whole proceedings, each young woman
ed the cloth and pressed it against the side of
rough, which was grooved to give resistance, &c.
. After the cloth was *waulked* to the satisfaction
e old lady a plentiful supper was served, &c."

The above describes a primitive fashion of *waulking* woollen cloth in the Highlands of Scotland, and such once was generally practised in ancient times; but it appears that our forefathers in Wilmslow parish were men of enterprise, and they established a Walking Mill on the banks of silvery Bollin—or Jordan, as I have seen it written; and doubtless this now lonely place, far away from any public road excepting the footway along the bank of the Bollin, this quiet spot has resounded with the jocund song and merry laugh of those who for ages have been sleeping around the old churches of Wilmslow, Alderley, and Prestbury. The water of the Bollin in those days was clear, and suitable for *waulking* their cloth, and doubtless this place was notable in the locality, and it should be yet a place of interest to those who want to know how things have come to be what they are; for the present has come out of the past, not by jumps, but by a regular succession of events, one leading on to another. And so it will go on, the present developing the future, until we and our grand works are as much unobserved and forgotten as the lonely place where the old Walk Mill of our forefathers stood on the banks of the Bollin.

Leigh. WM. NORBURY.

THE SANDBACH CROSSES.

The following copy of verses has been handed to us by an old townsman of Sandbach, with a request that we would publish them, not merely for their excellence, but on account of their interest to old residents. The verses have never been published before, and have been copied from a copy-book which was in use at the Methodist Free Church Sunday School, and which belonged to Samuel Maddock, a scholar at the time. The verses were composed by Richard Smetham, and were probably written some time before the date when they were transcribed from the original copy—December 5, 1845. They are entitled

"ADDRESS TO THE SANDBACH CROSSES"
(By Richard Smetham).

Ye grim old monuments with uncouth faces,
And sculptured figures of no one knows whom;
How many centuries have run their races,
What generations passed into the tomb,
Since first you claimed our ancestors' attention,
Fresh from the highest Heaven of invention!

How were you built? Why? What kind of story
Were you ordained to tell to future time.
Was it of martyrdom, or love, or glory,
Or saintlier, much-respected crime?
Was it a monk, or only a lay mason,
Who put you such a a queer old-fashioned face on?

Races of heroes and of kings have hidden
Their poor, diminished heads in dust since then;
Even empires o'er oblivious verge have slidden,

And vanished never to return again;
Yet you, who welcomed the first Norman over,
Now grace the mild rule of the House of Hanover.

And if by some arch-magical vagary
Ye could describe ye pillars of the truth,
The things in which you've been contemporary
Since the first sunbeam visited your youth
What golden light you'd throw on history's pages,
How lift the shadowy shroud from the dark ages!

Knew ye the struggles of the early preachers,
Sent by that punning saint to make a landing,
While superstition, spite of the new teachers,
Still held her strong lock on understanding—
And in swart clutching fingers kept her key,
With seven staunch patrons in Heptarchy?

Did Alfred's fame, which still is evergreen,
Reach you while he was living? Did the Danes
Pay you a flying visit? Has there been
In England under the succeeding reign,
Each welcomed in its order by a new fuss,
Ought rued like the fierce rule of William Rufus?
And when the times were scarcely out of joint
With those rude wars so grossly miscalled civil,
When politicians argued with sword's point,
And York and Lancaster let loose the devil,
To plague the peaceful land from its repose
About the rival colours of the rose,

Did rumours fill your venerable ears
With tales of fearful battles lost and won?
How haughty Margaret restrained her tears—
E'en o'er the bleeding body of her son?
And by what foul unnatural transgression
Richard of Gloucester settled the succession?

* * * * * *

Hark! do I dream, or has your story trance
At my importunate request been broken?
Have you at length found husky utterance?
After so long a silence have you spoken?
Cease! poor ephemeral mortal with thy question,
We will not help thee even to a suggestion.

'Twould perish with thee, as with the sweet perfume,
Dies with the rose; we will not waste our breath
On one who hurries to his lowly tomb,
Following whole ages of his race to death,
While we, erect, immortal in our station,
Still tower the wonder of each generation.

And yet the worm who built us, as the coral
Is raised to rocks, dared to hope
That on our sides he had inscribed a moral
Which through all future times should take its scope
Bearing his name triumphant. Where is he?
Dead and forgotten—as thou soon shalt be!

Alas! 'tis true man's handiwork survives
The hand that made it with unceasing care,
And one life's work outlasts a thousand lives,
And so proud pillars ye are standing there,
While he who your old stones together laid
Is but a shadow in a land of shade.
But think not that your boast shall last for ever,
Think not the dark womb of eternity
Holds man inexorable; time shall sever
Each atom of your solid bulk,
While we shall lose in glory what in gloom we had
So quit, a second future without bound.

We droop; but there shall be another springing
Sweet, fadeless, tearless, shadeless, immortal.
The universe shall break forth into singing,
The temple of the true throws wide its portal,
Bliss load the wings of every wind that blows,
The desert's haggard cheek bloom like the rose.

HISTORICAL REMAINS IN CHESHIRE.

We willingly admit that Sir James Picton is entitled to speak with great authority about ancient historical questions affecting Cheshire; and the following paragraph, taken out of the *Builder*, shortly explains what he has to say upon the recent discovery of Roman remains at Chester:—

CHESTER CITY WALLS.—Sir James Picton writes: "Owing to the differences of opinion expressed on the inspection of the walls of Chester by the Royal Archæological Institute in 1886, it was thought desirable by members of the British Archæological Association, at their late British congress, to have as thorough an investigation of the walls as time and circumstances would permit. The excavation was made in what are called the Kaleyards, at a point a little south-east of the cathedral, where the wall closely approaches the wall. There can be no doubt that here the wall is built on the old Roman lines, there being hardly room for any deviation, owing to the rapid declivity of the land. The general result appears to be that the foundations of the walls were built by the Romans, and that a portion of the superstructure still exists, mixed with work of a later period. The Roman work is easily distinguished by the superior quality of the stone. The walls in the ground are, for the most part, post-Roman of various dates. After the irresistible evidence of the excavations it is to be hoped that the question is now set at rest."

I am afraid the moot question Sir James alludes to is not as yet "set at rest;" but we are progressing in the right direction, and every new discovery is of value to the antiquarians, and it helps to solve some of the problems which have in the past occasioned so much thought and discussion. In fact Sir James Picton, in his address at Liverpool to the British Antiquarians, who met there in August, has started a new point of considerable interest to Cheshire men, viz., the early Danish occupation of our shores, and especially of the hundred of Wirral. We may take it as granted that the Ancient British ruled supreme here until the Romans came, and it is admitted that afterwards they occupied Chester, and probably dominated over the surrounding district. Did they also

sh out of Wirral, or did they allow a colony of to remain there, say, take the year 410, when themselves left Britain? And then the further ion arises, were the Britons masters of that cular part of Cheshire down to the year 613, when axons named it as a part of the kingdom of Mercia? giving these dates as landmarks generally used riters upon these subjects as of historical authority, ven accepting them to be correct in fact, they eave us very much in the dark as to the true re- ts of B.itish, Romans, and Saxons to the district between the rivers Dee and Mersey, down to, and sive of, the year last-named. There is a long gh between that time given and the year when, ding to Sir James, the Danes arrived "at a rn city in Whirale that is called Chester;" but ning that year to be A.D. 874, there is another gap to be accounted for, as between it and A.D. when Sweyn, the first English Sovereign in the sh line, began to rule. Sir James has not made it plain how these gaps are to be filled up, so far as shire is concerned, by British, Saxons, and Danes ctively. We speak of the Britons, after the rture of the Romans, as *Welsh*, but I apprehend in strictness the Britons alluded to did not become h until they had been driven out of England into s itself, and in that way became a distinct people. of the Ancient Britons held their own in Corn- in parts of Devonshire, and in Strathclyde long the Saxons had become dominant in our coun- and although Sir James Picton does not say so in s, his language would imply that the Britons did inue to hold a distinct though precarious existence Wirral proper, and in some other parts of Cheshire, after the Mercian kingdom had been formed; for fers to a portion of Cheshire lying between the and Mersey as "a debateable land" wherein ons, Saxons, *and Danes* struggled for the mastery re are the acknowledged authorities to be found to ain this contention? Where are the local ences—*such as place names*—to confirm it as a sort storical fact? I am asking these questions in no t of cant, but from a desire that this part of our history should be made so plain that all who can read it. If this can be done, good! but if it ased upon theory only, then it is desirable to see the theory can be made to fit in with facts, and r that is not done in any history that I have seen.

A Cheshire Antiquary.

Queries.

"Cheddle Swinger" and Parson Dunn.—Fifty years back we sometimes heard snatches of an old doggrel song that appeared to be localised at Cheadle or Stockport. It ran somewhat in this way:—

As I weer gooin' o'er Brinksa Bongs,
I met a fiddler singin' sungs,
Singin' sungs an' playin' tunes,
I akked him t' play me "Thick porritch and spoons."
Thick porritch an' spoons are scarce to be had,
For a' I am a prentice lad,
For prentice lads there is enow,
They do'n thresh 'em black an' blue,
Black an' blue an' red an' white,
An' send'n 'em t' bed baghet supper at neet, &c., &c.,

Can anyone give a full version of this old song? Is it of any local application? What says our friend Mr John Greenhalgh? It seems to have gone to the tune of "Teddy the Tiler," as

Poor Teddy was a mason-man,
His face was like a warming pan,
And every night he made a plan
To go and visit Judy Cann.
Oh, the wake of Teddy the Tiler.

I should think it is fifty years at the least since I heard these old songs. Old ballads are not without interest to a student of the manners and customs of the people. About the same time there was a particular kind of shooting-jacket worn by the swells of the day called the "Cheddle Swinger." Was this coat the invention of some notable Cheadle tailor?

The Reverend Joshua Brookes, a clergyman of Manchester, a somewhat eccentric but good man, has been much noticed in *The Manchester Man* and in many other ways. Can anyone give us some particulars of a Cheadle notable, Parson Dunn, who flourished in the earlier part of this century?

Cheadle is a very old village, on the old coaching route, and I am quite sure that there is a lot of old matter about this old village which would be of great interest. Parson Dunn, Clark Smith, Dr Vawdrey, Dr Lupton, Bobby Hunt, and many others whose names were known far beyond the village of Cheadle.

What is wanted is an enchanter's wand to make the "dry bones" come forth and live again before us.

Molly Davies.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

Making of Wellington-road: The Opposition its Promoters had to Contend with: Falling in of the River Span. Mr Alex. Edmonds' School in Egerton-street Mill.—"Barring Out."

A jenny shop in the year 1824 was almost as

good a place to gather news as a barber's shop, especially so (which was often the case) if a few old pensioners were spinning in it. There was no noise, as there is in our present cotton mills, produced by the whirl of the shafting, wheels, and spindles, and the click of the loom. Robert Stephenson, the pioneer of our railway system, was perfecting his locomotive steam engine, and trying to get Parliament to assist him. This scheme of Stephenson's was discussed by the jenny spinners for a length of time, and they came to the conclusion that it was an impossibility to run carriages without horses. One spinner, in the heat of the debate, cried out, "What, cast mettle horses geoin to be made to run i'th' streets (their notion what a railway would be), ha'd as soon believe that cast mettle men would be made to spin cops!" and he gave one of his best draws and put his carriage up again with a flourish, as much as to say, let one of your cast iron men do that. A few years brought to pass what these simple jenny spinners were then ridiculing.

It was whilst I was piecing for Robert Hunt that the Manchester and Buxton Turnpike Trust were trying to get powers from Parliament to make the new road on the west side of Stockport, called the Wellington-road, extending from Heaton Chapel in the north, to Rowcroft Smith in the south, a distance of about two miles. The promoters of this beautiful and substantial road met with great opposition from the leading men of the town and the inhabitants generally. A memorial was signed by the following gentlemen, imploring Mr Robert Hardy (Mayor) to convene a public meeting to protest against the formation of this intended new road:—William Radcliffe, cotton manufacturer, who then worked the mill fronting the Hillgate, now owned by the Christy firm; Jesse Howard, cotton manufacturer, Newbridge-lane; Jonathan Broadhurst, brickmaker, Stockport Little Moor; Henry Brownhill, draper, Market-place; John Smith, ironmonger, Market-place (the shop lately occupied by the late Mr Henry Hollingdrake); John Fowden, draper, Market-place; Ollive Sims, druggist, Lower Hillgate, and Bower House; George Jones, tailor and woollen draper, Lower Hillgate (this last named gentleman was better known as Quaker Jones); Giles Walmsley, butcher, Middle Hillgate (opposite the market); Robert Walmsley, grocer, Middle Hillgate; Thomas Walmsley, grocer (these three last named gentlemen were brothers. Thomas Walmsley was mayor of Stockport in the years 1827 and 1833, and built the residence on Stockport Great Moor often called Sugar Hall); George Bowring, the landlord of the Robin Hood Inn (this was a very old publichouse, which stood on the south-west corner of Cheapside, Middle Hillgate. The landlord of the Robin Hood had his licence about a dozen years ago for harbouring disreputable characters); Isaac Swain, Middle Hillgate, pawnbroker, and proprietor of the Unicorn, who resided in the Fowden House (my readers will find an account of Mr Swain in my papers on the old series); Isaac Moss, merchant tailor, Lower Hillgate; Thomas Clay, Lower Hillgate, printer (Mr Clay was also a director of the newly incorporated Stockport gasworks in the Millgate. Clay was a Stockport worthy who I hope to notice more fully in a future paper). It will be seen that the gentlemen who signed this requisition to Mr Hardy, the mayor, were all men of some note in the town. The meeting took place, and the question of road or no road was argued fully. The gentlemen of the town argued that if a road was made outside the town it would naturally take away the traffic and trade from the town. They maintained that instead of making a new road the best plan would be to raise Lancashire Bridge, Bridge-street, and the Underbanks several yards, which would materially lessen the gradient up the Hillgate, the principal thing complained of. The promoters of the new road said they had a different object in view in making this road. One was it would shorten the route through the town about three-quarters of a mile. Another reason adduced in favour of the new road was that vehicles passing through the town would avoid the narrow, circuitous thoroughfare Bridge-street and the Underbanks, especially the Black Boy corner, commonly called the Bull's Head Corner, in consequence of so many accidents occurring there. My readers must understand that this corner formerly protruded about three yards farther upon the road than at the present time. A small office formerly stood on this projecting point of this corner, occupied by a facetious character named Lawrence Walker (often called Lol Walker), who was blest with a good appetite and a capacious stomach. One of his frequent remarks was that a goose was a very awkward fowl to place upon the table, for it was rather too much for one person to eat, and it was sadly too little for two.

There was no body of men in Stockport more opposed to this new road innovation than the jenny spinners. It was the theme of conversation in the jenny cellar as long as the agitation lasted. If anyone had asked me my opinion on this new road then I should certainly have voted against the formation, because I heard my master (Mr Hunt)

r during one of the jenny spinners' debates on
s subject that we had as many roads in Stock-
rt as were required.

The Manchester and Buxton road commissioners
n the day. They got powers from Parliament,
d commenced operations forthwith. The stone
ed in the formation of the arches of the Welling-
n Bridge was brought to Stockport in large
ocks from the quarries of Runcorn and Saddle-
rth, and was deposited in Chestergate, where
was hewn to its various shapes and sizes
a numerous company of masons. This road,
o miles in length, and the stupendous and
autiful arches were all completed in two years.
is gigantic undertaking, costing over £30,000,
uld have been completed much sooner had it not
en retarded by a serious calamity, which
urred when the works had been in operation
out fifteen months. The arch which spans the
er was almost completed, a few more stones and
e key-stone only requiring to be set.
was a little after eight o'clock one Thursday
rning that myself and a number of other jenny
eers were having our breakfast half-hour, and
ying together in Heaton-lane, when we heard a
ry unusual rumbling noise. A minute after we
w people in all directions hurrying to where these
ches were being erected. Me and my mates
llowed after; when we got there we saw a number
men in the river rescuing the dead and wounded
om the *debris* of the fallen bridge. It was said
at this calamity was caused by the sides of the
ch being too heavy for the supports, which forced
p the centre of the arch, and it all crumbled into
e river, taking with it the men engaged upon it.
here were three men killed and a number wounded.
he dead were taken to the Dog Inn, then kept by
r Thomas Froggatt, to await the inquest, and the
ounded were taken to the dispensary close by.
he three men killed were interred in St.
ary's Churchyard on the Sunday afternoon follow-
g the accident. I stood at our door and saw the
ournful procession pass through Chestergate on
s way to the church.

If I were to record all the kind acts bestowed
pon me by Mr Hunt during my two years' service
nder him, my paper would extend a longer time
han my readers would like. Therefore I will con-
ent myself by narrating a few more of his special
avours. In my paper of September the 9th I made
ention of an old mill which ran along the south
ide of Great Egerton-street. There were then
two entrances to this mill—one in Egerton-street,
the other in what is now Carter's-court, which is
on the east side of the cellar in which I worked. I
often saw through the cellar window a number of
well-dressed boys playing in this court; and I often
envied them, and wondered where they came from.
These were boys attending Mr Alex. Edmonds'
day school, which was kept in the third storey of
the mill running along the side of Egerton-street.
A custom was prevalent then at some of these day
schools to have at certain seasons of the year what
was termed a "breaking up." This meant holidays
for the scholars, and was attained in the following
manner. The elder boys knew the seasons when
these holidays ought to take place. A watch was
put upon the master's movements on the preceding
day. The master would pretend to know nothing
of the scholars' intentions. Amongst other things
he would take the key of the school out of his
pocket, and place the contents of his pocket on his
desk, examining them as if to find something.
With an air of disappointment he would leave the
key on the desk and go to search elsewhere for
something he does not want. Ultimately the
schoolmaster leaves the school, the key is seized,
and the door is locked from the inside by one of
the scholars. Then followed a scene of riot. The
boys would skip about the school, and be as noisy
as they well could be. Presently the master re-
turns to the door and demands to be admitted,
and a parley takes place. The master again de-
mands to be admitted. The boys tell him they
will let him come in if he will promise to let them
have a "breaking up." In some schools it was
customary at a "barring out" for the scholars to
chant the following doggrel:—

Pardon, master, pardon,
Pardon worth a pin;
If you don't let us have holiday
We won't let you in.

The master at last gives his consent, and is allowed
to enter the school. This burlesque was enacted in
almost every day school in Stockport during certain
seasons of the year sixty years ago.

The profession of a schoolmaster in the year 1824
was no sinecure. On the contrary, it was one of the
most tedious and trying and one of the lowest paid
occupations a clever person could follow. We will
say that he had to open his school at nine o'clock in
the morning; before that hour the master or some of
his subordinates had to prepare the school for the
reception of the scholars. In winter time the fire
had to be kindled, the desks and forms dusted, the
floor swept, the ink urns re-filled, and several other

preparations made, before the school was ready for the reception of the scholars. We had no steel pens then, all writing had to be done with a quill. We had very few ruled copy books to write in, and no duplicate copies to guide us. It is nine o'clock, the scholars are all in their places, and have commenced their studies. The master has been round to each to see that they were all doing their duties aright. He sits down at his desk to make or mend a few pens; he has got his penknife in one hand and a quill in the other, and is just commencing to operate on a quill, when a lad jogs his elbow, and tells him that he wants a fresh copy setting. The master lays down his penknife and quill, takes the copy book from the boy, examines it to see if the lad has executed his former copy aright; if not, there is some grumbling to be done. He then rules another page in the scholar's copy book, sets him another copy, with the admonition that the lad must try to execute that better than the former. Most of the day school masters at that time opened their schools also in the evening for the accommodation of youths who worked in the mills. It was in the evening school where I saw the duties of a schoolmaster. I could dwell much longer on what a schoolmaster had to do formerly, but I think I have written enough on this subject to convince my reader that a school master's occupation was not an enviable one, and that they were not to blame in allowing their scholars to have a breaking up occasionally.

I could discern that something unusual was going to take place at Mr Edmonds' day school by seeing a number of the scholars pass the jenny cellar windows on their way to the school, laden with evergreens and flowers. I enquired of my master what was going to take place, and he told me that there was going to be a breaking up. I had no idea then what was meant, but in a short time after Mr Hunt said to me, "Jack, should that like to go to this breaking up?" I made answer that I should. Then he replied that I should. A little before twelve o'clock, our usual dinner time, Mr Hunt said to me, "Jack, tha mun put on thy best Sunday clooas at noon, and come back as nice and clean as tha can; tha'll not have to work any moor to-day." I went to my dinner, but very little satisfied me. I told my mother that I had to go to a breaking up at Edmonds' school, and that my master said I was to put on my Sunday clothes and go back nice and clean. My mother seemed to comprehend the case at once.

My Sunday clothes consisted of a velveteen jacket and trousers of the same material, made by Mr Joseph Kirkley, tailor, of Chestergate. The jacket was a tight-fitting garment. It had about a dozen brass buttons in front, by which we secured it to our person. There was a row of brass buttons on each side of the jacket front; these extended from the waist over each shoulder, being solely for ornament. Round the waist of the jacket was a number of brass buttons, to which were fastened the trousers. This was the Sunday garb of a lad dressed in his Sunday best (so far as a tailor was concerned) in those days. Whilst I was doing my best to make myself clean and tidy, my mother was preparing to put on the finishing touch. No lad was considered completely dressed except he had a frill round his neck. To prepare these frills was a tedious task, and took up much of our mother's time, generally on a Saturday night at our home, and very often after the rest of the family had gone to rest. There were very few families who did not possess what was called a tally iron (an abbreviation of Italian iron). This was sometimes manufactured ornamentally. At other times it was made very plain. It consisted of a pedestal, an upright, and an horizontal conical tube. My mother had two small pokers, with round heads, about six inches long. These were put in the fire, and when they were sufficiently heated one of them was placed in the tube of the tally iron which was used to crimp the borders of my mother's white linen caps, our father's shirt frills and boys' frills. My mother put my frill round my neck, placed my cap on my head in what she thought the orthodox style, gave me a few admonitions, and sent me on my way rejoicing. That afternoon Mr Hunt took me to Mr Edmonds' school and introduced me to Mr Edmonds as his *protegé*. I was graciously received. Mr Hunt gave him some money, and left me to enjoy myself at my first and last breaking up party. The school, which was a long one, was decorated with evergreens and flowers, and a few pictures and mottoes hung on the walls. The afternoon, and up to about seven o'clock in the evening, was spent in a number of the scholars reciting pieces, romping, singing, and playing at various games. At intervals nuts, gingerbread, and fruit were handed round to the scholars. At about five o'clock in the evening we had a substantial meal, consisting of buns and milk. The party broke up about seven o'clock, and I went home highly satisfied with my treat. My further connection with Mr Hunt will be resumed in my next paper.

Stockport. JOHN GREENHALGH.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF CHESHIRE.

XVI.

The last contribution to this series of papers (vol. 1, ge 300 new series) closed with a reference to the ath of George III. on January 29, 1820, aged eighty- a years, having reigned fifty-nine years. Six days fore the death of the king, his fourth son, the Duke Kent, father of Queen Victoria, expired at Wey- outh. Princess Victoria was then eight months old.

Upon the accession of George IV. there were the me ministers in the cabinet as those which formed e administration of the Earl of Liverpool at the close the war, with the exception of Mr Canning, who in 16 succeeded the Earl of Buckingham as President the Board of Control. Amongst the ministers were e Marquis of Cholmondeley, who was High Steward, d the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, First Commissioner Woods and Forests, and Inland Revenue.

Although the reign of George IV. did not actually mmence until January 29, 1820, he had virtually en king ever since his appointment as Prince Regent 1810. It had therefore been his good fortune to have ielded the sceptre during the most glorious era in its ng and memorable annals; but the fierce reaction hich naturally followed on the termination of this ng and terrible war rendered it no easy task to ide the nation through the throes of a social revolu- on. The consideration of domestic politics, having en so long deferred, occupied public attention more han had been the case for nearly two centuries, and e Prince's own personal affairs also unfortunately dded to the popular excitement. Ever since the con- usion of peace there had been much distress and uch dissatisfaction, and the political meetings which ad disturbed the latter part of the reign of George II. still continued with increased violence.

Parliament, although adjourned until February 15, assembled on Sunday morning, January 30, and after roviding for the exigencies of the public service uring the short period that must elapse between the rmination of the present session and the opening of new Parliament, was dissolved on February 28, 820.

1 George IV.

Met April 23, 1820. Dissolved June 2, 1826.

HESHIRE.—William Egerton of Tatton, esq.
E. Davies Davenport, of Capesthorne, esq.
HESTER.—Richard, Viscount Belgrave.
Thomas Grosvenor, esq.

The following was the result of the voting at the Chester Election, 1820.

Lord Belgrave	(W) 771
Gen. T. Grosvenor	(W) 698
S. J. G. Egerton, bart	(C) 680
Mr E. V. Townsend	(O) 603

The king opened the session of the new Parliament in person on April 27, and the first business to be taken in hand was the discussion of the position of Queen Caroline, who, ever since the birth of the Princess Charlotte, twenty-four years before, had been driven to live apart from the Prince, and for the last six years had resided on the continent. The result was that a Bill of Pains and Penalties was introduced and passed, but by so small a majority that Lord Liverpool declared it abandoned (Nov., 1820), and in the following session (1821) Parliament voted the queen a separate maintenance of £50,000 a year. She, however, lived but a few months to enjoy her pension. So great had been the excitement during the trial, that what the ministers at the end of 1819 were dreading as symptoms of a revolution were put an end to in 1820 by the very "ferment and convulsion" about the queen. Mr Wilbraham, of Lathom House, writing to Lord Colchester at this time, says: "Radicalism has taken the shape of affection for the queen, and has deserted its old form; for we are all as quiet as lambs in this part of England, and you would not imagine that this could have been a disturbed country twelve months ago." Certainly affairs in England had taken a turn for the better. Under the enlightened commercial policy inaugurated by Huskisson and Robinson—President of the Board of Trade and Chancellor of the Exchequer respectively in Mr Canning's Administration—commerce and trade had revived, different branches of industry were relieved from oppressive duties, differential customs were abrogated, the colonial ports were thrown open to all friendly powers, and the English trade with the recently emancipated colonies of South America were developed, if not overdone, by the numerous joint stock companies. The system of emigration began to be more systematically pursued, thus affording a new outlet for the super-abundant population of the old country, while at the same time it created new markets for the consumption of English manufactures, far more remunerative than those of Europe, which were stocked to overflowing. Thus the true secret of colonial policy was at length evolved by a simple formula of political economy, showing that the natural reward to the mother country, for the cost and responsibility in cherishing her colonies, was the trade of those colonies, which brought mutual advantage to both.

The artificial stimulus given to commerce by the sudden opening of the South American trade, and the facility for the employment of small sums through the agency of the joint stock companies, soon produced, as a natural consequence, an embarrassment in the money market; goods exported from England were returned on the merchants' hands, and substantial houses, which had prospered for above a quarter of a century, suddenly collapsed for the want of ready money to meet their engagements, and instead of the banks being in a position to advance money, even on the best securities, they fell one after another till

about sixty were closed, and the Bank of England itself was for a time in danger and compelled to contract its issues. Amongst the local banks to suffer or collapse in this panic were those of Daintry, Royle, and Co., Macclesfield; Broughton and Co., Nantwich; Johnson and Co., Congleton; Turner and Co., Warrington.

At the close of the seventh session of this Parliament, on May 31, 1826, the Royal intention was announced to "dissolve without delay the present Parliament," regard being had simply to the convenience of the time for a general election. The battle-cry for this election was Catholic Emancipation. The result of the elections in Cheshire were—

7, George IV.

Met November 14, 1826. Dissolved July 24, 1830.

Cheshire.—Wilbraham Egerton of Tatton, esq.
E. Davies Davenport of Capesthorne, esq

Chester. — Richard, Viscount Belgrave.
Hon. Robert Grosvenor.

The two representatives for the county at this election were returned unopposed on June 19, whilst the contest for the representation of the city of Chester was the scene of another fierce struggle between the supporters of the Grosvenor interests and the adherents of the Egertons. The contest commenced on June 9 with the nomination of Lord Belgrave, Hon. Robert Grosvenor, General Charles Bulkeley Egerton, and Mr Edward Venables Townsend. At the close of the first day's poll the figures were—Egerton 69, Townsend 69, Grosvenor 68, Belgrave 67. During the second day numerous skirmishes took place between the partisans of the different candidates, the result of the polling being Egerton 219, Townsend 217, Belgrave 214, Grosvenor 213. On Monday, June 12, the contest was resumed with great spirit. Mr Prebendary Law, son of the late Bishop, defrayed the cost of bands of music to parade the streets. At four o'clock the following was the state of the poll:—Belgrave 297, Egerton 295, Grosvenor 294, Townsend 290. The positions of the candidates remained in the same order on the fourth and fifth day, but subsequently changed, and on the last day, June 22, the result was thus made known:—

Chester Election, June, 1826.

Lord Belgrave	(W)	830
Hon. Richard Grosvenor	(W)	760
Gen. C. B. Egerton	(C)	742
Mr E. V. Townsend	(C)	661

The expenses incurred by the Grosvenor party were estimated at £20,000, and those of the Independents at £10,000, another proof of Chester's right to the title of "The Golden City."

The chief measures passed during the existence of this Parliament were an Act for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts of Charles II., and later its Catholic Emancipation Act. By virtue of the latter named Act Dissenters and Catholics became eligible either into the Legislature or the service of the Crown. The other events of importance were the end of the Burmese War and the defeat of the Ashantees in West Africa. Of improvements effected during this reign the most important was the introduction of steam as a motive-power. The first railway had been commenced from Liverpool to Manchester, but the King did not survive to witness the great experiment, for he died of heart disease June 26, 1830, in the 68th year of his age and the eleventh of his reign.

The last Parliament of George IV. was dissolved July 24, 1830, and the first Parliament of William IV. appointed to meet at Westminster on October 26 in the same year. The event, so far as Cheshire is concerned, passed off very quietly and without any one being contested. At Chester a meeting was held at the end of July, when the Hon. Richard Grosvenor and Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, of Oulton, Bart., were returned unopposed. On August 5, 1830, a meeting for the nomination of candidates for the representation of the county of Chester in Parliament was held in a field near the Parish Church, Northwich, where hustings had been erected. Mr Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton, was proposed by Lord Grosvenor, seconded by Mr E. V. Townsend; Lord Viscount Belgrave was proposed by Sir John T. Stanley, of Alderley, Bart., seconded by Mr G. J. Legh; Mr Edward Davies Davenport, of Capesthorne, was proposed by Mr T. Cheetham, surgeon, of Stockport, seconded by Mr Thomas Marriott, of High Lane, near Stockport. On a show of hands for each candidate respectively being made, the High Sheriff (Sir T. S. Stanley, Bart.) declared the majority in favour of Mr Wilbraham Egerton and Lord Viscount Belgrave, and he announced them as being duly elected to serve for county in the ensuing Parliament.

I William IV.

Met October 26, 1830. Dissolved April 22, 1831.

Cheshire.—Richard Viscount Belgrave.
Wilbraham Egerton of Tatton, esq.

Chester. — Hon. Robert Grosvenor.
Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton,
Oulton, bart.

The elections were scarcely over [illegible] neighbouring counties were all [illegible] on the opening of the first [illegible] authorising the making of the [illegible] chester Railway was passed [illegible] strenuous opposition. Before [illegible] Telford and others express[illegible] tives could [illegible] even twel[illegible] called "gr[illegible] motive en[illegible]

se visionary railway schemes as unworthy of ice. Nevertheless, for four years the work went and on September 15, 1830, the Liverpool and Manster Railway was completed under the superintenee of George Stephenson, assisted by his son Robert. e completion of this railway was justly regarded as important national event, and the ceremony of ning was celebrated accordingly. The Duke of llington, then Prime Minister; Sir Robert Peel, retary of State; and Mr Huskisson, M.P. for Liverl—and an earnest supporter of the project from its mencement—were amongst the number present ht locomotives, constructed at the Stephenson rks, had been placed upon the line, the various ns of carriages accommodating in all about 600 sons. The Northumbrian engine, driven by Mr irge Stephenson, headed the procession, which was ered in its progress by thousands of spectators. At kside the engines stopped to take water, and here deplorable accident occurred which cast a gloom r the subsequent proceedings of the day. The thumbrian, with the carriage containing the Duke Wellington and party, was drawn up on one line in er that the whole of the trains might pass in review ore him. Mr Huskisson had, unhappily, alighted n the carriage, and was standing on the opposite , along which the Rocket was rapidly approaching. this moment the Duke of Wellington, between m and Mr Huskisson some coolness had existed, le a sign of recognition, and held out his hand. A ried but friendly grasp was given, but before it loosened there was a general cry from the byders of "Get in, get in." Hurried and confused Huskisson endeavoured to get round the opened r of the carriage, which projected over the opposite , but in doing so was knocked down by the Rocket, falling with his leg doubled across the rail, the b was instantly crushed. He was raised from the and by the Earl of Wilton and Mr Parkes, of Birgham, and placed on the engine, which at once veyed him to Eccles vicarage, where he died at nty minutes past nine the following evening The e of Wellington expressed a wish that the proion should return to Liverpool. It was, however, esented to him that a vast concourse of people assembled at Manchester to witness the arrival of trains; that report would exaggerate the mischief ey did not complete the journey, and that a false ic on that day might seriously affect future rail- travelling and the value of the company's proy. The ducal party consented accordingly to eed to Manchester on the understanding that they ald return as soon as possible and refrain from her festivity. As might have been expected, the ess of the Liverpool and Manchester line, notwithding the unfortunate accident which marred the ning ceremonies, led to a general desire for the nsion of the new mode of communication. The possibility of railways worked by locomotives had been abundantly demonstrated, and the speed attained had surpassed the most sanguine expectations even of their advocates. It may be of interest here to relate an incident connected with this line and the poet laureate, then plain Mr Tennyson. It is told by Sir Harry Parkes, the eminent colonial statesman, who states that during a visit to Freshwater in 1884 Tennyson read "Locksley Hall" to him, and informed that the line,

> Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of time,

was suggested by his first journey on the first railway made in England. He had been on a continental tour with Arthur Hallam, and when they arrived at Liverpool they travelled to Manchester on the new line after nightfall. Tennyson and his friend could hardly see the form of the new railway as they glided from one town to the other, but never having experienced anything of the kind before it suggested to his mind the idea which was embodied in that line. At the time of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway public attention was chiefly directed towards an improved communication with the Metropolis. The inhabitants of Liverpool were much more energetic in this direction than were those of Manchester, for so early as the year 1824 a proposal for a railway from Birkenhead through Chester, as far as Birmingham, was brought before Parliament, only to be defeated after a very severe contest. A similar application in the year 1826 proving equally unsuccessful, the scheme was allowed to remain in abeyance while the experiment of the Liverpool and Manchester was being tried. In 1831 and 1832 the projectors again came before Parliament with the scheme known as the Grand Junction Railway, and extending from Birmingham through Stafford, past the site of the present town of Crewe (which could then boast but a single dwelling), and by Hartford to Warrington, whence by means of the Warrington and Newton and Liverpool and Manchester lines access was obtained to Liverpool on the one hand and Manchester on the other; but the political excitement of the time, occasioned by the discussions on the Reform Bill then before Parliament, and the sudden dissolution, again proved fatal to the project, as well as to the one for continuing it from Birmingham to London. Both proposals were, however, renewed in the session of 1833, and eventually received legislative sanction in that year. With the formation of the Grand Junction Railway began the system of letting the works by contract, and here, coeval with the application of that system to railways, we find the beginning of the career of the man with whose name it was destined to be most closely identified. The late Mr Thomas Brassey had, during the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, become acquainted with Stephenson. He was not twenty-nine ars of age, and, acting on the

advice of Stephenson, he sent in a tender for the Dutton Viaduct, the principal work on the line, intended to cross the valley of the Weaver. Brassey's inexperience led him to make too high an estimate, and the contract was obtained by Mr Mackintosh. He succeeded, however, in securing the contract for the viaduct at Penkridge and ten miles of the railway, and by which his name as a successful contractor was established.

The "traffic returns" of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the first fortnight of its being opened were as follow:—September 16, 68 passengers despatched from Manchester; 17, 243; 18, 253; 20, 334; 21, 416; 22, 378; 23, 417; 24. 353; 25, 348; 26, 247; 27, 425; 28, 467; 29, 506; 30, 550.

On the assembling of Parliament the Hon. Robert Grosvenor accepted office as Comptroller of the Household, thus necessitating re-election. A certain section of the community were evidently weary of the Grosvenor yoke, and an equally ardent Whig was brought out to oppose his re-election in the person of Mr Foster Cunliffe Offley, of Madeley, co. Stafford. The election took place in December, 1830, and resulted as follows:

Chester Bye-Election, 1830.

Hon. Robert Grosvenor .....(W)	246
Foster C. Offley ....(W)	154

The representation, therefore, remained the same. The election narrowly escaped proving a very serious affair for the Hon. R. Grosvenor, as the following extract will show:—

1831, March 14.—The Hon. Robert Grosvenor, M.P., having inadvertently omitted to subscribe to the oaths of the House before he took his seat, after his re-election for Chester in December last, his election not only became void, but he subjected himself to a penalty of £500 for every day he sat in the House. To protect him from the pecuniary consequences of so doing a bill of indemnity was passed through the Legislature.

Almost contemporaneously with the accession of William IV. two continental revolutions took place, one in France and the other in Belgium, both of which exercised no slight influence on English politics. In both instances the object was to secure a fuller share of constitutional liberty to the people. The result in England was the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. The repeal of the Tests and Corporation Act in 1828-9, enabling Dissenters and Catholics to sit in Parliament, had a great effect on the elections for the new Parliament, and also gave a tremendous stimulus to the Reform movement, and when the net result of the elections came to be ascertained it was generally felt that its advocates were within measurable distance of success. At the opening of the new Parliament the Duke of Wellington, as premier, directly challenged the question by eulogising the state of the representation as it then stood. Mr Brougham thereupon gave notice of his intention to move for reform. Before the day arrived, Wellington, defeated on the [illegible] List, had resigned, and Lord Grey succeeded him with a ministry pledged to reform. A bill was drawn by the united efforts of Lord Grey, Lord John Russell, and Lord Durham, and the difficult task of piloting it through the House of Commons was trusted to Russell. By its provisions all boroughs with less than 2060 inhabitants were to be disfranchised, and those boroughs with 2000, but less than 4000 inhabitants, were to be reduced to one member each. This arrangement placed 166 seats at the disposal of Parliament, and it was proposed to distribute them among the more populous counties and the great manufacturing towns, two members being allotted to Blackburn, Bolton, Macclesfield, Manchester, Oldham, Stockport, and one to Ashton-under-Lyne, Warrington, &c. The division on the second reading was taken on March 22, 1831—for, 302; against, 301. So equally balanced were parties on either side the House that Ministers determined to urge upon the King the necessity for a dissolution. On April 23 the House was prorogued with a view to its instant dissolution.

The writs for the new Parliament were returned on June 14, 1831. The following extracts from the papers of the period relating to this election may be of interest:—

1831, March 26.—Mr Wilbraham Egerton, one of the representatives for the county of Chester, announces his determination to retire from Parliament at the approaching dissolution.

1831, April 2.—Mr G. J. Legh, of High Legh, issued his address as a candidate for the vacancy in the county representation caused by the impending resignation of Mr Wilbraham Egerton.

1831, April 23.—Addresses issued by Viscount Belgrave and George Wilbraham, of Delamere, to the freeholders of Cheshire, as candidates for the representation of the county in Parliament.

1831, April 29.—Lord Henry Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley Castle, issued his address as a Reform candidate for the county of Chester.

1831, April 30.—Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, high sheriff of Cheshire, fixes May 13 for the election of representatives for the county of Chester, to take place at Chester Castle.

1831, May 3.—Visit of Orator Hunt to Stockport, who made a violent speech against the Ministerial measure of reform, and reminded his hearers of the incidents connected with Peterloo in 1819, to which he had also a Stockport contingent.

1831, May 11.—Lord Henry Cholmondeley retires from candidature as a representative for the county of Chester, the intelligence being received with much rejoicing in many places throughout the county, and the event marked by the ringing of bells. This decision on the part of his lordship was arrived at after the deliberations of a meeting of his supporters held at Knutsford, when it was considered inopportune to contest the seat with George Wilbraham, and by so doing save the county the excitement and expense of an election.

1831, May 15.—Edward Stanley, rector of Alderley,

terwards Bishop of Norwich, in a letter under this day, lls of being present at the declaration of the poll in the stle Yard, Chester, and makes a note of the fact that e first Catholic High Sheriff of Cheshire was the first to oclaim two Whig members for the county.

, May 18.—Election of county members.—Notwithanding the retirement of Lord H. Cholmondeley from e contest, great interest was manifested in the nomina-on of the two candidates, Lord Belgrave and Mr George ilbraham, of Delamere Lodge, and the city of Chester esented an interesting appearance. The proceedings mmenced at the Shire Hall, Chester, but the vast conurse of spectators—10,000—rendered it necessary to adurn to the Castle Yard. Lord Belgrave was nominated Sir John Thomas Stanley, seconded by Mr George John gh; and Mr George Wilbraham was nominated by Mr lward V. Townsend, seconded by Mr Edward Stanley, M.P. There being no other nomination the High Sheriff declared them to be duly elected knights of the shire. After returning thanks the candidates were placed in two splendid chairs and conveyed in triumph to the Royal Hotel, where dinner was provided for the Sheriff, members, and friends. About two thousand dinners were provided for the freeholders at the different inns in the city, and a bottle of wine allowed to each man.

The Cheshire members were as follows:—

2 William IV.

Met June 14, 1831. Dissolved December 3, 1832.

CHESHIRE.—Richard, viscount Belgrade.
George Wilbraham, of Delamere House.

CHESTER. — Lord Robert Grosvenor.
Foster Cunliffe Offley, esq.

EDITOR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

Notes.

STOCKPORT BOROUGH BOUNDS.

he old and long-neglected custom of walking the ough boundary was revived in Stockport on Thurs-, October 6, 1887. It was in January, 1872, that the walk took place, and an interesting account of t event, given to our representative by Mr Chrisher Atkinson, appeared in our columns a few ks ago. It is difficult to say with whom the idea eviving the custom originated, but publicity was t given to it by the Mayor (Mr Joseph Leigh) some nths ago. The matter was mentioned at a meeting he town council, the Mayor pointing out that in ost every direction the town was bursting through boundary, and it was promptly taken up by council. A sub-committee was formed to ke arrangements for carrying out the suggestion to lk the boundary, this committee consisting of the yor, Councillors T. P. Torkington (vice-chairman of general purposes committee), James Whitaker, eph Worrall, N. D. Fairbrother, John Marshall, and ut.-colonel McClure, J.P. Alderman Walthew, J.P., irman of the general purposes committee, from a ling of physical incapacity to join in the walk, reined from sitting on the sub-committee. It was med necessary that before the official walk came the ground should be gone over by a few gentlemen h a view to the course being more quickly got r, and those who undertook this duty were Mr istopher Atkinson, Mr John Atkinson, and Mr ock (of the highways committee), and Councillor D. Fairbrother. A pretty accurate outline the boundary was thus procured beforehand, l the walk was in consequence rendered much less fatiguing than it would otherwise have been. The arrangements were that on Thursday morning such members of the council as chose, together with corporate officials and a few others specially invited, should join the Mayor at Brinksway Mill (Mr S. Moorehouse's), and pursue the boundary in a southern and eastern direction to the Newbridge-lane bridge, where the first day's walk should end; and that on Friday the walk should be re-commenced at this point and continued back to Brinksway Mill. The time of starting on Thursday was 9 a.m., and before that hour a large number of gentlemen had assembled. On the road others were picked up, but appended is a nearly complete list of all who were present up to noon:—The Mayor, Aldermen E. Walmsley, J.P., D. Woolley, J. Ramscar, S. Robinson, Lieut.-colonel Turner, J.P.; Councillors N. D. Fairbrother, J. D. Kain, T. P. Torkington (one of the overseers for Stockport), J. Marshall, W. L. Eakrigge, J.P., W. Barber, W. Bell, H. Fildes, J. Noden, J. D. Bower, J. Wood, J. Whitaker, W. Brentnall, R. C. Wakefield, W. White, W. E. Carrington, G. Froggatt, and H. Wild; Col. Howard, J.P., Lieut.-col. F. B. Staples (chief constable), Mr A. M. Fowler, C.E. (borough surveyor), Mr J. Atkinson, C.E., Mr James Kelsall (superintendent of highways and private street works), Mr Walter Hyde (town clerk), Mr Jonathan Fielding (assistant overseer for Stockport), Mr T. Duckett (overseer for Cheadle, along with Councillor Kain, Mr F. Hornbuckle (poor law guardian for Bramall), Mr Platt and Mr Bottoms (assistant overseers for Bramall, Offerton, etc.), Mr T. H. Duckworth (assistant-clerk to the Stockport Board of Guardians and the Stockport Union Rural Sanitary Authority), Police-Inspector Buck, Mr J. Emison Wood (district rate collector), Mr H. Farrington (assistant district

rate collector), Mr Alcock (highways department), Mr Jacob Marshall (sanitary inspector), Messrs W. H. Stott, R. H. Rayner, Wm. Morton, John Kettle, W. H. Crossley, J. Bailey, M. McClure, J. Horner, John Bardsley, J. Dewdney, D. Coppock, and Miller, Constables Needham and Hockin. The borough surveyor and Mr J. Atkinson were armed with ordnance and other maps, and the last-named gentleman had also caused to be provided a portable double ladder for surmounting obstacles, such as hedges. This was carried by a couple of men engaged for the purpose, whose duty it was to walk with the leaders.

Promptly at nine o'clock the company commenced the walk from a boundary stone by the river side close to the works now occupied by Mr Cocker, leather manufacturer, and formerly used as Orme's billiard table works. From this stone the course taken was through a portion of waste land running alongside the works, and through Mr Barrowdale's provision shop, which was entered at the back and emerged from at the front entrance. Proceeding down Bow Garrets, a turning was made into Mr Samuel Moorehouse's mill yard at the south side, where a boundary stone is fixed. The boundary here goes right through the mill along the course of a former stream, and to avoid attempting the impossible feat of going through the mill wall the company walked round the mill to the back, where the course of the boundary is marked by another stone. The direction then was along the back of Bennet-street, where some delay necessarily occurred through the interposition of some palings and hedges. The latter were successfully "ducked" under, and aldermen and town councillors were then to be seen scaling a hedge by means of a ladder, and walking very gingerly along a narrow plank in search of *terra firma*. At this point the Mayor called attention to the large number of houses outside the boundary line, and said it was very desirable they should be included. Emerging into Posnett-street, a passage was entered, and a garden crossed at the back, the scaling ladder having again to be called into requisition here, and the town clerk availing himself of its use facetiously designating himself "The municipal gymnast." From here the boundary proceeds across a garden, then to the right over fields owned by Sir Wm. Cunliffe Brooks, M P., rented by Mr Gee, farmer, and running alongside Waverley-road. A slight divergence was made into Northgate-street to avoid crossing over the garden mentioned, but the fields beyond were gained and Waverley-road entered a few yards from its junction with Cheadle-road. Here a course of most intricate marking was entered upon, shewing how desirable it is to have a rearrangement of the boundary. Crossing Cheadle-road, nearly opposite the end of Waverley-road, the boundary cuts through the hedge, and, winding round Sykes' cottages, enters Cheadle-road again about 40 yards [illegible] down, thus throwing the cottages without the boundary. It then turns in again through the same hedge, and through Mr George Nelstrop's house, [illegible] an arrangement in the tiled floor of the kitchen [illegible] out the exact point of demarcation, the proper boundary stone being placed outside for convenience. Passing round the house, the line [illegible] more comes into Cheadle-road at Green Vale, and 100 yards below Waverley-road, and, crossing there, goes round a large field, entrance to and exit from which had to be effected by means of the ladder. A careful perusal of this description will show that the part of Cheadle-road from about Waverley-road where the boundary crosses is without the boundary, although apparently in it. After passing round the field on the north side of Cheadle-road, the boundary re-enters the road, crosses it, proceeds along the new footpath close to Sykes'-lane, and over the railway embankment; embraces a portion of a field to the south of the embankment, and re-crosses the embankment at a point close to where the L. & N.W. Railway Company are sinking a [illegible] Messrs Sykes's works are now entered on the [illegible] and the boundary line is traced close to the [illegible] chimney, and out on the south side by the [illegible] private railway. The company passed through the starching room at the works, and were courteously received by one of the employés, who conducted them to the large pumping-engine room. This engine has now been at work without a break for 16 weeks, consequent on the drought, and pumps 500 gallons of water per minute from a well 533 feet deep. The most interesting part of the walk was then entered upon. Half Messrs Sykes's works are within the borough and half are without, and the peculiarity affects their three reservoirs, [illegible] the boundary walkers were under the necessity of taking boats and rowing right through the reservoirs if they meant to carry out their object to a nicety. The majority, including the Mayor, preferred to walk along the embankments, but Mr J. Crosthe the owner of the boats, having provided means of conveyance for a limited number, a few [illegible] spirits ventured on the water. These were Lieut.-colonel Turner, Councillors Fairbrother, Turton, Marshall, White, Kain, Barber, Fildes, Mr A. Fowler, C.E., and Messrs T. Duckett, Emlyn Wright, Kelsall, and J. Bailey. Of course there was a [illegible] amount of banter as the navigators pushed [illegible] implorations for careful conduct being mixed [illegible] directions for navigating couched in orthodox [illegible] language—"Ease her," "Turn her stern," and "[illegible] a port" were amongst other directions given, [illegible] regards the latter some doubt was expressed [illegible] "bitter" would not do quite as well.

From the north-east corner of the largest [illegible] the boundary proceeds along a large field and [illegible]

ough Mr Gair's mechanic's shop in Booth-street. m thence it runs through the house No. 20, Beaump-street, occupied at present by Mr Ratcliffe, ving five or six houses at the bottom of the set, including that occupied by Mr W. Gilmore, J.P., side the boundary. Crossing the street it continues ind Cope-terrace, cuts through No. 28, Gilmoreset, occupied by Mr Alexander Pope, crosses the set, where the course is marked by a diagonal line setts, passes the bottom of The grove and Heathd-terrace, goes behind Florist-street, which is with- the boundary, and continues along a field at the k of the west side of Shaw Heath ill it reaches Adswood-lane, a little nearer the rn than the Adswood Inn. At this nt there is a boundary stone in a small enclosure cribed, "Manor and barony of Stockport, 1332." e boundary walkers, or the majority of them, went ough the various houses mentioned, the occupiers which were invariably very courteous. Crossing swood-lane the course of the boundary runs along back of the east side of Warren-street for half the gth of the street, then comes through a passage, sses the street, and cuts through a dwelling-house the west to the fields at the back. ere seemed a probability at this point that a diverice would have to be made, as the house on the st side bore signs of being without occupants at the ie, the blinds being down. Enquiry, however, sipated the fear that was aroused, and some amusent was caused when the good lady appeared at the r and enquired in bland terms of the sixty or enty waiting gentlemen in front, "Aye, my goods, yoh arna all come to yur dinner, an yer. Well, h'r a tidy lookin' sort o' men; come in." Thus ited, the company passed through the house, the d-natured tenant of which seemed to enjoy the ng as a huge joke. From here the boundary runs in a ly straight line until it joins the railway near the cket ground. It really stops at the six-foot on the e before turning back into the field, but there is no ne to indicate the exact point, this having been fted when the Buxton branch was made, although lered to be kept there by the council in 1872. One he results of the boundary walking will doubtless the refixing of this stone, as well as the placing of ers where desirable. After returning to the field, boundary only proceeds a few yards when it sses the railway line again, and runs into Garner's e, where there is now a post standing. A long ument was engaged in here as to the exact position post should stand in, the general opinion, founded the experience of good authorities, being that a tion of the lane, where it narrows, had been enached upon. The boundary line runs up the ddle of the lane, and after following it to the railay crossing, the company adjourned to the pavilion the county cricket ground, where they were entertained to luncheon by the Mayor. This portion of the walking had occupied about three hours and a quarter, and was calculated to have covered about seven miles.

After leaving the ground, where luncheon had been provided at the Mayor's expense, the party proceeded to the boundary post at the Bramall-lane end of Garner's-lane, and proceeded from there along Kennerley Grave-lane. At the end of that lane a consultation took place as to the exact position of the line, Mr F. Hornbuckle, the poor-law guardian for Bramall, and Mr T. H. Duckworth, the assistant-clerk to the guardians of the Stockport Union Rural Sanitary Authority, contending that the whole of the lane was in the borough, while, on the other hand, the corporate authorities, supported by the Ordnance map, held that the boundary line was down the centre. From here the line was pursued along the middle of Buxton-road to the weighing machine house near Mr Lawrence Ardern's mill, Hazel Grove; thence through a yard, over a hedge (where the scaling ladder was found requisite), and through the fields to the "five houses" in Offerton-lane. On this portion of the road the Offerton "roughs" was pointed out, this being a piece of land originally covered by a wood of fine fir trees, which were set on fire by some boys one Sunday, and burned for some weeks until they were consumed. The land is now in cultivation. The course led from the "five houses" down the lane and over part of the Woodlands estate; thence through Mr Gleaves's farmhouse, shippons, etc. This farm is historic through its being once the residence of Jonathan Thatcher, who in order to evade the horse tax imposed by Pitt, rode a cow to and from Stockport market. Park-lane was crossed next, and the old filter beds were passed prior to the party arriving at the top of the hill overlooking Vernon Park. Here the line runs straight down the steep wood to the river, and those who essayed to follow it found that they had set about a very difficult task. The slope is almost perpendicular, and the soil being loose and crumbly, many a valiant boundary walker found himself making progress that was neither dignified nor slow. Happily all who attempted this feat arrived at the bottom more or less bedaubed, but a fresh obstruction was then found in a high fence, which had to be scaled by means of ladders. At the weir the situation of the boundary line caused some debate, it being stated that at one time the post was on the opposite side of the river; but leaving this matter in abeyance the party proceeded along the bottom terrace in the park, and on arriving at the fountain rested there for a few minutes. For their edification the fountain was set at work by Mr Walker, the gardener, but through the pipes being corroded by long disuse the water assumed a thick, dirty, and not very refreshing appearance. The

course of the boundary was subsequently followed to the centre of the bridge near Warth Meadow, along the river side, and diagonally across some cultivated land to the farm behind Carrington Bridge Mill, where the boundary post was discovered in a hen-cote. We may not be committing a breach of confidence when we state that we distinctly saw one town councillor pull up some potatoes on the cultivated land referred to and slyly insert them in the coat-tail pocket of another town councillor. The stream had next to be crossed over planks resting on inverted drain pipes, and on arrival at the other side the party had to individually ascend the perpendicular rocky embankment by means of a ladder, an operation which was not the least amusing of the day's events, several rotund gentlemen being safely landed at the top only by a tremendous amount of tugging and pushing. A short walk through the fields behind Carrington-road brought the party out at the bottom of Brinnington Rise, where it was deemed expedient to close that day's walk. Accordingly the party came to a halt, and after giving cheers for the Mayor separated, to meet at ten o'clock on Friday morning.

Punctually at ten o'clock on Friday morning a company of gentlemen as large as that which assembled on Thursday, met the Mayor at the foot of Brinnington Rise. They, and those who subsequently joined the party, included Aldermen E. Walmsley, J P, D. Woolley, and J. Ramscar; Councillors W. L. Eskrigge, J.P., W. E. Carrington, J.P., Lieut.-colonel McClure, J.P., J. Wood, W. Brentnall, J. D Kain, T. P. Torkington, Jonathan Noden, N. D. Fairbrother, J. Wood, J. Turner, J. Astington, W. White, W. Barber, H. Fildes, and J. D. Bower; Lieut.-colonel Staples (chief-constable), Mr A. M. Fowler, C E. (borough surveyor), Mr John Atkinson, C.E. (borough surveyor's assistant), Mr James Kelsall (superintendent of highways and private street works), Mr C. Alcock (highways department), Mr J. Bailey (usher), Mr Jacob Marshall (sanitary inspector), Mr F. H. Walker (member of the Reddish Local Board and School Attendance Committee), Mr J. G. Banks (assistant-overseer for Heaton Norris), Messrs Christopher Atkinson, R. H. Rayner, W. Longton, R. Stockdale, M. McClure, R. McClure, Emison Wood, John Bardsley, J. Dean, E. Wood, C. Bowlas, H. Farrington, — Turner (Edgeley), Gabriel Dugdale, John Kettle, and W. Morton. Constables Hockin and Needham again accompanied the party, as also did the bearers of the scaling ladder.

Some doubt was felt at the outset whether Nos. 173 and 175, Great Portwood-street, are both in the borough or not, it being difficult to ascertain owing to the situation of the boundary posts, but a few of the party proceeded through No. 175, occupied by Mr William Hulme, the diagonal line across the road, when continued to the hill behind, seeming to embrace, at any rate, a portion of that dwelling. After crossing the hill at the back, the party decended to the railway cutting and were under the necessity of passing through a train drawn up on the line to gain the post on the opposite side. Crossing the sluice to Meadow Hill and the river by means of planks, they proceeded in the direction of Sandy-lane alongside a brook, or rather, sewer, which has eaten a deep course in the land. As this sewer smelled most disagreeably, and it passes close to a block of cottages half-way up the hill, it is more than probable that the Corporation will now see fit to either cover it or divert the sewage in another direction. If that improvement should be made the boundary walking will have served a useful purpose. The boundary line passes the back of Clarendon-street, and emerges into Sandy-lane through Mr Longson's house. Cutting across the lane it then goes through No 63, now a bootmaker's shop, through a field on the Reddish side of the mill lately worked by Alderman Walmsley, and through Messrs Balfe's garden and mill yard to the canal. In this short distance the party had to several times to surmount walls and hedges, one of them being quite eight feet in height. In the field by the canal side is a post, which, it was stated, had been removed several yards nearer the town some years ago. The canal was safely crossed by means of planks resting on a boat in the centre of the water, and the course was followed through a field behind the Ash Inn Grounds, until it emerged into the lane leading to Mr Michael Newton's house, thence following the course of this lane to the bridge near the Ash Inn. The boundary passes on the inside of Mr Newton's lodge, which is therefore just outside the boundary. It had been arranged that the party should stop here and have lunch at 12 o'clock, but as it yet wanted an hour to that time it was deemed advisable to complete the walk, and then return to luncheon. According the thread was again taken up, and followed down the middle of Danby-lane, across the Manchester-road in a diagonal direction, also diagonally across a field owned by Mr J. Lomas, and out on the railway bridge. After over the line, along Parsonage-lane, down the side of Park-lane, along Green-lane, and across the Manchester railway to opposite the Club House. Here the posts indicate that the boundary cuts through the third house in Co-operative-street, and Nos. 1 to Divi-street, which runs at right angles, then over fields straight to the river, about 100 yards nearer the town than the point at which the start was made, namely, opposite Mr S. H. Moorhouse's mill. On reaching the field overlooking the river, the Mayor expressed his intention of returning to the Ash Inn, and said he should be glad if some gentlemen would continue the boundary walking to the end, a boat being provided for their conveyance up the river. His Worship accordingly returned with the majority of the party, but some 30 persons resolved to "do

death," and right well were they rewarded for their husiasm, as the last 100 yards was productive of re genuine fun than all the rest of the walk. Mr J. sthwaite, the owner of the boat, had been in- cted to be in readiness at 12-30, and was therefore en unawares when the party presented themselves the spot quite half an hour before that time. The t was behind the old boathouse, and after a good l of manœuvering it was safely launched amid the ers of the intending voyagers, and the scores of ple who had quickly assembled on the precipitious ks of the river. The boat was rowed across to Heaton Norris side, and the following gentlemen once embarked:—Councilor Fairbrother, Mr ison Wood, Mr M. McClure, Mr R. McClure, Mr Farrington, Mr John Mills, Mr James Lee, and Mr n Miller, accountant, High-street. A few yards ond the place of embarkation was a bank ning right across the river, and on arriving at this heavily-laden boat firmly grounded in close ximity to a floating dead dog. Various expedients releasing her were suggested, among others throw- the cargo overboard, but for quite a quarter of an r she resisted all attempts at removal. Mr James sall, having his feet encased in high watertight ts, ventured into the river, and gave what assist- e he could, but still the boat stuck fast. At this nt several of its occupants expressed an earnest ire to walk the remainder of the journey, l Mr Miller suggested that they should insure themselves in the society of which he is agent. Not appearing to do any business in this y, he then hit upon an expedient for gaining land self, with the ultimate object of assisting his nds out of their difficulty. Divesting himself of shoes and stockings he carefully measured the pth of the water and the length of his leg, and find- he might venture forth, waded out, and landed ely. Just then, those left in the boat managed to sh themselves from the bank, and with a certain gree of haste rowed for land, amid encouraging ers. The cheers were, however, immediately nged to boisterous laughter when it was seen that John Miller, in his efforts to pull the boat to the e had slipped into the river. This gentleman took joke with amazing good humour, notwithstanding t his position was a very unpleasant one. Had he been attired in a tall silk hat and a black suit, and l he not worn spectacles, the picture he presented en nearly up to the armpits in the water would e been far less mirth-provoking than it was, but nonchalant way in which he treated his im- mptu ducking did him great credit. So little ected was he by the accident, that when the rest of party with the exception of Mr Lee and Mr sthwaite, had landed, he got into the boat, which, w considerably lightened, was safely rowed over bank. At the request of the indomitable boundary walkers, however, it was again taken to the side when the bank was passed, and Councillor Carrington, Mr Longton, Councillor Fairbrother, Mr R. McClure, Mr Emison Wood, and Mr John Mills joined those in it, and were safely rowed the remainder of the distance, and were landed at the exact spot where the boundary walking was commenced. During these aquatic performances hundreds of people—quite a thousand it was estimated—assembled on the river banks, and it goes without saying that the termination of the boundary walking will live long in their memories. On reaching *terra firma* Mr Miller managed to fall in with a conveyance bound for the town, and thus quickly reached home, where he immediately changed his clothing. An hour later he was at the Ash Inn, joining in the convivialities there. His ducking was certainly the principle incident in the boundary walking of 1887.

The walk was completed at 12-45, p m. the distance covered being about fourteen miles. The number of manor, township, and boundary posts passed on the way was 176, but the result of the walk will be to cause a considerable addition, by the fixing of others where they are needed.

There were six gentlemen present who walked the boundary in 1872, viz., Alderman Walmsley, J.P., Alderman Woolley, Councillor Eskrigge, J P., Mr Christopher Atkinson, Mr Emison Wood, and Mr John Atkinson.

After the luncheon, which was served in a wood erection in the Ash Inn grounds, a number of toasts were given.

BOUNDARY WALKING IN THE LAST CENTURY.

The following copy of the official record of the perambulation of the boundary of the township of Stockport, made April 25th, 1738, is given in Heginbotham's History of Stockport:—

"Begins at the Weyre and is bounded by the River round the Parkes & so down to the lower end of Heapprideings where a small Rivulet enters the River, wch rivulet runs up to Mr Gilbody's Court before his house and through the middle of the Court in a straight line to the Watering Poole and so up between his and Mr Shepley's Land to Daw Bank by the side of the said Rivulet wch parts Cheadle and Stockport and so up Daw Bank the Rivulet running on the Right hand side the Causeway and on to Shaw Heath leaving the Gorsty Brow at the bottom of the Heath on the Right hand and goes up the Hollow of the Heath leaving the Turn Poll Pitt on the left and up to the Hollin in Badcroft Ffence just at the end of the Crosse fence in that Close (& abt eight R ods distant from Edgeley Yate) and so to Badcroft Yate and from thence by the side of Shaw Heath to Mr Davenport's New Inclosure where begins againe a Rundle that parts the Lord-

ships up sides of the New Inclosures where lye severall great Stones as Land Marks to Shaw Yate and so along after the Ring fence abt the Late Hobson's now Mr Cales Estate to Brock Lane and so down that Lane by the end of Squire's Lane down to Kennerley Grave & so up the High Road to Stockport Moor to a Mear Stone over agst Bosden Moor Nook & downe by the Hedge Side in Browne's Croft Including the House & along the side of the Ditch parting Bosden and Stockpert down to the Moor againe and so to the Old Moor Nook and downe by Stockport Moor Side to the Platting at Offerton Lane End from thence to Browne Gate wch leads into the fould & by the Ring ffence betwixt the New Inclosures & Bredbry belonging to Bank topp to Isaac Ffogs Including his Two Cottages on the Stockpt side & to Bank topp Yate and then downe the ffoot Way wch leads towards New Bridge Leaving the Stockpt Boundary on the left Hand to the Stile at the Top of the Wood down a Streight ffence thro' the Wood to the River which continues the Boundary to New Bridge. Then over the Bridge to a Little Croft & Round it wch Lies to the Water Side then back again down by the Water Side into the Warth to an Old Oak Tree where it Turns Crosse the Warth to the Left Hand wth an Hollow where the River formerly Ran and from the West side of the Warth the River is the Boundary down to the Weyre."

"Note. There are Three Closes called the Shirtcliffes lyeing below Bank Top downe by the Water side wch belong to Mr Millington & are said to Lye in Stockpt Township & are actually assessed to and Pay the Comon Rates and Leys in that Township. Yet as the Common Boundaryes between Stockport and Bredbury in Generall Lye as above they are Seldom Walked but the Comen Rumour and Report is that Old Alderman Millington was elected into & served the office of Mayor for the Shirtcliffes as Lyeing & being within Stockpt Liberty.

25th Aprill 1738.

The Manor of Stockport. } Att an adjornement of the Court Leet & Court Baron of George Warren Esq Lord of the Manor & Barony of Stockport held by and before Alexander Elcock Steward, We the Jury whose names are underwritten Did Walke the Boundary of the Mannor & found them to be as above described.

Witnesse our Hands,

We the Steward Mayor & Bailiffe having walked the sd Boundaryes with the sd Jury do Certifye the truth thereof, } Alex. Elcock, Steward, Henry Ardern, Mayor, John Newton, Bailiffe

John Newton
Thos. Hulme
William Bredbury ⋈ his marke
William Sidbottom
John Cheetham
Thomas Siddall
Samll Walworke
John Lucas
William Roecroft ⋈ his marke
Thos Watts
John Shelmerdine
Ralph Ellis ⋈ his marke
George Meachin ⋈ his marke

Exam

CHESHIRE CANALS.

The following particulars relating to the Ches canals are taken from Bagshaw's *History of* Ches the account of the Bridgewater being of mor usual interest, seeing that it has now merged in a Ship Canal.

Before the introduction of railroads had diminis the utility and checked the progress of inland na gation, the Cheshire canals afforded a very cons economical channel of commercial intercourse a general communication between Chester, Liverp and Manchester, the north of England, Staffords and Shropshire, &c. Few counties derived, or stil deed derive, so many advantages from the interc tercourse produced by artificial navigation as Ches The principal canals which intersect various par the county are the Duke of Bridgewater's, the M and Mersey, the Ellesmere, the Chester and Nantw and the Macclesfield and Peak Forest canals.

THE BRIDGEWATER CANAL,

from Manchester, enters Cheshire near Ashton-on Mersey, and traverses about 20 miles of this s passing near Altrincham, Dunham Massey, Bolling Lymm, Groppenhall, Preston-on-the-Hill, to Run where it is precipitately lowered 95 feet, by a seri locks, into the Mersey; it was begun in 1761, and whole of the works at first projected were finish 1776. The Bridgewater Canal was first j jected by the celebrated James Brindley, engineer. This extraordinary man was bor 1716, at Tunstead, near Wormhill, in Derbyshire from the time he was able to do anything wa ployed in the ordinary descriptions of the cou labour. From the extreme poverty of his father great genius received little or no education, and end of his life he was barely able to read, and knowledge of the art of writing scarcely ever further than the accomplishment of signing his n At seventeen years of age he bound himself app tice to Mr Bennett, a millwright, of Macclesfield ing frequently left to himself for whole week gether to execute works, concerning which master had given him no instruction, Mr Bennett frequently astonished at the improvements introd and the wonderful progress in mechanical knowl he exhibited. After remaining with his master f years, he set up in business for himself; his ope tions became gradually more and more extensiv at length he began to undertake engineering wo all its branches. In 1755 it was determined to M

silk mill at Congleton; another person being appointed to preside over the execution of the work, and arrange the more intricate combinations, Brindley was engaged to fabricate the larger wheels and coarser parts of the apparatus. It soon became manifest, however, that the superintendent was unfit for office, Brindley being obliged to remedy several blunders into which he had fallen; at length the entire work was confided to him, which was completed in a very superior manner. His ever active genius was constantly displaying itself by the invention of the most beautiful simplifications; one of these was a method of cutting all his tooth and pinion wheels by machinery, which till then had been done by hand; but he had not yet found an adequate field for the display of his vast ideas and almost inexhaustible powers of execution. Happily, however, this was at last afforded, by a series of undertakings which were destined, within no long period, to change the whole aspect of the internal commerce of the land.

The Duke of Bridgewater having an estate extremely rich in coal mines, which had hitherto been unproductive, owing to the want of sufficiently economical means of transport—the object of supplying this defect had for some time engaged the attention of the young duke, as it had indeed done that of his father—who, in 1732, obtained an Act to enable him to cut a canal to Manchester, but had been deterred by the immense outlay and the formidable natural difficulties. When the idea was now revived, Brindley was applied to, to survey the ground. Confident of his own powers, he expressed his conviction that the ground presented no difficulties which might not be surmounted. On receiving this assurance the duke at once commenced the undertaking, which was the first of the kind ever attempted in England, with subterraneous tunnels and elevated aqueducts. The canal was of uniform level throughout; and when it was completed as far as Barton, where the Irwell is navigable for large vessels, Mr Brindley proposed to carry it over that river by an aqueduct of 39 feet above the surface of the water. This, however, being generally considered as a wild and extraordinary project, he desired, in order to justify his conduct towards his noble employer, that the opinion of another engineer might be taken, believing that he could easily convince an intelligent person of the practicability of his design. A gentleman of eminence was accordingly called in, who, being conducted to the place where it was intended that the aqueduct should be made, ridiculed the attempt; and when the height and dimensions were communicated to him, he exclaimed, "I have often heard of castles in the air, but never before was shown where any of them were to be erected." The duke, nevertheless, retained his confidence in his own engineer, and the work was begun in September, 1760, and finished in the July following. This was the first of a succession of works of the same description in which the engineer displayed the originality and fertility of his genius, and from this may be dated the commencement of that extended canal navigation which forms so important a part of the means of internal communication which Cheshire pre-eminently enjoys.

The Duke of Bridgewater, in 1762, obtained an Act of Parliament for branching his canal to the tideway in the Mersey. This part of the canal is carried over the rivers Mersey and Bollin, and over many wide and deep vallies. Over the vallies it is conducted without the assistance of a single lock, by strong embankments. Across the valley at Stretford, through which the Mersey runs, this kind of work extends for a mile in length. The vigour of Mr Brindley's conception in regard to machinery was so great, that however complicated the machine, having once fixed its different parts in his mind, he would construct it without any difficulty. When much perplexed with any problem he had to solve, his practice was to take to bed, where he would sometimes remain for two or three days thus fixed to his pillow. The case affords a striking example of what the force of natural talent will sometimes do, where not only all education is wanting, but all access to books. Brindley's multiplied labours and intense application rapidly wasted his strength and shortened his life. He died at Turnhurst, in Staffordshire, September 30th, 1772, in the 56th year of his age, and was buried at New Chapel, in that county.

THE TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL.

The Act for making the Trent and Mersey, or, as it is called, the Grand Junction Canal, passed in 1766. This canal communicates with the Duke of Bridgewater's at Preston Brook, and passes by Dutton, Barnton, Little Leigh, Northwich, Shipbrooke, and Middlewich, not far from Sandbach, to Lawton, a little beyond which it enters Staffordshire. In the course of this canal through Cheshire there are four tunnels; one at Preston-on-the-Hill, 1241 yards in length; at Barton, 572 yards long; at Saltersford, 355 yards long; and another at Hermitage, 130 yards long.

THE ELLESMERE CANAL

communicates with the Mersey at Whitby, at a place called Ellesmere Port. It passes the east end of the Hundred of Wirral and the south-east part of Broxton, having a course of about nine miles, passing through Whitby, Great Stanney, Stoke, Crowton, Chorlton, Caughall, Moston, and Upton, to Chester, where it joins the Dee, and the Chester and Nantwich Canal.

THE CHESTER AND NANTWICH CANAL

was completed in 1788. At Chester it forms a junction with the Dee, and with the Dee and Mersey, or Ellesmere Canal; and passing Christleton, Waverton, Hargrave, and the north of Beeston Castle, proceeds to Nantwich, where it is continued into the Birmingham

and Liverpool Junction Canal, which runs south past Audlem into Shropshire. Four miles north of Nantwich a branch, from the Chester and Nantwich Canal, runs in a north-easterly direction to Middlewich, and is called the Middlewich Branch, which here meets the Trent and Mersey Canal, between Nantwich and the point where this branch joins the Chester and Nantwich Canal, on the other hand, a branch proceeds in a south-westwardly direction to the neighbourhood of Whitchurch.

THE MACCLESFIELD CANAL

leaves the Trent and Mersey Canal at Church Lawton, on the borders of this county. It runs northward past Congleton and Macclesfield to Disley and Marple, where it joins the Peak Forest Canal. The entire length is a little more than 26 miles.

THE PEAK FOREST CANAL

enters the county at Whaley Bridge, and passing northward by Marple, Romiley, Bredbury, Werneth, and Hyde, crosses the Tame at Dukinfield, and quits the county. The Macclesfield and Peak Forest Canals were leased, in 1846, to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company. For the former the railway company pay a yearly sum of £9325, and for the latter £6605 per annum. A canal at Pennington, near Leigh and Lancashire, connects the canals of Cheshire, through the Bridgewater Canal, with the Leeds and Liverpool Navigation, and thus by the numerous ramifications and intersections of the Cheshire canals a vast extent of internal and external facilities for general and commercial intercourse has been opened up.

Macclesfield. F. Birch.

Replies.

CHESHIRE MEN AND THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

Your correspondent "Mentmore" suggests that the loyalty of Cheshire men to the memory of Richard II. and to the March interest was very much affected through a distrust of Owen Glendower and fear of his playing for his own hand—a distrust and fear arising from his not joining forces with Harry Hotspur before the battle. But he could not join. Henry IV. and his warrior son were two quick for him, seizing Shrewsbury, and driving Percy back northwards, and crushing him promptly notwithstanding the gallantry of his Cheshire troops—gallantry testified by the death on the field of 200 knights and gentlemen of the county.

For the change of feelings towards the memory of Richard II. we have not far to look. The county, like Englishmen of all times, were loyal to their king as long as they could be; and being in some measure happily a remote corner, they did not feel the intolerable evils of Richard's reign as other parts of the country felt them. The north was again and again overrun by the Scotch, and as often by their own countrymen. In 1384 the Earl of Buckingham's forces eat up Northumberland, doing the inhabitants more damage than they would have suffered from a Scotch invasion. Early in the reign the south had been ravaged by the French and Spaniards, Rye burnt, the Isle of Wight invaded, Winchelsea attacked, and Hastings plundered. The east coast had been harried by the Scotch, under Sir Andrew Mercer, of Perth, who burnt Scarborough, and came to threaten the extinction of our commerce. To meet it Lord Mayor Philpot, at his own cost, fitted out a fleet, a project more proportionable to the treasury of a prince than the purse of a private subject; and though advanced in years, took command, sought and fought with, and, after a desperate struggle, captured that pirate Mercer, and brought him to London. Whereupon Philpot was summoned before the king and council, careless of the interests and honour of the nation, to answer for his presumption and attempt in undertaking an affair of so high a nature without the king's permission. What loyalty could endure this? In the month of May following a French fleet burnt Gravesend and threatened London; but we were always being threatened with invasion. Subsidies after subsidies were voted, but the monies were misappropriated. Taxes were imposed and farmed causing grievous oppressions, intolerable exactions but there was no government. The taxes and oppressions drove the eastern counties from Cambridge to Sussex into revolt, and into the hands of the wildest mob England has ever seen; 7000 are estimated to have lost their lives in this revolt. Richard's reign of 22 years was a continued tale of horrors enough to strain the strongest loyalty. The country could not have endured it, except from a son of the Black Prince and grandson of Edward III., and from seeing in him hope of improvement if they changed to any other of Edward's sons.

Henry IV. brought comparative peace at home and abroad. Henry V. brought glory unstinted, and of this the Cheshire men shared abundantly, as the history of every old family and old hall in the county testifies. Nothing is so potent in obliterating differences as well fought campaigns ending successfully. We have lately seen this in the Southern States of Germany, sworn foes of Prussia in the war with Austria, but with feelings entirely changed after fighting with Prussia against France.

But even at Shrewsbury Cheshire men were not all on one side. They were well represented on the side of Henry IV. in the person of Sir John Stanley of Lee

ı, in the hundred of Macclesfield, "the most noted ampion in single combat of that age." He is said to ve contributed not a little to the victory by his ırage and prudent conduct. He was grandfather the first Lord Stanley and great grandfather to tqe ıt Earl of Derby. He was knighted by Edward ., made Lord Justice of Ireland by Richard II., and ly recalled by Henry IV. from Ireland, where he t his elder brother, Sir William Stanley, his deputy. : John was made King of Man on the Earl of rthumberland forfeiting the title, and on conquering the island. After Shrewsbury Stanley received licence to fortify his house at Liverpool, which he called the Tower. (It was pulled down 1819, after having been long used as a gaol. Many of the adherents of the Pretender in 1715 were confined there. Its site is Tower Gardens.) Constable of Windsor, K.G., and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland were among the honours attained by Stanley. He lived to hear of Agincourt, though he was not present on that field.

Reform Club, Pall Mall. ALEX. BROOKS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

THE OLD MEAL HOUSE: OLD STOCKPORT TRADESMEN: STOCKPORT TOWN HALL: AN INCIDENT OF THE REBELLION OF '45.

I concluded my last paper by referring to the sad cident which occurred during the erection of 'ellington Bridge, owing to the collapsg of the centre arch, or the one spanning the ver falling. As the Wellington-road did not open ıfore the autumn of the year 1826, I wish to ıronicle a few more incidents which took place in ockport just prior to that date. "Danger rner," near the Black Boy, was removed, and the ıad widened five or six yards. On the site of Mr . Berry's smallware establishment in the Great nderbank, formerly stood an old thatched hovel, hich was used as a blacksmith's shop. This was cupied during many years by Mr Wilkinson, who ıd his residence in Adlington-square, a few doors om a house which was known as the "Briton's rotection." Mr Wilkinson had a son about the ıme age as myself, and he and I formed an early quaintance, and were often seen together in this nithy. Behind this smithy was a steep embankent. At the top a low brick wall, and beyond ıis the Angel Inn yard. Young Wilkinson and yself had several trials which could accomplish ıe following feat the quickest:—To climb this nbankment, scale the wall at the top, go through ıe Angel Inn yard, down the Cobourg steps, and ack again to the smithy."

Mr Wilkinson, the smith, was a robust person, nd one likely to enjoy good health and live a long fe. About the year 1823, as he was working at his anvil, he fell on the smithy floor and instantly expired. Messrs Harrop and Brooks occupied this smithy afterwards for a short time, when they dissolved partnership, and Brooks went to a smithy in the White Lion yard, now called the Union-road; and soon afterwards the old smithy in the Underbank was pulled down, and the shops now standing built on the site. The Meal and Cheese House, opposite the Sun Inn, in the market, where the farmers from the surrounding districts brought those two products and deposited them for sale, was a square building, built with brick, and had no pretensions to beauty. On the other side, fronting the market, were two shops, one was occupied by a grocer named George Chatham, the other by a stocking weaver named William Allmey, who afterwards removed to the Meal House Brow. On the side facing the Sun Inn was a fish shop kept by Mr Plant, and an earthenware shop kept by Mr James Fox, who afterwards removed to the Little Underbank. On the side facing the Millgate was the entrance to the large room which covered the before-named shops. On the side opposite the church were a few windows, diamond paned. An entry ran through the lower portion of this building, dividing the two shops fronting the market. This building, viewed from the top of Bridge-street Brow, with its sharp pointed gables and bow windows, had a very antiquated appearance. During its long existence it was put to other purposes besides the storage of meal and cheese; it was used as a town hall. It was here where the archives of the town were kept, and where the civic authorities met to transact the town's business.

I will here relate a scrap of oral history bearing on the subject. In the year 1765 my paternal grandmother was a domestic servant at the Anchor

Inn, in Bridge-street. This was an old hostelry, which stood on the site of the Warren Bulkeley Arms Inn. It was built in a similar style to the White Lion Inn, the upper storeys extending to the Lancashire Bridge. A wide passage, to allow of the passage of carts, led to the Mill-lane and into Portwood. During the time my grandmother was servant at this inn there was a person of the name of Lucas also engaged there as boots. This Mr Lucas, in his younger days, held an official post in the town, and carried the keys of the Meal House, where the town's treasures were kept. In the year 1745, when the Scotch rebels passed through Stockport on their way to Derby, Lancashire Bridge was blown up to prevent the rebels passing that way on their return. When the rebels returned from Derby and entered Stockport again in a hurry, with Prince William the Duke of Cumberland and his forces following quickly on their track, they were greatly exasperated at finding the bridge destroyed, In their fury they threatened to sack the town. They seized Mr Lucas, placed a rope round his neck, and threatened to hang him if he did not give up to them the key and take them to the place where the treasures were deposited.

Whilst the rebels were parleying with Mr Lucas a courier entered the town with the news that the Duke of Cumberland and his army were making forced marches towards Stockport. This news put a stop to the marauders' intentions. Being in a hostile town, and a powerful army close upon them, they came to the conclusion to leave the best and quickest way they could, so poor Mr Lucas's life was spared, and the town escaped being plundered.

John and Betty Wagstaff were two old residents in Chestergate, and they kept a confectioner's shop opposite the Fleece Inn. They manufactured and dealt in all kinds of confectionery, but the article they dealt in most was treacle toffy. They sold big halfpennyworths, and were patronised by the youngsters far and near. This old couple had each a kind heart within them, and the lads in the neighbourhood vied with each other in going errands for them, and the lads were always well repaid (at least we thought so) with a lump of toffy or a handful of gingerbreads. Their kindness n one instance caused them much trouble. We had a costermonger in Stockport who travelled daily with his donkey and cart through Chestergate to dispose of his wares. He was much patronised by John and Betty. This donkey was a fine looking animal, and became a great favourite with the old couple, so much so that whenever the donkey put in an appearance before Wagstaff's shop either one or the other of them would take the donkey a crust of bread or a piece of gingerbread, which it seemed to relish. This piece was doled out to Mr Balaam so long that no persuasions or threats from its master could make it pass Mr Wagstaff's door until it had received its regular allowance. Mr Wagstaff's kindness to this donkey caused him and his spouse still further trouble. Sometimes the donkey was not securely housed in his stable during the night, or he was not put in his stable at all, but allowed to roam in the adjacent lanes and fields at his pleasure. On these occasions he did not forget to visit his friends, even at unseasonable hours. The neighbours in Chestergate have been aroused from their slumbers on many occasions by the nocturnal visits of the brute who remembered past kindnesses.

The tactics displayed by this ass to arouse his friends was to give a few of his loudest brays, and if that did not succeed he would rattle his head against the door until either John or Betty made an appearance and gave him his usual allowance. John had a stall in the market on Fridays and Saturdays. On the Friday nights, instead of having his unsold confectionery back again to Chestergate, he deposited them in the Meal House. I went to assist him as often as I had an opportunity to carry his wares here; by doing so I visited the interior of the building on several occasions. It was then in a dilapidated state, there were many small holes in the floor, which appeared to have been eaten through by rats. On several occasions Mr Wagstaff had many more assistants than he desired. Sometimes we commenced to romp about the room, when Mr Wagstaff would rebuke us by saying something like the following: "For goodness sake, lads, be still, or you will have the place down upon us." The old Meal House was pulled down about the year 1825. I lost sight of John and Betty Wagstaff when our family left Chestergate in the year 1826.

Stockport. J. Greenwood.

CHESHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

V.

CALDECOTT, RANDOLPH, one of the most popular of modern artists, was born in Bridge-street, Chester, in 1846, in which city his father was an auctioneer and valuer. He was educated at the King's School, Chester, and for a short time was a pupil of the Chester School of Art, and

Davidson. He commenced the practical business
le at sixteen as a clerk in the Whitchurch and
mere Bank, at Whitchurch, thence being appointed
stool in the Manchester and Salford Bank, Mosley-
t, Manchester, by Mr William Langton, the
ager. It may be mentioned here that the frontis-
e to Caldecott's "House that Jack built" contains
raits of Mr Langton and his private secretary,
well-known figures in the literary and archæo-
al circles of that day. One of his first sketches to
e before the public was a picture of the burning of
Queen's Hotel at Chester in Nov., 1861. Mr Caldecott
Manchester in 1872, devoting his attention ex-
vely to art, for which purpose he travelled
ughout Europe. The fruits of his continental
derings were to be seen and appreciated in several
a sheets of the *Graphic*, notably those containing
Winter at Florence" and "Letters from Monaco."
result of his sojourn in Brittany was the publica
of "Breton Folk" by Blackburn and Caldecott.
as not, however, until the years 1875-6 that Mr
ecott made what he considered his best efforts.
ose years he illustrated Washington Irving's
l Christmas," followed by "Bracebridge Hall."
878 he commenced publishing his series of Christ-
books, the first two being "John Gilpin" and
e House that Jack Built." These were so eminently
essful that he was induced to bring out two
y Christmas afterwards. For his hunting characters
Caldecott's source of inspiration must have been
shire and Shropshire, if we may trust Mr Edwin
igh's version of the "Three Jovial Huntsmen."
words are decidedly Cheshire in dialect, and it
have been that in some secluded nooks of our
nty or the borders of Shropshire, where fox-
ting is so popular, that Mr Caldecott discovered
types of his three jovial squires, who, if they did
bring home any tangible result of their day's
t, were at least able to congratulate themselves

> We'en pewlert up an dalhn a bit,
> An' had a rattlin' day!
> Look ye there!

very spirit and embodiment of the old fox-
ting squire seemed to have entered into these
res, which will live upon his pages and go down
osterity for the delight of many a succeeding
ration. Mr Caldecott at the beginning of 1886
t to America for a change of scene and air, having
in a weak state for some time previous. He had
to St. Augustine, Florida, when he was taken ill
died there February 12, 1886. The following is an
erfect list of works containing his illustrations:

Old Christmas, by Washington Irving. 8vo. 1875
Baron Bruno, by L. Morgan. 8vo. 1875
Bracebridge Hall, by Washington Irving. 8vo. 1876
4—North Italian folk, by Mrs Comyns Carr. 8vo. 1878
5—House that Jack built. 4to. 1878
6—John Gildin. 4to. 1878
7—Elegy on a Mad Dog. 4to. 1879
8—Babes in the Wood. 4to. 1879
9—Breton Folk by Blackburn. 4to. 1880
10—Three Jovial Huntsmen. 4to. 1880
11—Sing a Song of Sixpence. 4to. 1880
12—The Queen of Hearts. 4to. 1881
13—The Farmer's Boy. 4to. 1881
14—The Milkmaid. 4to. 1882
15—Hey Diddle-diddle the Cat and the Fiddle; and Baby Bunting. 4to. 1883
16—The Fox that jumps over the Parson's Gate. 4to. 1883
17—Æsop's Fables with modern instances. 4to. 1883
18—Caldecott's *Graphic* pictures. Folio pp 16. 1883
19—Daddy Darwin's Dovecote, J. H. Ewing. 8vo. 1884
20—Jackanapes, by J. H. Ewing. 8vo. 1884
21—A frog he would a Wooing go. 4to. 1884
22—Come Lasses and Lads. 4to. 1884
23—Ride a cock horse to Banbury Cross; and a farmer went trotting upon his Grey Mare. 4to. 1885
24—Mrs Mary Blaize. 4to. 1885
25—The great Panjandrum Himself. 4to. 1886

CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS, D.D., sixteenth bishop of Chester, born at Northampton September, 1634, admitted of Magdalen Hall and Queen's College, Oxford, afterwards chaplain of the latter college, and vicar of Walthamstow, in Essex, and in 1669 preacher at St. Mary Magdalen's in Fish-street, London. After the Restoration he recommended himself so powerfully by his professions of loyalty that he was made domestic chaplain to Henry Duke of Gloucester, prebendary of Twyford in the church of St. Paul, of Chelford in the church of Wells, chaplain in ordinary to the King, and rector of St. Thomas Apostle, London. In 1672 he was prebendary of Durham, dean of Ripon in 1677, and consecrated bishop of Chester at Lambeth, October 17, 1686, having a dispensation to hold with it his vicarage of Barking and the rectory of Wigan in commendam. Dr. Cartwright was one of the commissioners appointed by James II. in his memorable contest with the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, and so warm a defender of that king's measures that on the landing of William III. he was forced to fly to France. He died in Dublin April 15, 1689, and was interred with great pomp at Christ Church, Dublin. Wood enumerates his speech spoken to the Society of Magdalen College, his examination of Dr Haigh, and some sermons:

1—The Danger of Riches, a Sermon on Matt. xix., 24. 4to. 1662
2—Sermon on Judges xxii., 23. 4to. London, 1672
3—Sermon. 4to. Edinburgh, 1681
4—Sermon preached at Holyrood House, Jan. 20, 1682, 4to. Ed., 1682

5—Sermon on Kings viii., 66. Folio. London, 1686
6—An Answer of the Church of England to a Seasonable and Important Question about Religion. Folio. London, 1687
7—The Diary of Thomas Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, edited by Hunter, for the Camden Society. 1843

CASE, THOMAS, M.A., rector of Stockport in 1645, was the son of Mr George Case, minister of Boxley, in Kent. He graduated M.A. at Christ Church, Oxford. His first pastorate was at Erpingham, in Suffolk, out of which place he was forced by Bishop Wren's severity. His appointment to Stockport is thus referred to in the minutes of the committee for plundered ministers:—"July 31st, 1645. It is ordered that ye rectorie of Stockport, in ye county of Chester, void by ye death of William Shalcrosse, rector thereof, shall stand sequestered to ye use of Thomas Case, Master of Arts, a godly, learned, and orthodox divine, and member of ye assembly of divines; who is hereby appointed, and forthwith do officiate ye cure of ye said church as rector, and preach diligently to ye parishioners there." He resigned the living at Stockport in 1646, when he removed to St. Mary Magdalene, Milk-street, London, where he was the originator and one of the writers of the celebrated Morning Exercises. He was turned out of this living for refusing the engagement. He was imprisoned six months in the Tower, and was subsequently rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy, and was silenced with his brethren in 1662. He died May 30, 1682, aged 84 years. In 1637 he married, at Stockport Church, Annie, daughter of Oswald Mosley, of Ancoats, and widow of Robert Booth, of Salford. In consequence of this marriage he became the brother-in-law of Nicholas Mosley, of Ancoats; Sir Edward Mosley, of Hulme; Rev. Francis Mosley, rector of Wilmslow; and the Rev. John Angier, the well-known rector of Denton, who married Margaret Mosley, his wife's sister. He was a frequent preacher before Parliament, and a great many of his sermons were published. Wood, after closely perusing certain of these discourses, termed him "a great boulifieu and firebrand in the church," and Butler introduced him in "Hudibras" as a typical character of the time:

> Whence had they all their gifted phrases,
> But from all Calamies and Cases.

None of his published sermons were preached at Stockport, and the only two of any local interest were preached by him in London, whilst he was rector of Stockport, on the surrender of the city of Chester, February 19, 1645-6, and entitled:

1—A Model of True Spiritual Thankfulnesse. Delivered in a sermon before the Honourable House of Commons, upon their day of Thanksgiving, for the Mercy of God, in the Surrender of the Citie of Chester in the hands of the Parliaments Forces in Cheshire, under the command of Sir William Brereton. 4to. pp. viii.–M. London, [illegible]
2—Mount Pisgah. A sermon dedicated to his [illegible] law, Sir Robert Booth. 4to. [illegible]

CASH THOMAS, a native of Morley, near Wi[illegible]low, where he died January 16, 1809, aged 7[illegible] For many years he served as a minister among Friends. He was evidently very pronounced upon the sports that obtained in his day, as is indicated by the following:

1—To Such of the inhabitants in and near Wi[illegible] as have lately been Instrumental in causing g[illegible] vanity and wickedness by Horse Race[illegible] Bating, etc. Dated from Morley, 8th of [illegible] month, 1792. 4to. Broadside, but with[illegible] printer's name. [illegible]
The same repinted, but dated 6th of 8th mo[illegible] 1798. 4to. [illegible]
The same reprinted. [illegible]
Reprinted with fresh title.—To those Inhabita[illegible] in and about Wilmslow who have lately been [illegible] cause of great vanity and wickedness in the [illegible] of their Wake by Horse Races, &c. Broadside, without printer's name. [illegible]
The same reprinted. 4to. Bayley, pri[illegible] Macclesfield. [illegible]
The same reprinted as a broadside by Bayley, Macclesfield. [illegible]

CASSEY, J. who compiled and published:

1—A Directory of Chester and the Principal To[illegible] in North Wales, with a History of Each [illegible]

CATHERALL, SAMUEL, was the son of [illegible] Catherall, minister, of Handley, in Cheshire, and born about 1653. He was servitor in Christ Ch[illegible] College, Oxford, to the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley, in a few years became his chaplain. He was also a student of Brazenose College, 1683, B.A. 168[illegible] 1687. Works:

1—A sermon preached on the death of the Ho[illegible] Lady Cholmondeley from Numbers xxiii. 4to. London, [illegible]
2—A Portraiture of Socrates. 8vo. Oxford, [illegible]
3—An Essay on the Conflagration. 8vo. Oxford, [illegible]
4—Epistle to the University of Oxford on the d[illegible] of Lord [Crew] Bishop of Durham. [illegible] Oxford, [illegible]
5—Cato Major: A Poem upon the model of [illegible] essay of Old Age. In four books, by Sa[illegible] Catherall, M.A., fellow of Oriel College, Ox[illegible] and Prebendary of Wells. 8vo. London, [illegible]
The same reprinted. Liverpool, [illegible]

HERALL, THOMAS, a bookseller of Chester who ed:

herall's Handbook: The stranger's best guide Llandudno and the Great Ormes Head. 8vo. 1855

herall's Chester Handbook: [better known as Stranger's Handbook to Chester.] 8vo. Chester, 1856

DREY, DANIEL, a Cestrian by birth, and a formist divine, who was ejected from his n Northamptonshire. He died in 1664, having , amongst other theological treatises,

mon en Coloss. iii., 12. 4to. London, 1624
Good Man a Public Good. 4to. London, 1643
batum Redivivum, or the Christians' Character dicated. 4to. London, 1645
Inconsistency of the Independent Way with ipture and Itself. 4to. London, 1651
Answer to Mr G. Firmicus' Questions Concern- the Baptism of Children of such Parents ich say they believe in Jesus Christ. 8vo. London, 1652
Threefold Exercitation with Dr. Hammonds ncerning Superstition, Will Worship, and Christ- s Festival. 8vo. London, 1654
mons on Joshua xxiv., 15., with a short cate- sm. 8vo. London, 1656
lependency a Great Schism proved against Dr. ren's Apology in his Treatise on Schism). London, 1657
lependency further proved to be a Schism.). London, 1657
rvey on Dr. Owen's Review of his Treatise on hism. 8vo. London, 1658
wing Towards the Altar upon Religious Sea- s Implied to be Grossly Superstitious. 4to. London, 1661

'DREY, ZACHARIAH, M.A., was the son of r Z. Cawdrey, vicar of Melton Mowbray, where born in 1616, and was nephew of the Rev. Cawdrey. He was educated at St. John's , Oxford, and graduated M.A. in 1642, and was of his college in 1644. Henry Newcome was his "I was admitted (says Newcome in his autophy) in the very heat of the wars, May 10, 1664, John's College, in Cambridge, pupil to that in- s, learned, and pious man, Mr Zachary Cawdrey, of that college," and a friendship was here between teacher and pupil which existed for In 1649 Mr Cawdrey obtained the living of Bar- y, but being a Royalist was greatly harassed the Commonwealth. He preached the funeral n of Lord Delamere (Sir George Booth) in 1684, the December of the same year he died. The Rev. Philip Henry thus speaks of him: "Mr Zachariah Cawdrey, Minister of Barthomley in Cheshire, a learned and goodly divine, was buried December 24, 1684; a Conformist, and formerly a great sufferer for the king, but in his later times much maligned and reproached by some people for his moderation towards Dissenters, for his book 'Preparation for Martyrdom,' and for his zeal in keeping up the monthly lectures at Nantwich and Tarvin." Works:

1—A Discourse on Patronage, with a proposal of some expedients for regulating it most agreeable to the primitive pattern, wherein at once the just rights of pastors are secured, and the people's liberty of election of their own ministers indulged. 4to. pp45. London, 1675
2—Preparation for Martyrdom.
3—The Certainty of Salvation to them who died in the Lord. A Funeral Sermon preached at Bowdon on the death of Lord Delamere, from Revelations xiv., 13. 4to. 1684

CHADDERTON, WILLIAM, D.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge, was the tenth bishop of Chester, and was nominated to that see in 1579. In the same year, he accepted the wardenship of Manchester, his native town, and where he chiefly resided. He was a successful preacher and a zealous Puritan, and, says Anthony Wood, "showed more respect to a cloak than a cassock." Whitney, the Cheshire poet, dedicated one of his emblems to him. It is entitled *Vigilantia et Custodia ad Reverend Dn. D. Gulielmum Chaddertonum Episcopus Cestriensem.* The device is a church with a cock on the tower, and a lion at the door. The following is an extract from the explanatory lines:

The heraulte, that proclaims the day at hande,
The cocke I meane, that wakes us out of sleep.
On steeple highe, doth like a watchman stand;
The gate beneath, a lion still doth keepe.
And why? these two did alder time decree
That at the churche, theire places still should bee.

The following is a list of Bishop Chadderton's works:

1—A copy of twenty-two Latin elegiac verses, prefixed to Barnaby Googe's translation of the first six books of the Zodiacke of Life. 1561
2—Oratio in Disputatione Philosophial coram Regia Majestate. 1564
3—The Direction of the Ecclesiastical exercises in the Diocese of Chester.
4—Interpretation of the Statutes of King's College.
5—Letter of Thanks to Cecil on his appointment to the Presidentship of Queen's College.

CHADWICK, SAMUEL, a native of Heywood, and now (1887) on the staff of the *Stockport Advertiser*

He served his apprenticeship to the printing profession with his uncle, the late John Heywood, author of "Sabbath Schools are England's Glory," and was the first to put that hymn in type from the author's MS. In the earlier period of his apprenticeship he was brought into close association with Sam Bamford, the Lancashire Radical, whose house at Middleton he frequently visited, as at that time Bamford was publishing his "Passages in the Life of a Radical," &c., and of course he had many opportunities of seeing Bamford in his domestic relationships, in connection with which there was always an air of comfort and contentment. In 1872, whilst he was residing at Runcorn, Mr Chadwick wrote a Guide to Runcorn, containing interesting descriptions of various places of interest in the neighbourhood, including Rock Savage, Halton Castle, &c.

1—Guide to Runcorn. 8vo., 24 pp.
Runcorn, W. Marsh, 1872
2—Sermon on the Resurrection. 8vo.
Runcorn, W. Marsh, 1872

CHALONER, EDWARD, D.D., who, together with the four following authors of the same name, derived from a well-known Cheshire family. The subject of this notice was born in 1590, and died in 1625. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, became chaplain to James I., and Principal of Alban Hall.

1—Six Sermons. 8vo. London, 1623
2—One Sermon. 4to. 1624
3—The Authority, Universality, and Visibility of the Church. 4to. London, 1625
4—Six Sermons. 4to. Oxford, 1629

CHALONER, JAMES, died 1661, brother of the preceding, was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Lord Fairfax to settle the affairs of the Isle of Man, of which he wrote a most admirable account under the following title, printed at the end of King's Vale, Vale Royal of Cheshire, and separately:

1—Description of the Isle of Man. Folio.
London, 1656

CHALONER, THOMAS, younger brother of the preceding, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and became distinguished for the vivacity of his wit, and his extensive knowledge of all kinds of polite literature. The second of the books ascribed to his pen created some sensation on its first appearance, and puzzled the Presbyterian rabbis for a time, until the author becoming known, and his story found to be a mere sham, it became ridiculous.

1—Political Treatises Relative to Charles I. Folio.
London, 1646
2—A True and Exact Relation of the Strange F
out of Moses his Tomb in a Valley
Mount Nebo, in Palestina. 8vo. Lond

CHALONER, Sir THOMAS, born in Ch
1559, died 1615, father of the three preced
educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. H
great favourite with King James, who appoi
tutor to Prince Henry. The following work f
pen discovers a very considerable knowledg
mistry and mineralogy:

1—A Short Discourse of the most rare and e
virtue of Nitre, wherein is described the
Cures by the same effected. 4to. Lond

CHALONER, Sir THOMAS, born about
1565, father of the last named, was sent b
Elizabeth as ambassador, first to Germany, a
quently to Spain. He was distinguished as a
a statesman, and an author. Sir William Ce
"The most lively imagination, the most ri
ment, the quickest parts, and the most ma
probity, which are commonly the lot of others
and when so dispersed frequently create g
racters, were, which very rarely happens, all u
Sir Thomas Chaloner; justly, therefore, reg
of the greatest men of his time." He wrote:

1—The Office of Servants, from the Lati
natus. Lond
2—Translation from St. Chrysostom.
3—Translation from Moriæ Encomium.
4—In Laudem Henrici Octavi.
5—De Republica Anglorum.
6—A Little Dictionary for Children.

CHESHIRE, THOMAS, was born in Ch
1600, educated at Oxford, took holy orders, a
an orthodox minister in London.

1—A True Copy of a Sermon preached at
on Ps. xviii. 12, on Oct. 10. Lond
2—Sermons. 4to. Lo

CHESHIRE. The following is a list of
have been published relating to the county
the authors of which are not stated:

CHESHIRE.

1—Newes out of Cheshire of the New
4to.
2—A Petition Delivered to the Lords, S
Temporall, by Sir T. Aston, Baronet for
Palatine of Chester concerning Episcop
3—The Cheshire Petition for Establishing
mon Prayer-books, and Suppressin

matiques, presented to the King's Majestie, and from him recommended to the House of Peers by the Lord Keeper. Folio. London, 1641

An Advertisement to the Parliament wherein are inserted some animadversions on the Cheshire Remonstrance against Presbytery. 4to. 1641

An Humble Remonstrance to the [House of Lords in reply to a petition presented by Sir T. Aston entitled: An Humble Petition on behalf of the County Palatine of Cheshire] 4to. 1641

A Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament concerning the late Treaty of the Peace in Cheshire. 4to. London, 1642

The Resolution of the Protestant Gentry and Commonalty of Cheshire declaring their Loyalty to His Majestie. 4to. London, 1642

The Remonstrance or Declaration of the Inhabitants of the Countie Palatine of Chester, whose names are subscribed and of many more. Folio. 1642

The Latest Remarkable Truths from Cheshire, etc., sent from judicious eye-witnesse to a friend of the Booksellers in London. 4to. 1642

Good Newes out of Cheshire: being a certaine relation of the last passages of that Great Malignant, James, Earle of Derby. 4to. 1642

Cheshire's Successe, since their pious and truly valiant Collonell Sir William Brereton, Barronet, came to their rescue. Confirmed by a letter sent from that Collonell unto his deare friend in London. Whereunto is added a strange warrant, etc., and certain newes of the great battell neare Stafford, much like Kyneton battell. 4to. 1642

A Copy of a Letter sent from the Committee at Lincoln, with the Resolution of the Protestant Gentry and Commonalty of Cheshire concerning their petition lately presented to the King's Majesty at York. 4to. 1642

His [Charles I] Majestie's answer to the humble petition of the Gentlemen of Cheshire. 1642

Another Victory obtained by the trained bands of Cheshire against the Welshmen. 4to. 1642

A Declaration . . . concerning the late Treaty of Peace in Cheshire, wherein they [Parliament] renounce the said agreement. 4to. 1642

A True and Exact Relation of the Proceedings of His Majesty's armie in Cheshire. 4to. 1642

A Perfect Relation of the taking of Preston by Sir J. Seaton, together with very good news from Cheshire. 4to. 1642

Petition to the Parliament of sundry Nobles, Knights, and thousands of the Inhabitants of the County Palatine of Chester, in answer to a petition delivered in to the Lords concerning Episcopacie. Folio. 1642

19—To the King's most excellent Majesty, the humble gratulation and petition of the Trained Bands and Freeholders and others, the Gentry and Commonalty of the County Palatine of Chester, whose names are underwritten. Delivered upon Hoole Heath by the Trained Bands. Folio. 1642

20—The Resolution of the Protestant Gentry and Commonalty of Cheshire concerning their petition lately presented to the King's Majesty at Yorke, wherein is declared their loyalty to his Majesty, and due obedience to the honourable Houses of Parliament. 4to. 1642

21—Two Petitions from the County Palatine of Chester and of the Inquests serving at the Assizes for the body of the said Countie: one presented to His Majestie at York, May 7; the other presented to the hon. House of Commons, May 24, 1642. 4to. 1642

22—A true Relation of a great Victory obtained by the Parliament's Forces against the Cavaliers, neere Chester. 4to. London, 1643

23—Neutrality condemned; by declaring the reasons why the Deputy-Lieutenants intrusted for the Parliament for Cheshire cannot agree to the Treaty of Pacification, made by some of that County at Bunbery, December 23, 1642. 4to. 1643

24—Magnalia Dei: A relation of some of the many remarkable passages in Cheshire before the siege of Namptwick, during the continuance of it, and at the happy raising of it. 4to. 1644

25—The King's Forces totally routed by the Parliament's Army under Major-General Poyntz, on Rowton Heath. 4to. London, 1645

26—A Letter from Colonell-General Poyntz to the Speaker of the House of Commons, concerning Sir T. Glenham, Colonell Gerard, and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, in the last Fight neere Chester. 4to. London, 1645

27—A Plea for Nonsubscribers: or the grounds and reasons of many Ministers in Cheshire, Lancashire, and the parts adjoining for their refusall of the late engagement modestly propounded. 4to. London, 1650

28—The Northern Subscribers' Plea vindicated from the exceptions laid against it by the nonsubscribing ministers of Lancashire and Cheshire. 4to. 1651

29—The Humble Representation and Petition of the Justices of the Peace, the Grand Juries, and other well-affected persons to this Commonwealth, at General Sessions and Geal Delivery for the County Palatine of Chester, in the name of the county presented to the supreme authority of this nation, the Parliament of England. 4to. London, 1651

30—A Declaration and Protest of the Lords, Knights

and Gentlemen in the counties of Chester, Salop, and Stafford, against all assemblies who impose taxes upon the people without their consent by their Representatives in a full, free, and legall Parliament. Folio. London, 1659

31—Articles of Enquiry . . . within the Diocese of Chester, in the primary Episcopal Visitation of J., Lord Bishop of Chester. 1674. Black Letter. 4to. 1674

32—The Case of the Refiners of Rock Salt in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. Folio. 1695

33—Reasons Humbly Offered Against Allowing the County of Chester any Part of the Tonnage Duty for making the River Weaver Navigable. 1726

34—The Lilliputian Widow; A Poem Addressed to the Cheshire Ladies. 12mo. 1729

35—The Case of the Inhabitants of the County and City of Chester, Petitioners for the Bill to Recover and Preserve the Navigation of the River Dee; in Answer to the Petition of the Cheesemongers in and About the City of London Against the said Bill. Folio. 1732

36—The Cheshire Huntress and the Old Fox Caught at Last. [A dramatic tale in two acts and in prose.] 12mo. London, 1740

37—The Case of the County Palatine of Chester. Folio. Chester, 1747

38—A State of the Case relating to the several Navigations made or proposed to be made in or adjoining to the North-eastern parts of Cheshire. Folio. 1766

39—A Sketch of the Materials for a New History of Cheshire, with short accounts of the genius and manners of the inhabitants and of some local customs. 4to. Chester, 1771

40—History of Cheshire, containing King's "Vale Royal" entire, together with considerable extracts from Sir Peter Leycester's "Antiquities of Cheshire," and observations of the later writers, particularly Pennant and Grose. Two vols. 8vo. 1778

41—A Concise History of the County and City of Chester; also the Life of St. Werburgh, the founder of the Cathedral of Chester. 8vo Chester, 1791

42—Cheshire Biography by Broster. 18mo. 1796

43—Proceedings of the Public Meeting held in the County Hall, Chester, Nov. 18, 1812, for the purpose of concerting measures for the formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society for the said county. 8vo. Chester, 1813

44—The Cheshire Enchanter, or the Legend of the Iron Gates. 12mo, pp. 20. 1820

45—A Visit to the Cathedral Church of Chester, being an historical and descriptive sketch of that edifice. 12mo. Chester, 1823

46—Trial of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield, and Frances Wakefield, indicted with Edward Thevenot for the Abduction of Miss Turner, the heiress of William Turner, Esq., of Shrigley Park, Cheshire. 8vo. [illegible]

47—Scale for changing Statute measure of [illegible] customary of Cheshire, being eight yards to a perch. Folio. Rochdale, [illegible]

48—An Account of the different Floral Exhibitions held in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire in 1831. 12mo. [illegible]

49—The Poll Book for the Southern Division of the County of Chester, containing the Registers for 1836 and a list of the persons who voted at the contest of August, 1837. 8vo. Chester, [illegible]

50—Cheshire Witches. Verses in praise of same. 8vo. Northwich, [illegible]

51—The Report of the Committee appointed at the Midsummer Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Chester to consider the subject of the establishment of an asylum for the reception of prisoners on their discharge from gaol. 12mo. Chester, [illegible]

52—General description of the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. 8vo.

53—The Chester Hive and Literary Repository, designed for the advancement of knowledge and the improvement of morals. Chester, Bellis, [illegible]

54—The Present State of the Churches and the Ministry, and the means of their revival. A series of papers read at the Chester Conference in 1845. 12mo.

55—The Rights and Jurisdiction of the County Palatine of Chester, the Earl's Palatine, the Chamberlain, and other offices. . . . now first published from the original MS. with introductory notes by J. B. Yates. [Vol. 37 Chetham Society series.] Manchester.

56—Y gwir yn erbyn y byd, Chester Eisteddfod. Full report of a public meeting assembled to promote the holding of an Eisteddfod in Chester. 4to. Chester.

57—Handbook for Cheshire, Shropshire, &c. 8vo.

58—The Official County Map and Guide, with history and county information. 8vo. London.

59—Ramble to Capesthorne Park. 8vo.

60—Guide to Liverpool, Birkenhead, and the vicinity. 8vo. Manch[illegible]

61—Guide to Eastham, giving full particulars of Richmond of the Mersey. 8vo. Manch[illegible]

CHESTER.

1—Chester's Triumph in honour of her Prince, [illegible] was performed upon St. George's Day, [illegible] aforesaid city. 4to. London, [illegible]

The Petition and Resolution of the Citizens of Chester, as it was intended to be presented to the Commissioners of Array, but for special reason was afterwards waved and the following Declaration presented for the cleare manifestation of their allegiance to His Majesty and duty to Parliament. 4to. 1642

A Declaration of the Citizens and Inhabitants of the City of Chester, whose names are subscribed, summoned to appear before His Majesties Commissioners for the Array. Folio. London, 1642

Good News from West Chester: Shewing the resolution of that city to adventure their lives in defence of King and Parliament; also a perfect relation of the Lord Brooke, his fidelity to the Parliament. 4to. 1642

The Latest Printed Newes from Chester, Manchester, and Yorke. 4to. 1642

A Declaration of the Citizens and Inhabitants of the City of Chester to His Majesties Commissioners of Array for the Clear Manifestation of their Allegiance to His Majesty and Duty to the Parliament. 4to. 1642

A True and Exact Relation of the King's Entertainment in the City of Chester. 4to. 1642

Truthes from severall parts of the Kingdom since Monday, 31 Oct., 1642, to this present, from Chester, etc. 4to. 1642

A Protestation, confirmed by oath taken by the Mayor and Loyally affected in the City of Chester, for the defence of that city, against this present Rebellion. 4to. 1644

One and Twenty Chester Queries, or Occasional Scruples reflecting upon the late memorable affairs at the places adjacent to, and in Cheshire. By several of the officers and souldiers, then under the conduct of the Lord Lambert. 4to. London, 1659

A Letter from a Freeman of the City of Chester, containing a true state of the merits of the late Elections there. Folio. London, 1733

The Case of the Citizens of Chester in answer to several petitions from Liverpool, Parkgate, and the Cheesemongers; and also to printed reasons [by T. B. Badeslade] Against the Act to recover and preserve the Navigation of the River Dee. Folio. Chester, 1735

An Alphabetical List of all the Freemen who voted at the Election of 1747. Candidates—Sir Robert Grosvenor, bart., Philip Henry Warburton, esq. (son of Matthew Henry), and James Mainwaring, jun., esq. Chester, Eliz. Adams, 1747

The Chester Miscellany, being a collection of several pieces both in prose and verse which were in the *Chester Courant* from January, 1745, to May, 1750. 12mo, pp. ii.-416. Chester, E. Adams, 1750

15—Miscellaneous Poems on Moral Subjects. 4to, pp. 89. Chester, E. Adams, 1750

16—Rider's Poll Book, or a Political Almanack calculated for the Meridian of the City of Chester. Sheriffs' Election. Candidates—Henry Rider, jun., and Thomas Edwards. Chester, Read and Huxley, 1771

17—The Explosion, or an Alarming Providential Check to Immorality. A poem occasioned by the late dreadful explosion of gunpowder in the City of Chester. By a Citizen. 8vo. Chester, 1773

18—The Chester Guide, or an account of the antient and present state of that city. To which is added a Directory, embellished with a perspective view and a ground plan of the city. 8vo. Chester, 1782
The Same, reprinted. 12mo. Chester, 1787
The Same, another edition. Chester, 1795
The Same, another edition. Chester, 1797

19—Twenty-one Plans, with Explanations, of Different Actions in the West Indies during the late War. By an Officer of the Royal Navy who was present Chester, J. Fletcher, 1784

20—An Alphabetical List of the Names of the Freemen of Chester who polled at the General Election of 1784. Candidates—Thomas Grosvenor, Richard Wilbraham Bootle, John Crewe, and Roger Barnston. Together with the Papers and Songs that were issued by the friends of each party. 8vo. Chester, 1784

21—An Enquiry how to prevent Small-pox. 8vo. Chester, 1785

22—The Chester Garland, in four parts. [A chap book.] 12mo. Tewkesbury, 1785
The Same, reprinted at Hull. 16mo. 1785

23—Trial on the Prosecution of the Treasurers of Chester against Hassall and others for a Riot in 1786. Chester, 1786

24—Sketch of the Political History of the City of Chester. Chester, J. Fletcher, 1790

25—An Account of the Siege of Chester during the Civil Wars between Charles I. and his Parliament. [By W. Cooper?] 12mo. Chester, 1790

26—The History of the Cathedral Church at Chester from its formation to the present time. 1793

27—A Treatise on the Nature of Influx: or of the Intercourse between the Body and the Soul, which is supposed to be either by Physical Influx or by Spiritual Influx, or by Pre-established Harmony. Translated from the Latin of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg. Originally published in 1769. 4th edition, 8vo. pp. xlviii–118. Chester: Leadbeater, 1798

28—The Memorial of the Delegates of the City of Chester, with remarks or an abstract of the case relative to Mr O. Jones's Charity. By W. M. 8vo. Chester, 1799

29—Collection of Papers which have been published relative to the Electioneering Interests in the City of Chester, interspersed with Occasional Remarks and Explanatory Notes. 8vo., pp. 60.
Chester: Hemingway, 1807

30—A Sketch of the Political History of the City of Chester from the commencement of its Corporate authority. By Ralph Eddowes.
Chester: C. W. Leadbeater, 1809

31—Compilation of all the Authorised and Anonymous Papers relating to the Election of City Officers in 1809, and the Parliamentary representation of Chester. By the Editor of the Chester *Courant*. 8vo. Chester, 1810

32—History of the Contested Election in Chester, 1812. Candidates, John Egerton, Esq. and E.V.Townsend, Esq., against General Grosvenor and Sir Richard Brooke. Chester: John Monk, 1812

33—The Chester Poll Book, containing the names of the Voters who Polled at the Election for Members of Parliament, which commenced on Thursday, October 8th, and concluded on Tuesday, the 20th of the same month, 1812. Chester: Fletcher, 1812

34—Report of the Trial, the King against Hassall and others for a riot during the election of City Officers in 1810 (the trial took place April 11, 1812).
Chester: J. Monk, 1812

35—Original Poems, Songs, etc., descriptive of the rise, progress, and triumph of freedom and independence in the City of Chester. 12mo.
Chester, 1814

36—The Political History of the City of Chester, the Charter of King Henry VII., &c., with various papers issued at the Election of Aldermen, &c., in the year 1813. Chester: W. C. Jones, 1814

37—Cheshire Election, 1818. The Complete Poll Book containing the names of the Freemen who voted at the election for members of Parliament for the City of Chester in 1818, together with a collection of addresses, papers, squibs, &c., issued by the respective candidates and their friends, and a preface giving a history of the several elections from the year 1568 to 1818 by the editor of the *Chester Chronicle*. 12mo. Chester, 1818

38—The Poll Book containing the names of the Freemen who voted at the Election of Sheriff in 1818. Candidates, John Dodd and George Wilding.
Chester: Mr Monk, 1818

39—History of the Contested Election in Chester, 1818. Candidates Sir J. G. Egerton, bart., John Williamson, Thomas Grosvenor, and Viscount Belgrave.
Chester: M. Monk, 1818

40—A Report of the Proceedings and Evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the Petition against the return of Lord Viscount Belgrave and General Grosvenor as Members of Parliament at the election of 1818.
Chester: J Gorton, *Guardian* Office, 18

41—A Letter to the Aldermen, Masters, and Brethren of the Companies of the City of Chester, shewing the present state of O. Jones's Charity. By
Chester, 18

42—Poll Book of the Contested Election for Mayor and Sheriff in the year 1819. Candidates for Mayor, Mr Alderman Seller, Mr Alderman Bunbury, Mr Alderman Williamson, and Mr Alderman Rogers; for Sheriff, Mr Cross and Mr Sadler.
Chester: Mr Gelver, 18

43—Poll Book for March, 1820, with a List of Peers, &c., issued by the respective parties at the General Election. Candidates: Lord Belgrave, General Grosvenor, Sir J. G. Egerton, and Mr E. V. Townsend. 12mo., pp. 68. Chester, 18

44—Report of the Proceedings of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Chester Bribery Petition. [? 1820.] Chester: M. Monk, 18

45—History of the Contested Election for Sheriff, 18 Candidates: Thomas Whittakers and John Sheary. Chester: T. Griffith, 1

46—History of the late Contested Election for the office of Sheriff of the Commonalty of the City of Chester, with all the squibs published by the parties. 8vo. Chester, 1

47—Chester Election, 1826. The Complete Poll Book. A collection of papers and addresses, with preface and notes by the Editor of the *Chronicle*. 8vo.
Chester, 1

48—A Narrative of the Proceedings at the General Election of 1826. Candidates: Lord Belgrave, Hon. Robert Grosvenor, General C. B. Egerton, and Edward V. Townsend.
Chester: M. Monk, 1

49—The Report and Statement of the Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor of the City and County of the City of Chester, of the money collected and expended from March 30, 1826, to March 31, 1827, 4th.
Chester, 1

50—Chester Corporation Charities. From the *Courant* of June 9, 1829. 12mo. Chester, 1

51—Copy of a Letter written from a Prisoner after the 17th (27th) September, and since augmented and perfected by some on this side the sea, who were in the fight. 8vo. 1

52—A Walk round the Walls and City of Chester. 8vo. Chester, 1

53—A History and Description of the City of Chester. 12mo. Chester, 1

54—The Stranger's Companion in Chester; being a familiar Guide to the Public Buildings. By
Chester, Robinson, 1
The same reprinted. Chester, 1

The same, fourth edition. Chester, 1827
The same, fifth edition. Chester, 1830
The same, sixth edition. Chester, 1833
-The Travellers' Companion in an Excursion from Chester to North Wales. 16mo. Chester, 1825
-The Stranger's Companion in Chester, with Etchings and Map. 12mo. 1825
-The Chester Guide; or a Walk round the Walls and through the City, with Sketches of its ancient and ecclesiastical history. 12mo. Chester, 1828
-A Sermon preached in Chester Cathedral, September 1, 1842, by Dean Slade, on behalf of the Chester Diocesan Board of Education. 8vo. 1842
-Panorama of the City of Chester, with a Visit to Eaton Hall; intended as a pocket directory [J. Trevor]. 8vo., pp. 172. Chester, 1843
-Reasons against conceding to the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company power to become a Steamship Company with limited liability. 1850

61—A History of Chester Cathedral, with biographical notices of the Bishops and Deans. By a member of the Chester Archæological Society. 8vo. Chester, 1852

62—The Visitors' Guide to Chester. To which is added a descriptive account of Eaton Hall, with illustrations. 12mo. Chester, 1855

63—The Chester Guide and a descriptive account of Eaton Hall. 8vo. Chester, 1852
The same reprinted. Chester, 1860

64—A New Illustrated Guide to Old Chester, or a Stranger's Ramble through the City, round the Walls, and Eaton Hall. 12mo. Chester, 1856

65—A Short Description of Eaton Hall, the Seat of the Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster. 8vo., 16pp. Chester, F. P. Evans, ND

A Bookworm.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

E Old Meal House. Corporation Offices over the Old Dungeon. Harden Hall and the Arderns. The Underbank Hall.

When the old Meal House became untenable and ngerous our town's officials held their meetings the dark and gloomy apartment over the eld ngeon, now used as a storeroom by Mr Alfred rkes. A letter appeared in one of the early tions of the *Stockport Advertiser*, sent by one of town's officials, complaining about the filthy l miserable state of their meeting place. It s that at their last meeting his clothes got maged by being bedaubed with cobwebs and er filth. This letter had its desired effect. eral meetings took place, attended by some of most influential inhabitants of the town, to rise and mature plans for the improvement of ockport generally Amongst other changes it s suggested, and strongly supported, that a idge should be erected over the river Tame, and open a road from Portwood to Lancashire-hill. is project has not yet been accomplished. At e of these meetings it was proposed and carried at Stockport should become possessed of a town ll wherein to transact the town's business. A committee was appointed to look out for a suitable building, or a suitable site wheron to build it.

Formerly we had a few titled families who resided in Stockport during the winter months, and who migrated to their country seats in the spring. One of the most conspicuous families of this class was the Ardern family, who then occupied the black and white structure in the Great Underbank (now used for a bank) for their town residence, several centuries up to about the year 1821. The country residence of the Arderns was Harden Hall, a stone edifice built on the bank of the river Tame in Reddish Vale, about two miles from Stockport. This hall (which is now in ruins) was built in the Tudor style of architecture, and was intended as a place of safety in troublous times, as well as a home. A moat surrounds the building and courtyard, and it is now approached by crossing a bridge which spans the moat. Formerly there was a chapel, which stood on the north side of the hall. This was a black and white structure, similar to the hall in the Great Underbank. It was burned down early in the present century. I have heard my father say that he saw this chapel destroyed.

There was, a few years ago, a representation of Harden Hall painted in oil, exhibited in Mr Sidebottom's shop window, in the Great Underbank. The artist, if I mistake not, had represented the Ardern family assembled in the courtyard in front

of the hall, and are in the act of preparing to go out hawking, a very fashionable pastime amongst the aristocracy hundreds of years ago. The artist, in his picture, gave prominence to the family jester, who is represented dressed in his usual grotesque attire, loitering on the bridge which crosses the moat. I had the privilege of visiting the hall when a boy in company with my father, shortly after the family had vacated it to go and reside in the Pepper Hall, in Yorkshire. Harden Hall was then in a perfect state of repair, just as the family had left it. My father went on business, which was to give a sick horse some medicine. When he had attended to the horse in the stable we were taken by the steward to his domicile, adjoining the south end of the building, and there we received some refreshment, and afterwards were shown through the hall. There was some of the antique furniture still remaining, and I noticed a number of the family portraits hanging on the wall of the large banqueting hall. We were also permitted to ascend the watch tower. From the top of this we had a fine view of the surrounding country. In the courtyard was a large bell fixed in a strong oaken frame. On this frame was engraved the date 1640. After the valuables were removed the interesting place was left to the mercy of the world. Anyone was allowed to ramble through its apartments. A notion got spread abroad that it was once the residence of Oliver Cromwell. I hear it erroneously called Cromwell's castle at the present time, and this fame has nearly caused its disappearance. Parties have come from far and near to visit it, and they have rambled where they pleased without restraint. Some of them, of course, must take back with them a memento to remind them of the doings of "Old Knoll." The pilfering of the numerous visitors, and the ravages of storms have made unsafe to visitors. Of late years a small fee has been charged on visitors entering these ruins.

When a boy, and a chorister in the choir of the Parish Church, my attention was often attracted to a sword suspended to the wall of the Ardern Chapel. I was often looking at and admiring this weapon when I ought to have been attending to something better. This sword, which still retains its old position, was once the property and carried by Mr John Ardern, who died in the year 1701. Over it is a marble tablet, on which is engraven some of the more particular traits in that worthy's troublesome life.

There were lively times in Stockport during the season that the Leghs, the Warrens, and the Arderns resided in it. The theatre got well patronised, and the Assembly Room got well supported. I have heard my father relate what pleasure the youths of his time received in loitering in the approaches to the theatre and the Assembly Room to see the ladies carried to and from in their sedan chairs by the liveried footmen. It was a rule with these titled families to allow their domestics to go to the theatre and the other places of amusement that might be in the town or not during the season free of charge. They also allowed their servants the liberty to invite their friends to a servants' banquet once during the winter months. The Ardern servants' banquet was held in the Underbank Hall (the residence of Squire Ardern), were of a sumptuous character and the servants' friends deemed it a great treat to be allowed to attend them. My father, when a young man, went to several of the servants' parties held in what is now the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.

I will try to describe one of them as related to me at the time; but before doing so I will introduce to my readers a once very popular person in Stockport, who spent the greater portion of his life in the service of the Arderns. When the family left Chestergate, and went to reside in Hesketh-street, Heaton Norris (this was in the year 1826), we found a family residing a few yards from our house named Chantler. It consisted of the father and mother, a son named Henry, and a very beautiful daughter named Margaret. It was the father of this family who was in the service of the Ardern family so long. When I first met with Chantler he appeared to be about seventy years of age. He was tall in stature, and respectable in appearance; anyone might discern that he had fared well during his former life.

At the servants' parties held in the Underbank Hall at which my father attended Mr Chantler invariably fulfilled the post of chairman, and he filled that duty in a very pompous style. He examined the credentials of the various guests, and placed them round the table according to their rank and rank, often displacing some of the fair sex who wished to sit beside their sweethearts. The viands placed upon the table were the best procurable and unstinted. After the repast a number of toasts had to be drunk. The first was "The King," drank upstanding. Then followed the members of the Ardern family. Mr Chantler would propose the health of the squire, and recount as many of his good qualities as he could. Next followed the toast of Miss Ardern—the

ria Ardern—and then Mr Chantler would say ıpously, "Now, ladies and gentlemen, we will ık to our noble selves." The evening was rwards passed in various games, singing, and cing.

he committee (before mentioned) appointed ook out for a suitable place for a town hall fixed n this, the late residence of the Ardern family. committee were slow with their bargaining, gling as usual over a paltry sum, when Mr c Lloyd stepped between them and the vendor, purchased it for the use of a bank. It has been nk ever since, and Stockport has been minus a ı hall.

ockport. J. GREENHALGH.

PETER BROOKE OF HANDFORTH.

II.

ord Malmesbury makes a reflection on our gallant rs of the great war which seems to me singularly h and unjust. It is in the account of the Naval ew at Portsmouth, June, 1814, to celebrate the peace on Napoleon being sent to Elba, that mences the autobiography of the ex-minister. He ribes the scene on the Solent rather minutely: the l Sovereigns of Russia, of Prussia, and others; then the naval officers, their uniform at that time becoming—blue with white facings, epaulets, and t white pantaloons, with Hessian boots and gold ls—of course, all in full dress for the Naval ew. But his Lordship proceeds to remark that he struck with the arrogant language and demeanour any of them, natural perhaps after their services, a enjoyment of victory, and the despotic atmore of the quarter deck. The arrogance probably due to Lord Malmesbury's very youthful ination, and therefore his excuse for it uncalled It seems scarcely fair in the veteran statesman nd down such unfavourable impressions formed ven or eight years of age. They were the young rs who appear to have offended him in this way. here was at that time about our young officers a too healthy surely for much arrogance in language demeanour, as shown by their deeds in all quarters e world, and I venture to think shown even in l things, such as their love of Dibdin's songs—nly and ill-written, perhaps, but healthy, *e.g.*, see delight of the brave," "To blend the hero with an," and "True courage," "A lion in battle, but appeased in mercy a lamb." I will respectfully it that there was at that Review one heart tolersound. *Ab uno disce omnes.* Peter Brooke, of lorth, as he loved to call himself, of whose career have already permitted some account, as not rthy of his county, was a lieutenant of H.M.S. de Paris, a line of battleship on which H.R.H. the of Clarence, as admiral of the fleet, hoisted his flag part of the time. Of this lieutenant's inner self and of his comrades we have a glimpse in the engagement with the French 18-ton brig off Martinique, for which he was honourably mentioned in the *Gazette*. It was in December, 1808, when actively employed on the Leewards Islands Station, the Amaranthe, 18-gun brig, on which he served, arrived off St. Pierres, to learn that the boats of the squadron there had suffered the disastrous repulse in attempting to cut out the French brig La Cigne and two schooners, under the protection of shore batteries and troops with field pieces. "Cutting out an armed vessel," says James, in his 'Naval History,' "is usually a desperate service, and the prize seldom repays the loss which is sustained in capturing her. The spirit engendered by such acts is, however, of the noblest, and, in a national point of view, of the most useful kind; its emulative influence spreads from man to man, and from ship to ship, until the ardour for engaging in services of danger, services the repeated success of which has stamped a lasting character upon the British navy, requires more frequently to be checked than to be incited. An attack by boats upon an armed sailing vessel, as regards the first foothold upon her deck especially, may be likened to the 'forlorn hope' of a besieging army—great is the peril, and great ought to be the reward." On this day, alas! the reward was that the lieutenant in command, coming alongside the brig, found her with her boarding nettings triced up to her yardarms, and so well manned and prepared that the boats were in a very few minutes nearly destroyed, with 56 of the officers and men killed, wounded, drowned, or taken prisoners, and himself wounded in four places. There was gloom in the squadron, for such repulses were strange to our sailors. However, they were looked upon as disasters to be repaired as soon as possible, and the captain of the Amaranthe, Pelham Brenton, on arrival, offered to watch the brig during the night, and renew the attempt at cutting out next morning. His crew occupied themselves with preparations for the morrow, and thoughts expressed by the then popular Dibdin, that—

> British sailors have a knack,
> Haul away, yo, ho! boys,
> Of pulling down a foeman's jack,
> 'Gainst all the world, you know, boys.
> Come any odds, right sure am I,
> If we can't beat them yet we'll try, &c., &c.

Next day they did try, and beat them, though not without loss, for they boarded and carried the Cigne in face of heavy fire from batteries under which she was bilged and from troops on shore. It was a Cheshire man who was first on deck, and they were Cheshire hands that had the proud pleasure of pulling down the foeman's jack.

Then there happened what reflects creditably upon allofficers and men engaged.

The last Frenchman that left the Cigne was her captain. Our sailors, victorious, were charmed by him, and would not fire at him. He had beaten off the boats of the squadron the previous day; he had resisted them stoutly; he had defended his ship to the last, and had proved in every way a foeman worthy of their steel, and they were full of admiration of him. I have been told, and am glad to believe, that it was a Cheshire heart that first prompted the appeal to spare him; but any way a chord was touched which found a quick response from all, and word passed to harm not the brave fellow, and unharmed he remained that day, though long within musket shot on shore trying to rally his men.

For a vanquished man the captain was fortunate, but his fate seems to have awakened much compassion among our officers. Brooke, aware that old Spunyarn—

> Whose crown was bald, he often said,
> So many stepping o'er his head—

was represented in the French navy, in a home letter next day, cannot refrain from pitying the poor fellow for the loss of his ship, and knowing the difficulties and the weary waiting frequent ere obtaining another such appointment, remarks: "Perhaps his father had used all his influence to get him the ship. He was the last man who left her. He was really a fine fellow [much underlining to emphasise this]. Had his men been English the day would perhaps have been his. Towards the landsmen the feeling was different. It was laughable to see the Frenchmen driven from one of the lower batteries by our grape. The artillery officer was the first to make sail; his men were not long in following his example." But for the sailor who so gallantly defended the Cigne there was but compassion.

Congratulations, though not the first of the sort, were coming in to one who had first boarded the enemy, the most flattering a man can receive, viz., those of his own comrades, but there was little about himself in the letter. There had been terrible sickness in the fleet, he said, but he was "never better in his life, though very stiff and tired after the action. It was, I assure you, hard work. We were at it upwards of three hours" Then follow home messages to father and mother, to Knutsford friends who "had not written for an age," and to a young sister learning a song of Dibdin's, which in a future that was never realised her children were to sing to him. I like to think that the writer of this letter, with its compassion for the unfortunate, its appreciation of a brave foe, its little inconsistencies, and its home affections, was neither more nor less than a generous English gentleman, such as any family in our county could produce, and an average naval officer of the day—a far better specimen, I hope, of what the young officers then were than Lord Malmesbury's youthful fancies.

Instances very similar will occur to most of your readers. In 1804 in the Texel, Oneto was an affair remarkably like it in many of the circumstances in cutting out the Dutch Atalante by the Scorpion, Captain Hardinge, even in size of the opposing vessels, and there were the same gallantry and goodness of heart.

> Ask smiling honour to proclaim
> What is honour, what is fame.
> Hark! the glad mandate strikes the listening ear,
> The truest glory to the bosom dear
> Is when the soul starts soft compassion's tear.

And with this our young officers were embrued.

Reform Club, Pall Mall. ALEX BROOKE.

CURIOSITIES OF DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

IV.

The following extracts are from the *Manchester Mercury and Harrop's General Advertiser*:—

MAY, 1805.

Died lately, at Jamaica, Mrs Mills, aged 118. She was followed to her grave by 285 of her children, grand children, great grandchildren, and great great grandchildren, sixty of whom, named Ebanks, belong to the regiment of militia for St. Elizabeth parish. For 97 years she practised midwifery, during which period it is stated that she ushered 143,000 persons into the world. She retained her senses to the last, and followed her business till within two days of her death.

JUNE, 1805.

Died lately, Mr Dawson, upwards of 20 years butler to Thomas Carryl Worsley, Esq., of Platt Hall, near Manchester.

Married on Tuesday last, at Oldham, Mr John Bardsley, cotton manufacturer, of Fold, near Oldham, to Mrs Patience Woodhouse, of Saddleworth. Much agitation was raised in the mind of the mob to behold this venerable pair united. The church doors, however, were fastened to prevent too great a concourse of spectators. Their ages united make 126. The bridegroom is reported to be a votary of Bacchus, but as his wife's name is Patience, we hope they may spend the evening of life in a calm and tranquil manner.

Died a few days ago, at Sunderland, aged 106, Edward Lawson, who had been blind three years, but recovered his sight a short time prior to his decease, and possessed an extraordinary memory.

JULY, 1805.

Married on Sunday se'nnight, at St. Pancras Church, London, Captain Woodgate, to Lady Honora Lambert, daughter of the Earl of Cavan. The noble earl attended to forbid the marriage, but the lovers had been betrothed and the ceremony was finished.

Married on Monday last, after a tedious widowhood of three months, Mrs Shaw, of the Recruiting Sergeant Inn, Halifax, to Mr Joseph Thwaite, joiner. It is worthy of notice that this enterprising and spirited

heroine has had three living husbands in the long period of three years.

Died on the 5th inst., Mr James Wood, clerk of Didsbury Church, whose forefathers have been clerks successively in the same parish since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Married on Sunday se'nnight, at Ashton-under-Lyne, after a tedious courtship of three weeks, Mr John Hallatt, to Mis Broadbent, both of Shooter's-brow, Manchester.

AUGUST, 1805.

Married on Tuesday last, at Bury, after a tedious courtship of two days, Mr James Whittle, farmer, to Miss Alice Horrocks, both of that place. The united ages of this brace of chickens are 143 years.

Married on the 5th inst., R. Bains (after being a mournful widower for 27 days), to Ellen Taylor, both of Garstang.

SEPTEMBER, 1805.

Married on Tuesday last, at Leyland, Mr John Dewhurst, of that place, innkeeper, aged 24, to Miss Hannah Derbyshire, of Blackrod, aged 21, being his third wife in 17 months. What is remarkable, the bride came upon a visit about a week ago, along with another young lady, her acquaintance, to a resident in Leyland, and by way of a frolic they cast lots which must be the happy partner, when fortune favoured the former. The unfortunate rival flew to inform the bridegroom of the other's success, and the match was instantly concluded.

Married on the 20th ult., at Kirklington, Mr Henry Dodd, aged 60 years, to Miss Eleanor Irving, who has not yet attained her 18th year. The inequality of their statures is no less remarkable than that of their ages, the bridegroom being nearly six feet in height, and his pigmy bride only four feet three inches.

Married on Sunday se'nnight, at Preston, Mr Wm. Heywood, tailor, of Leyland, to Miss Margaret Taylor, late of Walton-le-Dale. This pair, it seems, were determined to have their courtship as brief as that of Mr Dewhurst, Leyland, mentioned in a former paper. The bridegroom accidentally went into the Weavers' Arms, Preston, and whilst drinking a glass of ale the young woman unexpectedly came in, and seating herself opposite, a little amorous conversation took place, which in an hour ended in concluding the match.

OCTOBER, 1805.

Married on the 7th inst., at Alstonefield, in Staffordshire, Mr Wm. Billinge, aged 85, to Miss Hannah Wheldon, aged 15. The happy couple on that morning walked 15 miles in three hours and a half.

Married lately, at Devizes, Mr Richard Bolton, an eminent corn factor, to ——, his wife. They, for family reasons, had been several years privately married, but an obstacle having been removed by the ordinary course of nature, that ceremony was publicly performed on the above day. As a proof of the sincerity of the lady's affection, for upwards of 15 years she had borne the sting of calumny, and without repining beheld the finger of scorn pointed at her. The secret was religiously observed, and detraction at length blushes at its own deformity.

NOVEMBER, 1805.

Died on the 30th ult., in Birmingham, Mr R. Sleath, who kept the turnpike gate at Worcester when His Majesty paid a visit to Bishop Hurd, and would not suffer the retinue to pass without paying. He was afterwards commonly called "the man who stopped the King."

Impromptu.

On Wednesday last old Robert Sleath
Pass'd thro' the turnpike gate of death;
To him would Death no toll abate,
Who stopp'd the King at Wor'ster gate.

Died a few days ago, much esteemed, J. Harrison, Esq., of Cheadle, in Cheshire, one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Chester and Lancaster.

DECEMBER, 1805.

Married on Sunday se'nnight, at Mellor, near Liverpool, Mr Thomas Clayton, aged 74, to Mrs E. Hankin, aged 84, the bridegroom's fourth wife and bride's third husband.

Died lately, at Thurlow, in Suffolk, at the advanced age of 125 years, Mr Crich, who had been upwards of 83 years a schoolmaster in that parish.

JANUARY, 1806.

Died lately, in the poor house, Sunderland, aged 112 years, Mary Farrier, spinster.

Died lately, at Stockport, Mr Thomas Nicholson, attorney-at-law, a gentleman universally esteemed for his amiable disposition and integrity of heart.

FEBRUARY, 1806.

Died on the 17th ult., at Stockport, Mr Charles Ager Disney, ensign of the 15th Foot. He was buried with military honours, attended by a party of the 3rd Dragoon Guards and the recruiting parties in this town.

MARCH, 1806.

Died, on Monday last, Mr James Kenworthy, of Castle Hall, in Dukinfield, aged 84. He had inhabited the same house 63 years, and enjoyed uninterrupted health until his last illness.

APRIL 22, 1806.

Died, on the 9th instant, at Pickmere, in Cheshire, aged 72, Mr Joseph Barlow, many years governor of Chetham's Hospital, Manchester. He was a man of strict honesty, and is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Died, on the 11th instant, at Oughtrington, in the 75th year of his age, John Leigh, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester, and many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Knutsford.

APRIL 29, 1806.

Died, on Monday last, William Tatton Egerton, Esq., of Tatton Park, one of the representatives in Parliament for the County of Chester—a gentleman whose benevolence and philanthrophy were as unbounded as his fortune was ample, whose urbanity of manners and integrity of heart were excelled by none and equalled by few. The loss of this truly good man will be deeply regretted by his relatives, and severely felt by his tenantry, domestics, and the poor; who, however, we trust will find consolation in the virtues of his son and successor!

Died, on Saturday se'nnight at Stockport, much esteemed and regretted, Mrs Boardman, wife of Mr Boardman, postmaster of that town.

MAY, 6, 1806.

Died, Friday se'nnight, at Wrexham, Charles Gartside, Esq., of Crewe Hill, in Cheshire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Denbigh.

MAY 13, 1806.

Married, on Thursday last, at the Collegiate Church; Mr Eli Gartside, of Royton, to Miss Hannah Winterbottom, of this town, after a tedious courtship of three hours.

MAY 27, 1806.

Died, on Sunday se'nnight, at Knutsford, Mrs Sarah Fisher, at the advanced age of 104 years.

JULY 6, 1806.

Married, a few days ago, at Hodnet, Mr W. Adams, jun., of Marchomley Wood, to Miss Alice Powell, of Marchomley, and on Thursday last, at Prees, Mr W. Adams (father to the above W. Adams), to Miss Wilford, of Darliston (sister to the above Miss Powell). On this occasion a neighbour wrote the following:—"My grandfather is my father, my father is my brother, and the girl that I married is sister to my mother."

JANUARY, 1807.

On the 30th ult., at Tatton Park, Cheshire, the lady of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., of a son and heir.

FEBRUARY, 1807.

Died, on the 16th ult., near Gee Cross, Mr Robotham (known by the name of Old Englesea), aged 79. He was much admired for his promptitude in making rhymes in conversation, seldom replying to any question without one, many of which will be remembered by his acquaintance. Had he received a liberal education he probably might have ranked with some of our best poets.

Died, last week, Mr Turner, one of the Aldermen of Chester.

MARCH, 1807.

Died lately, the Rev. William Elliston, D.D., late of Keyston, in Huntingdonshire. He was uncle to Elliston, the actor, to whom, it is said, he left £17,000.

Died, on Thursday last, aged 61, Mr Richard Gee, of Whinney Heys, near Poulton-in-the-Fylde, who weighed upwards of twenty-seven stone.

Rusholme. F. L. Lucas

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1887.

Notes.

LADY HAMILTON.

Nelson's Lady Hamilton has long occupied a peculiar place in English history. Many of the hard words written about her have been proved to be untrue; some things said of her, though true, were spoken in malice by members of her sex, whose own lives would hardly bear investigation; and some of them, alas! were too true, though we must now allude to them more in sorrow than in anger.

Mr Jeaffreson has just published a new life of this celebrated woman, and a local writer has availed himself of it for the purpose of showing that Lady Hamilton was born in Cheshire in the year 1765. To this end he has copied out of the Hawarden parish register the following certificate of baptism:—

Emy, dr of Henry Lyon, smith, of Ness, by his wife, bap 12th May, 1765.

Her father died soon afterwards, and was buried at Neston on the 21st of June in the above year. He then the writer proceeds to say:—

From an early age Emy Lyon's face was her fortune or rather her misfortune. After the death of her husband her mother returned to Hawarden, her native place, in an almost destitute condition, and resumed her maiden name of Hart. Emy, after receiving some short

s taken into the house of Mr Thomas, of Hawarden, nurs- ry governess to three little orphan grand- ldren. She stayed five years in this situation, but ras fated that her beauty should be known beyond peaceful surroundings of Hawarden. While out h her little charges she one day met R mney, the nent portrait painter. This was the turning point ier history. The artist was so struck with her ap- rance that he made a rapid sketch of her while ing her name, and told her that if ever she came to London and would sit for her portrait he would s her five guineas per sitting. The offer was too pting to be forgotten by the village beauty. She in her teens—

> Standing with reluctant feet
> Where the brook and river fleet
> Wo.. anhood and childhood meet

the flattering words of the stranger were alluring. November, 1778, she arrived in London with her sin, Richard Strong—a young lad whom she had suaded to accompany h r. Here they parted, and y proceeded to Romney's residence in Cavendish- are with only a few shillings in her pocket. The st was not at home, and the rustic beauty was in pair. The streets of the gay capital were not ed with gold, and the world was not one whit ter then than it is now. After many "vicissitudes," s Hart, as she called herself, was confided to the e of Sir William Hamilton, who was at that time English ambassador at Naples. Sir William fell so iously in love with her that he married her.

m afraid we cannot rank Lady Hamilton as a eshire "worthy," but it is manifest from the ve that she was a Cestrian by birth, and that will have to be spoken of hereafter as a daugh- of our shire. We cannot, of course, dwell upon character with much complacency, but that was "more sinned against than sinning" is isted upon by many good and honourable men o have studied the history of her life, in view of al and imperial interests, which bore some ation to her trying and pitiful position.

She was very young when she made Sir William milton's acquaintance, a great beauty, and y simple and soft in her manners. He appears have fallen in love with her at first sight, and ier credit it must be said that, she did not eigle him into her toils. When, however, Sir lliam married her, "society ladies" became deeply angry with her, and to their shame they ce proceeded to defame her, and to say she l deliberately set her cap at Sir William, and ght him to marry her against his will. All that mplied in that statement is self-evident, but a ment's reflection upon the facts will show how e that statement must be; for if this child's virtue had been questionable, Sir William need not have married her, and we also know that some of her defamers assailed her just because she was his wife, and had through her marriage to him cut them off from an eligible party, who might otherwise have married one of them.

One lady in particular had set her own cap at Sir William She visited him alone in his chambers; affected to love him with a great affection; poured into his kindly ears the stories of her troubles and home anxieties, and she was withal so good and virtuous, and unselfish, and she pretended to love him because he was so much her senior; she even told him she could only marry a man older than herself, and one she could look up to. In the end she asked him to marry her, and in short succeeded in becoming acknowledged as his affianced wife. But she suddenly met a gentleman who suited her better than Sir William did, and to her eternal shame, she then found she could not honestly keep her promise to marry her affianced husband, "because she was unable to enter into *a vow* at the altar to love, cherish, and obey him, as a wife was expected to do." All that pretence was a sham, got up for a purpose, for when she had failed to land her new fish in the net, she tried to regain Sir William's affection, and then found to her chagrin that he had lost his heart to Emma Hart.

This "pious fraud"—for she pretended to be a good woman—thereupon defamed this young girl, abused the confidence Sir William had placed in her, and openly promulgated many lies to his prejudice. and was base enough to employ other people to do the same. Lady Hamilton was no purist, but when she is compared with her defamer, none can pretend to say, with truth, that she was as base and vile as the other was. I sometimes think that if Lady Hamilton had not become the confident of the Queen of Naples, and the victim of Nelson's passion, she would have passed through the world as a virtuous character. That she was pre eminently patriotic, and became too willing a slave to British policy cannot be denied; and it is both natural and fair that we should, under the circumstances, try to be a little blind to her faults, and endeavour to be kind to her many virtues In any case she occupied a high position in the troubled history of her times, and as we cannot ignore her Cestrian birth, I have been induced thus to give her a place in the local records of Cheshire women, as a lady who had done some service to her country a century ago.

A Cheshire Antiquary.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF CHESHIRE.

XVII.

The result of the elections in 1831 was that a large reforming majority was returned to Parliament, and when it was opened by the King on June 21, the Anti-reformers found themselves in a hopeless minority. The second Reform Bill was again introduced by Lord Russell, June 24, and on September 22, 1831, it was eventually passed by a majority of 106, the numbers being 345 for and 239 against. The Bill was carried to the House of Lords the same evening, and on October 8 the division was taken on the second reading—for 158, against 199, the bill thus being thrown out by a majority of 41. The result caused an outbreak of excitement and disorder almost unprecedented except in civil war. Riots broke out in all parts of the country. At last, on Monday, December 12, Lord John Russell brought forward the third Reform Bill, and on Sunday morning, December 18, the bill was read a second time by a majority of 162 (324-162). The division of the third reading was taken March 23, for the bill 355, against 239—majority 116. The bill was read a first time in the House of Lords, March 27, without a division. The division on the second reading was taken April 14, result—for 184, against 175—majority 9. In committee, Lord Lyndhurst moved that the disfranchising clauses should be postponed until the enfranchisement clauses had first been considered. In this he was supported by 151 votes against 161. Appeals were made to the King for a creation of sufficient peers to enable the Government to pass the bill, but this he declined to do, and Earl Grey resigned.

The state of the country now became every day more alarming; organised unions sprang up in every town breathing defiance and determination to adopt any measures to carry the bill. The King was mobbed in London. Finally, he yielded to a creation of new peers, and the bill was read a third time, June 4, when the numbers were—for the bill 106, against 22.

The following extracts will convey some idea of the state of excitement the country was in owing to the continued rejection of the measure:

1831, September 9.—"The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," was the universal cry at this period, and meetings were held and petitions signed in all parts of the country urging upon the ministry the fact that the time had come when great concessions must, of necessity, be made to the democracy of England. The result of the late election had strengthened the hands of the Reform party in the Commons, in which House the bill had already passed its second reading, but the ministers seeing the utter hopelessness of carrying the bill through the Upper House advised the King the necessity there was for strengthening the hands of Government in that House by the creation of new peers. Amongst this, the first batch, were—Robert, Earl Grosvenor to be Marquis of Westminster; Sir Edward Price Lloyd, bart., M.P. for Flint, to be Baron Mostyn of Mostyn, Flint; William [illegible] Hughes, as Baron Dinorben of Kinmel Park, [illegible] Viscount Anson to be Earl, Lichfield.

1831, October 7.—The Reform Bill read a second time in House of Lords, the voting being for the second reading 158, against 199, majority against the Government 41, this notwithstanding the recent creation of 9 new peers. As a consequence of the Government defeat public meetings were held in many towns throughout the country. In London the residence of the Duke of Kent, in Portman-square, was attacked by the mob. At Birmingham a meeting was held attended by 100,000 persons, when it was unanimously decided to pay no taxes until the bill was passed into law. At Nottingham and [illegible] serious riots took place, by which many persons lost their lives. At a public meeting held in Stockport a resolution was moved in support of the Government. An amendment was proposed by Mr G. B. Cheetham, a disciple of Orator Hunt, praying for the legitimate rights of the people—Scot and Lot, Household Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot. The amendment was carried by a great majority, and the meeting broke up in great disorder. At Northwich a county meeting was held, convened by the under-sheriff, when resolutions were passed in support of the Government.

By this "Act to Amend the Representation in England and Wales" (2 and 3 William IV, cap 45) 56 boroughs in England were disfranchised; 30 were reduced to one member only; 22 boroughs were created to send two members, amongst them being Stockport and Macclesfield; and 20 to send one member each, these including Ashton-under-Lyne, Bradford, Rochdale, Salford, and Warrington. The bill received Royal assent June 7, 1832, and on December in the same year Parliament was dissolved to give effect to its powers.

Just before the passing of the Reform Bill, however, a vacancy had occurred in the representation of the city of Chester, as will be seen from the following paragraph:—

1832, April 18.—Died at the Manor House, Madeley, Staffordshire, Mr Foster Cunliffe Offley, member of Parliament for Chester, aged 49. He was the eldest son of Foster Cunliffe Offley, bart., of Acton Park, Denbigh, and son-in-law of the late Lord Crewe.

The freemen of Chester were not long in selecting candidates to contest the vacant seat. These were Mr Edward Davies Davenport, of Calveley Hall, and Mr John Finchett Maddock, the town clerk of Chester, both of them Whigs. We cannot do better than record the event in the language of the times:—

1832, May 18.—Close of the Chester election of a burgess to fill the vacancy in the representation of the city in Parliament caused by the death of Mr F. C. Offley. The candidates were Mr John Finchett Maddock, town clerk of the city, and Mr Edward Davies Davenport, of Calveley Hall. The friends of Mr Davenport protested against the nomination of Mr Maddock, on account of his filling the offices of town clerk and under-sheriff of the city. At the close of the third day's polling the result was declared

; Davenport, 451, and closing finally in a majority for Maddock of 1 3, leaving the question of his eligibility to be decided by Parliament. At the close of the poll it was intended to chair Mr Maddock throughout the city, but it was set upon by his opponents and broken to atoms before the ceremony commenced.

menting on this event the *Stockport Advertiser* of following date says :—

May 24.—The death of Mr Foster Cunliffe Offley ring caused a vacancy in the representation of the city of Chester, several meetings of freemen have n held during the last fortnight, for the purpose of minating his successor. General Egerton was confidently spoken of, but he declined acceding to the request the requisition on account of ill-health. The only ididate who had announced himself up to Monday t was Mr E. D. Davenport, of Calveley Hall; but on esday, the day fixed for the election, Mr John Finchett ddock, the town clerk of Chester, was put in nomination, in opposition to Mr Davenport, under a protest from opponents that he was not eligible, from his filling offices of town clerk and under-sheriff. Since that the contest has been carried on with much spirit on th sides, and at the close of the poll on Friday, May 18, Maddock was returned by a majority of 123, having en supported throughout by many of the Tory party o could not brook the idea of being represented by such anik Radical as Mr Davenport.

he following, therefore, was the result of this bye-tion :—

ster Bye-election May, 1832, vice Offley, deceased.

John Finchett Maddock	.....(W)	577
Edward D. Davenport	.....(W)	452

EDITOR.

NUMISSION; OR THE MAKING A MAN A FREE MAN.

n old black-letter book of legal forms recently fell my hands, in which there are many matters that uld be of interest to antiquarian lawyers, as being al instruments adapted to a very different state of iety from what we see around us; but not many of m would engage the attention of ordinary readers. nture, however, to think that the one given below y be an exception. Those who are not students of tory can scarcely, in these days of personal freedom, ceive that only a few hundred years back the mmon peasantry of England were serfs or slaves, that their persons and their children, as well as ir goods and chattels, were the absolute property of ir masters, as fully as were the horses and oxen, asses and sheep of the grange. The accompanying m for the manumission of a serf or servant will at st help to show some what in olden times was the ation between a servant and his master. I may say passing that our word servant, although now carry- with it no idea of degradation, is, in its primary nification, only applicable to a state of bondage, and, indeed, this is almost, if not always, the meaning of the word in the New Testament, as in the figure—"Ye are not your own; ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God (your Master) in your bodies, which are His."

Well, then, to return to show what the relationship between a master and a serf, or servant, was in England only a few centuries ago I give the following form of

LETTERS OF MANUMISSION FOR A BONDMAN.

To all Christian people that shall see this present writing, T—— S——, Knight, Lord of S——, and W——, Countesse of R——, his wife, sendeth greetin : in our Lord God everlasting. WHEREAS J. B., otherwise called F. G., our bondman or villaine, the sonne of R. B., otherwise called F. G., our bondman or villaine, belonging appendant to our manor of P. in the county of T., was and is borne in pure villenage, and for and as a bondman or villaine was and is commonly called, taken, and accompted, and reputed privily and appertly : KNOW YEE, that wee the said T., &c., for certain good and lawfull considerations moving our minds, have for us and our heires manumised, and from the yoke of servitude and villenage delivered and discharged, as wee now by these our letters patents manumise, deliver, and discharge for ever the said J. B., otherwise called F. G, with all his sequel and progenie, gotten, or to bee gotten, and all and singular goods, cattels, lands, and tenements, and other perquisites, which the said J. B., otherwise called F. G., now hath, or at any time shall have, or get hereafter. AND ye shall understand also, that we, the aforesaid T. S. and W. have remised, released, and for us and our heires for ever quite claimed, as wee now by these presents doe remite release, and quite claim to the same J. B., otherwise called F. G., and all his heires, sequel and progenie, gotten or to be gotten, &c., all and all manner actions, reall and personall, suits, quarrels, services, trespasses, debts, and demands, whatsoever they be, which wee, the said T. and W., &c., or our heires had, have, or hereafter may or shall have, in any manner wise against the said J. B., otherwise called F. G., or any of his heires, sequel, or progenie, by reason of the villenage or servitude aforesaid, or by any other cause, pretence, or colour, from the beginning of the world untill the day of making of these presents : SO THAT neither we the said T. and W., &c., nor any of us, nor our heires, nor any other by us, for us, or in our name, shall or may from henceforth, have, exact, sue, clayme, or challenge any manner right, title, action, interest, or demand of villenage or bondage against the said J. B., otherwise called F. G., or his heirs, sequel, progenie, goods, cattels, lands, tenements, &c., or any of them by writ of our Sovereign Lord the King, or by any other manner, but there of bee clearly excluded and avoided by these presents. AND we, the said T. S. and W., and our heires, the said J. B., otherwise called F. G., with all his sequel and progenie, gotten or to be gotten, against all people shall warrant free for ever. In witness whereof, &c.

Leigh. WILLIAM NORBURY.

THE IRON GATES, OR THE CHESHIRE ENCHANTER.

The following article under the above head is taken from *The Mirror* for February 5, 1831, and may perhaps be worthy of a corner in CHESHIRE NOTES AND

QUERIES:—A farmer from Mobberley was riding on a white horse over the heath, which skirts Alderley Edge. Of the good qualities of his steed he was justly proud; and while stooping down to adjust its mane, previously to his offering it for sale at Macclesfield, he was surprised by the sudden starting of the animal. On looking up he perceived a figure of more than common height, enveloped in a cowl, and extending a staff of black wood across his path. The figure addressed him in a commanding voice; told him that he would seek in vain to dispose of his steed, for whom a nobler destiny was in store, and bade him meet him when the sun had set, with his horse, at the same place. He then disappeared. The farmer resolving to put the truth of this prediction to the test, hastened on to Macclesfield Fair, but no purchaser could be obtained for his horse. In vain he reduced his price to half; many admired, but no one was willing to be the possessor of so promising a steed. Summoning, therefore, all his courage, he determined to brave the worst, and at sunset reached the appointed place. The monk was punctual to his appointment. Follow me, said he, and led the way by the *Golden Stone*, *Stormy Point* to *Saddle Bole*.* On their arrival at this last-named spot, the neigh of horses seemed to arise from beneath their feet. The stranger waved his wand, the earth opened and disclosed a pair of ponderous iron gates. Terrified at this, the horse plunged and threw his rider, who, kneeling at the feet of his fearful companion, prayed earnestly for mercy. The monk bade him fear nothing, but enter the cavern, and see what no mortal eye ever yet beheld. On passing the gates he found himself in a spacious cavern, on each side of which were horses, resembling his own, in size and colour. Near these lay soldiers accoutred in ancient armour, and in the chasms of the rock were arms, and piles of gold and silver. From one of these the enchanter took the price of the horse in ancient coin, and on the farmer asking the meaning of these subterranean armies, exclamined:—"These are caverned warriors preserved by the good genius of England, until that eventful day, when distracted by intestine broils, England shall be thrice won and lost between sunrise and sunset. Then we, awakening from our sleep, shall rise to turn the fate of Britain. This shall be when George, the son of George, shall reign. When the Forests of Delamere shall wave their arms over the slaughtered sons of Albion. Then shall the eagle drink the blood of princes from the headless *cross* (query corse.) Now haste thee home, for it is not in thy time these things shall be. A Cestrian shall speak it, and be believed." The farmer left the cavern, the iron gates closed, and though often sought for, the place has never again been found. The latter part of the monk's prophecy has been fulfilled. Nixon, the well-known Cheshire seer, foretold the same events in nearly the same words; but his belief in his dreams of futurity have been much diminished by the decease of our late monarch. Recourse has been had, as in other works of great moment, to various readings, and the probable mistakes of early transcribers, and many emendations have been proposed to supply the place of the name George, but *adhuc sub judice lis est*. The Cestrian rustics of the neighbouring villages still believe that at midnight the neighing of horses is audible under Alderley Edge. E

*All places in the neighbourhood of Alderley Edge and Mobberley.

Replies.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

As one of your readers I am very much interested in Mr Greenhalgh's recollections of Stockport as it existed half a century ago, and they cannot fail to remind the older portion of your readers of the "good old times when George the Fourth was King." There is one little matter, however, in his last paper which should not pass without a challenge. I refer to the purchase of the Underbank Hall. If I remember correctly the reason why it never became elevated to the rank of a town hall was owing chiefly to the cunning and chicanery of a town's official. I think he held the place of clerk to the committee appointed to arrange for the purchase of the Ardern residence, just as he was also an important factor in the bank company then in the course of formation. Mr Lloyd may have acted on the part of the bank, but he was believed to be acting under the guiding hand of him who sacrificed his town on the altar of self-aggrandisement.

STOCKPORTIENSIS.

Queries.

BISHOP OF BULLOCK SMITHY.—I recently heard the title given in a quotation from some work. Can any reader of NOTES AND QUERIES give the title of the book in which it occurs?—RICHARD BULLOCK, Blacksmith.

THE MAID OF BRAMALL HALL.—Some time ago I read a legend of Bramall Hall in verse with the above title. I should be glad if some reader of NOTES AND QUERIES could tell me where to find it?—CESTRIENSIS.

RUTTER OF KINGSLEY, CHESHIRE.—A few wealthy of various branches of this family are collecting materials for a history of it, and would be grateful for any information sent to G. Rutter Fletcher, address 14, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.—GEO. RUTTER FLETCHER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

Notes.

STOCKPORT PARISH REGISTERS.

XXXIV.

FEBRUARIE, 1609.

BAPTISED.

—Margerie daughter of George Moore of Stockport.
—Ellen and Anne children of John Minshull nowe of Bromhall.
—John sonne of John Hamson of Stockport.
—Marye daughter of Cuthbert Warren of Offerton.
—William sonne of Richard Thornelye of Romiley.
—Katherine daughter of John Bowker, of Levenshulme.
—Raphe sonne of Thomas Collier of Stockport.
—Thomas sonne of Robert Hopwoodd of Brinnington.
—Robert sonne of Raphe Roson of Stockport.
—Ellen daughter of William Bradley of Stockport.

MARRIED.

—John Hall and Elizabeth Johnson.
—Thomas Leader and Anne Shawe.
—Robert Flynney and Margarett Heginbothom.

BURIED.

—John Hall brother of William Hall of Priestfield in Bromhall.
—Ould William Carrington of Stockport.
—The two children of John Minshulls before specified.
—The wyfe of Edward Rodes of Stockport.
—Robert Baguley of Haughton.
—Raphe Norton of Stockport.

MARCH, 1609.

BAPTISED.

—John sonne of Robert Brooke of the Sontehole in Redich.
—John sonne of Robert Cooke of Haughton.
—JANE THE DAUGHTER OF ALEXANDER ELCOCKE OF STOCKPORT WAS BAPTISED THE XITH.
—Margarett daughter of George Siddall of Stockport.
—William sonne of Anthonye Arderne of Stockport.
—Richard sonne of Laurence Seele of Nangreave.
—Margarett daughter of William Browne of Stockport.
—Thomas sonne of William Cheetham of Bredburye.
18.—Gilbert sonne of Henrye Goodyeare of Stockport
18.—George sonne of Thomas Allecocke of Stockport.
23.—Jane daughter of Richard Knowles.

BURIED.

1.—The wyfe of William Thorpe of Bromhall.
3.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Barsley of Beacam.
5.—Thomas Lambe of Cheadle.
7.—An infante of Willm Thomlinsons of Breburye.
7.—Two infantes of Willm Rowleys of London.
8.—Thomas Goddard of Pointon.
9.—Joseph sonne of Robert Broomes of Levenshulme

MARCH, 1610.

BAPTISED.

25.—ELIZABETH THE DAUGHTER OF ARTHUR STORER PREACHER OF THE WORDE OF GOD AT STOCKPORT WAS BAPTIZED THE 25TH.
25.—Margarett daughter of George Ridgwaie of Stockport.
30.—Marye daughter of Edward Stanley of Deaton.

BURIED.

26.—The wydowe of Alexander Torkinton of Stockport.
28.—The wyfe of Robert Gee of Werneth.

APRIL, 1610.

BAPTISED.

1.—Edmund sonne of William Shawe of Haughton.
1.—Amie daughter of John Thornleye of Hyde.
1.—Sara daughter of Richard Hibbert of Werneth.
15.—Marye daughter of John Dickinson of Rediche.
20.—Alice daughter of Raphe Hobson of Levenshulme.
22.—John sonne of Thomas Oudham of the Stryndes.
22.—Marye daughter of George Whittakers of Stockport.
22.—Marye daughter of Alexander Robinson of Adswood.
29.—Margaret daughter of John Seele of Stockport.

MARRIED.

24.—Edward Rodes and Margaret Williamson.

BURIED.

3.—Wydowe Choonall of Bradburye.
4.—William sonne of Robert Smith of Hyde.
8.—George sonne of George Eires baptised 7th daie buried 8th daie.
9.—The wyfe of Thomas Goddard of Pointon.
9.—Anne daughter of John Mores of Stockport.
12.—Robert sonne of John Baxter of Brinnington.
14.—ANNE THE WIFE OF PETER HEYES OF STOCKTORT WAS BURIED THE 14TH.
16.—Joan Holmes of Heaton Norres wydowe.
17.—An infant of Raphe Ouldhams of Heaton Norres
27.—The wyfe of Robert Cheetham of Bradburye.

28.—Humfrey Dauenport of Bromhall.
29.—John sonne of William Hibbert of Bradburye.
30.—Robert Davenport of Bromhall.
30.—The wyfe of Robert Dod[illegible]e of Bosdon.

MAYE, 1610.

BAPTISED.

4.—Marye daughter of Henry Sclater servant to Mr Robert Dokinfeild of Dokenfeild Esquier.
4.—Robert sonne of Thomas Stones of Bromhall.
6.—John sonne of Alexander Johnes servant to Mr John Arderne Esquier.
6.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Wilson of Stockport.
6.—Marye daughter of Thomas Shuttleworth of Redich.
11.—Alice daughter of John Redford of Stockport.
13.—Edward sonne of Alexander ffallowes of Bromhall.
13.—Margarett daughter of Raphe Collier of Stockport.
20.—Marye daughter of Reginald Gee of Werneth.
25.—William sonne of George Saunders of Stockport.

MARRIED.

4.—Peter Benetson and Anne Ashton.
5.—William Hudson and Dorothye Tinker.
11.—Alexander Bancroft and Alice Kelsall.
30.—George Barber and Alice Heginbotham.

BURIED.

2.—Margarett daughter of Thomas Marsland of Bosdon.
2.—An infant of John Sandes of the parish of Cheadle.
3.—Dorothye daughter of William Nicholson of Stockport.
5.—Anna daughter of John Boland of Stockport.
5.—An infante of Anthonye Nicholsons of Redich.
7.—Raphe Robothom of Marple.
7.—The wyfe of Humfrey Mettershed late of ffoxhurst.
8.—Thomas Holme of Stockport being slayne.
14.—Elizabeth Ridge of Marple wydowe.
14.—An infante of Edward Warrens of Stockport.
25.—Margarett daughter of Raphe Collier of Stockport.
26.—An infant of John Benets of Light birche in the countye of Darbye.
28.—Robert sonne of William Boothe of Beacom.
28.—Alice Daniell of Stockport widowe.
29.—Margarett daughter of Robert Cooke of Haughton.

JUNE, 1610.

BAPTISED.

10.—Margarett daughter of Ambrose Robinson of Stockport.
24.—Elizabeth daughter of George Woodrove of Echills.

MARRIED.

25.—Henrye Bruckshawe and Ellen Cowper.

BURIED.

2.—John Bennetson servante to Alexander [illegible] of Stockport gent.
2.—Anne daughter of William Hall of Hyde.
3.—Ellen daughter of John Hopwodd of the [illegible]
5.—Alice Heginbotham of Marple wydowe.
11.—John Sharshall of Torkinton.

JULIE, 1610.

BAPTISED.

8.—RICHARD THE SONNE OF RICHARD BUCKLE [illegible] SONNE AND HEIRE OF SR RICHARD BUCKLE BEWMARRES IN THE COUNTIE OF ANGLESEA [illegible] WAS BAPTISED THE 8TH.

Richard Bulkeley, whose baptism is here g[illegible] was the eldest son of Richard Bulkeley [illegible] Katherine Needham his wife, and was gran[illegible] to Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt., of Beaumar[illegible] Cheadle. The second-named Richard Bulk[illegible] died before his father, Sir Richard; and Earwaker (*East Cheshire* i-177) thinks it prob[illegible] that, after the death of the latter, the Buck[illegible] estates were divided, seeing that he had to pro[illegible]vide for the offspring of two marriages. I supposed that the Cheadle, Whatcroft, and [illegible] Cheshire properties remained with the hei[illegible] Sir Richard by his first wife, the Beaum[illegible] and Welsh estates being settled upon his son[illegible] his second marriage. In 1622 Katherine Bulk[illegible] widow of Richard Bulkeley, Esquire, and [illegible] mother of Richard whose baptism is given ab[illegible] petitioned the Court of Wards and Liveries [illegible] Prince of Wales, as Earl of Chester, and was [illegible] lowed to retain the wardship and marriage o[illegible] son, who, being under age, had become a ward [illegible] the Earl. A commission was also issued to d[illegible] into three parts all the lands held by the [illegible] Richard Bulkeley. The Richard Bulkeley w[illegible] baptism is above recorded only lived to be a[illegible] twenty-three years of age, dying at the Pele [illegible] old moated house in Northen Etchells, Septem[illegible] 26, 1633, and was buried at Cheadle the follow[illegible] day. He had married, about 1630, Dor[illegible] daughter of Sir Thomas Hoskins, of Oxted [illegible] Surrey, by whom he had Humphrey Bulk[illegible] posthumous son, born November 29, 1633, [illegible] February 17, 1636-7. There was also a daugh[illegible] ultimately his sole heiress, who married Sir Ri[illegible] Ayloffe, bart.

8.—Thomas sonne of Richard Siddall of Bromhall.
8.—Marye daughter of Richard Lees of Brinnington.
22.—Bryan sonne of Bryan Cleaton of Marple.
29.—Raphe sonne of John Dickenson of Levenshulme.
29.—Alice daughter of Robert Houghe of Stockport.

MARRIED.

15.—James Richardson and Anne Hulme.
16.—Thomas Clayton and Susan Chesthan.

BURIED.

2.—The wyfe of Launcelott Sedon of Romiley.
9.—The wyfe of James Leighe of Torkinton.
12.—ffrances daughter of Edward Taylor late of Stockport.
12.—The wyfe of John Howorthe of Northburye.
12.—Twoe infants of Robert Whittakers of Northburye.
15.—JANE THE WYFE OF ROBERT DOKENFEILD OF DOKENFEILD ESQUIRE WAS BURIED THE 14TH.
21.—Elizabeth Bullocke of Stockport.

AUGUST, 1610.

BAPTISED.

5.—William sonne of John Johnson of Werneth.
10.—Anne daughter of William Sydebothom of Bradburye.
12.—John sonne of Gervase Lowe of Denton.
12.—Richard sonne of Humfrey Preistnall of Bosdon.
12.—Elizabeth daughter of one Roger Allens.
17.—John sonne of John More of Marple.
19.—A sonne of John Halls of Stockport named ffraunes.
24.—Ellen daughter of Thomas Deane of Bromhall.
26.—Edward sonne of Roger Harper of Stockport.
26.—John sonne of Reginald Meykin of Stockport.

MARRIED.

17.—William ffallowes and Margarett Daniell.

BURIED.

5.—Ottywell Hegiabothom slayne with a cart.
6.—Elizabeth Mellor of Torkinton.
7.—Robert Adshead of Torkinton.
11.—Raphe Brantnall of Bramhall.
13.—Edward sonne of Alexander ffallowes of Bromhall.
17.—GEORGE RADCLIFF OF MELLOR IN THE COUNTIE OF DARBIE GENT WAS SLAYNE IN THE CHURCHGATE STOCKPORT THE 17TH DAIE AND BURIED AT MELLOR.

In William Radcliffe's book "On the Origin of the New System of Manufacture," first printed in Stockport in 1828, it is erroneously stated that the death of George Radcliffe took place in a contest with the Roundheads during the Civil War in 1644.

23.—An infant of Thomas Chalons of Stockport.
25.—Robert ffallowes of Stockport.
27.—Martha daughter of Raphe Hyde of Haughton.

SEPTEMBER, 1610.

BAPTISED.

2.—Izabell daughter of Thomas Sydebothom of Romiley.
2.—Laurence sonne of James Sondeforth of Heaton Norres.
14.—Ellen daughter of George Heginbothom of Marple.
16.—Joan daughter of Robert Daniell of Offerton.
16.—Margarett daughter of Richard Smithe of Levenshulme.
16.—James sonne of James Creyle of Stockport.
16.—Alice daughter of Urian Grantham of Stockport.
23.—Luke sonne of James Lamkin of Stockport.
23.—John sonne of Thomas Cheetham, junr, of Woodley.
30.—Isaack sonne of Richard Tomlinson of Stockport.
30.—Nicholas sonne of Edward Brooke of Stockport.

MARRIED.

2.—Raphe Ashton and Anne Redich.
29.—George Blomiley and Elizabeth Barlowe.

BURIED.

1.—George Wharnbye of Bosdon.
7.—Anne Rowbothom of Stockport.
8.—Margarett daughter of Thomas Mottershead of Ardweeke.
9.—An infant of James Richardsons of Offerton.
17.—The wyfe of George Milnes of Marple.
26.—The wydowe of Charles Gee late of Werneth.

OCTOBER, 1610.

BAPTISED.

5.—Hughe sonne of Hughe Sydebothom of Romiley.
5.—Thomas sonne of John Higham of Beacom,
5.—John sonne of Robert Handforthe of Bosdon.
7.—Anne daughter of Robert Smithe of Stockport.
12.—Alice daughter of Thomas Williamson of Heaton Norres.
14.—James sonne of Thomas Williamson of Stockport.
14.—Marye daughter of William Turton of Marple.
18.—Richard sonne of William Small of Cheadle Hulme.
19.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Newton of Stockport.
21.—Thomas sonne of George Hulme of Heaton Norres.
21.—Marye daughter of William Sydebothom of Romiley.
28.—Robert sonne of James Holland of Stockport.
28.—George sonne of Edmund Lynley of Heaton Norres a curryer.

MARRIED.

21.—Raphe Brooke and Elizabeth Roson.

BURIED.

1.—The wyfe of William Swindells of Marple.
2.—The wyfe of Thomas Bordman of Redicke.
8.—An infant of one Roger Allens.
16.—Joan daughter of Robert Daniell of Offerton.
19.—An infant of Thomas Newtons of Stockport.
20.—The wyfe of Raphe Taylour of Stockport.
30.—Elizabeth Lowe> Stockport wydow.

NOUEMBER, 1610.

BAPTISED.

5.—Samuell sonne of John Stanniard of Stockport.
11.—Richard sonne of William Hudson of Brinnington.
16.—George sonne of George Pickford of Hyde.
24.—Humfrey sonne of Henry Lees of Denton.
25.—Laurence sonne of Richard ffletchers of Stockport.

BURIED.

6.—The wydowe Harrison of the Streethouse lane.
13.—The wyfe of Gervase Ashton of Rediche.
19.—Margarett Marsland of Stockport wydow.
23.—Marye daughter of William Turton of Marple.
26.—The wyfe of William Weddle of Werneth.
27.—John Cashe servante of Alice Duddell of Heaton Norres wydowe.
28.—Margarett Brook of Stockport.

DECEMBER, 1610.

BAPTISED.

2.—Elizabeth daughter of ffraunces Robinson of Stockport.
9.—Richard sonne of Robert Mores of Stockport.
9.—John sonne of Alexander Rodes of Stockport.
9.—Margarett daughter of Raphe Rediche of Stockport.
16.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Wharnebye of Romiley.
16.—John sonne of Thomas Andrewe of Stockport.
16.—Ellen the daughter of William Dickonson of Stockport Alderman was baptised the 16th.
23.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Birche of Werneth.

MARRIED.

2.—Stephan Rushton and Margerye Mosse.
10.—Robert Ashton and Elizabeth Hopwood.
27.—Thomas Lowe and Jane Bowker.

BURIED.

7.—The wyfe of James Johnson of Bredbury.
11.—The wydowe of Alexander Newton of Stockport.
12.—An infant of Edward Athertons of Bredburye.
20.—William Swyndells of Stockport.
21.—Thomas sonne of William Cheetham, of Bradburye.
23.—Richard sonne of Robert Mores of Stockport.
26.—Izabell Wynnington of Stockport.
29.—John Thorneley of Hyde.

JANUARIE, 1610.

BAPTISED.

1.—ffraunces sonne of William Hunte of Stockport a pyper.
4.—Margarett daughter of John Hall of Dogbill in Bromball.
6.—Ellen daughter of James Bullocke of Marple.
6.—Margarett daughter of George Adshed of Stockport.
13.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Butler of Stockpt.
13.—Marye daughter of Anthonye Parcivall of Stockport.
27.—Marye daughter of John Collier of Bradbury.

MARRIED.

21.—Roger Moores and Katherin Bradley.

BURIED.

8.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Rodes of Stockpt.
16.—Anne ffogge of Offerton.
11.—Ellen Lynney of Stockport.
19.—Robert Ridgeway of Stockport.
19.—The wyfe of William Haughton of Hanging
9.—Prudence Bromhall of Stockport.

FEBRUARYE, 1610.

BAPTISED.

2.—George sonne of George Moores of Stockpt.
3.—William the sonne of William Davenport Esquier sonne and heire apparent of William Davenport of Bromhall Knight baptized the third daie of Februarye 161

William Davenport, whose baptism is recorded, was the eldest son of William Davenport of Bramhall, the baptism of whom on May 25, 1584, is the first to be entered in the Stockport Parish Registers. The mother of the named William Davenport was Frances, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhey, Esquire, she died when he was about eleven years of age. On September 26, 1627, when he little more than seventeen years of age, a double wedding was celebrated at Stockport Church, the contracting parties being William Davenport the father, now a widower, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Legh Adlington, Esquire, widow of Henry Arderne Harden, Esquire, and William Davenport, son who married Frances, daughter of the Henry Arderne and the above-named Margaret wife; in other words, to quote the pedigree, "the same day that her mother married to her husband's father." William Davenport the younger died during the life of his father and of his grandfather, being buried at Stockport January 8, 1611-2. He died without family, and was succeeded by his next younger brother, Peter Davenport, who married one of the Leghs of Adlington.

3.—Rebecca daughter of Alexander Bennyd Stockport.
8.—William sonne of James Dale of Marple.
8—Thomas sonne of William Sydebothom sonne of Charles Sydebothom of Marple.
10—Thomas sonne of Richard Lyngard of
10—Raphe sonne of John Gefferson of Bromhall
10—Alice daughter of Thomas Robinson of Norres.

—Thomas sonne of John Wakefield of Stockport.
—John sonne of Nicholas Rodes of Bromhall.
—John sonne of John Marsland of Northburye.
—Richard sonne of Richard Taylor of Bromhall.
—Margerye daughter of Henry Wood of Stockport.

MARRIED.

—Robert Sydebothom and Anne Davenport.
—James Browne and Margaret Bordeman.

BURIED.

—The wyfe of John Grantham of Stockport Moresyde.
—Thomas Stones of Bromhall.
—The wyfe of Thomas Brookshawe of Stockport.

MARCH, 1610.

BAPTISED.

—Anne daughter of Edward Thornelye of Bradburye
—Robert sonne of William Bancroft of Echills.
—Thomas sonne of Robert Browne of Levenshulme.
—Joan daughter of Thomas Sholton of Stockport
—Henrye sonne of William Henshall.
—Anne daughter of Richard Brentnall of Bromhall

BURIED.

—An infant of John Kerkes of Poynton.
—WILLIAM SONNE OF ROBERT ARDERNS OF HAWARDEN GENT.
—ANNE THE WIFE OF ROBERT HYDE OF DENTON IN THE C UNTIS OF LANC. GENT WAS BURIED THE 9TH DATE OF MARCH.
—An infante of Alexander ffallowes of Bromhall.
—An infante of Henrye Lees of Bradburye.
—Anne daughter of Laurence Seele of Stockport.
—James Gee of Werneth.

MARCH, 1611.

BAPTISED.

—William sonne of John Brooke of Heaton Norres.
—James sonne of James Hobson of Werneth.
—Richard sonne of Raphe Brooke of Bromhall.

BURIED.

—John Hall of Bromhall carpenter.

APRIL, 1611.

BAPTISED.

—Robert sonne of George Milnes of Marple.
—ALES DAUGHTER OF RAPHE ARDERNE GENT.
—Katherine daughter of Anthony Nicholson of Redich.
—Raphe sonne of Raphe Collier of Stockport.
—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Buckley of Redich.
—Edward sonne of John Allen nowe of the Slade.
—Raphe sonne of John Shuttleworth of Brinnington.
—Mary daughter of Henrye Shawe of Werneth.

BURIED.

—Margarett daughter of Richard Grundye of Bradburye.
8.—The wyfe of William Smithe of Hyde.
15.—Robert sonne of John Marton of Lym.
19.—William Andrewe of the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne beinge drowned about Portwood Bridge.
20.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Buckley of Redich.
21.—The wyfe of Raphe Ashton servante to Mr Robert Dokenfielde Esquier.
23.—George sonne of George Moores of Stockport.
25.—The wyfe of John Tetlowe of Haughton with her child were buried.
25.—Henry Wyld a poor man.
27.—Laurence sonne of John Cottrell of Stockport.
30.—An infant of Robert Thomassons of Stockport.

MAYE, 1611.

BAPTISED.

1.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Sidebotham of Marple.
2.—Henrye sonne of Robert Harrison of Bradburye.
3.—Katherine daughter of William Bridge of Stock.
12.—William sonne of William ffallowes of Bromhall.
17.—Katherine daughter of William Hardye of Haughton.
19.—Marye daughter of Carlell Cheetham of Bradburye.
19.—John sonne of Raphe Glossoppe of Levenshulme.
19.—Marye daughter of Robert Boothe of Denton.
19.—William sonne of George Brownes.
31.—Anne daughter of Thomas Mottershed of Stockport.

MARRIED.

3.—John Millington and Anne Hunte.
7.—Launcelott Seddon and Ellen Robotham.

BURIED.

4.—Alice Thomlynson of Bradburye.
15.—Richard sonne of Richard Taylor of Bromhall.
19.—Izabell Thornelye of Stockport.
21.—James sonne of James Gefferson of Bramhall.
25.—MARYE THE DAUGHTER OF EDWARD VAWDREY OF THE RIDDINGS GENT WAS BURIED THE 25TH.
27.—The wyfe of John Heginbothom of Limehouse in Marple.
31.—George Brookshawe of Bradburye.

JUNE, 1611.

BAPTISED.

2.—Anne daughter of Thomas Kennyon of Stockport.
7.—Robert sonne of Robert Smithe of Goit Hall.
7.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Greenes of Heaton Norres.
16.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Harroppe of Stockport.

MARRIED.

24.—John Swyndells and Elizabeth Wych.
27.—Richard Warren and Margarett Ashcroft.

BURIED.

2.—Thomas sonne of Richard Lingard.
6.—The wyfe of Edmund Kersey of Bradburye.

Didsbury. E. W. BULKELEY.

POWNALL FEE, WILMSLOW PARISH: TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

The following is a continuation of the records relating to Pownall Fee township, as found in the old parish chest at Wilmslow:—

1772.

An order dated 30 January, 1772, to remove Martha Knott from Pownall Fee to Ashton-under-Lyne. Signed by Justices

H. Wright,
Saml. Finney.

20 February, 1772.

The examination of James Cummins, a Jersey comber, who saith on his oath that his father, John Cummins, linsey weaver, was settled at Kendale—having served his apprenticeship there to the same trade. That this examinant served his apprenticeship with one Edward Cummin, a Jersey comber and hosier at Kendal aforesaid——that he has never gained any other settlement since his apprenticeship.

James Cummins.

Taken before me,
Saml. Finney.

5 month, 1772.

"Then I, John Goodear, Reseved of Samuel Taylor one pound nine shillings for rent for the house where Frances Deeks lived." 1 9 0 0

24 Oct., 1772.

The examination of Thomas Perry, touching his last legal settlement, taken before Samuel Finney, Esquire.

He says that he was born in Bollin Fee, where his father's settlement was, but that he had subsequently gotten a settlement in Chorley by renting and holding a house and land. This is not all he says, but it is the substance.

The document is signed

Thomas Perry.

Saml. Finney.

1772.

An order of removal dated 8 Oct., 1772, to remove Elizabeth Parrott from the township of Newton, in the County of Chester, to Pownall Fee.

Signed H. Wright,
J. Gligg.

Know all men by these presence (presents) that we, Ralph Bower, of Chorley, in the parish of Wilmslow, in the County of Chester, husbandman; Joseph Ridgway, of Falleybroom, in the County, aforesaid, yeoman; and Samuel Wych, of Falleybroom, in the parish and County aforesaid, farmer are held and firmly bound to Samuel Taylor and Joshua Roylance, overseers of the poor of Pownall Fee, in the said County, in the sum of sixty pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said Samuel Taylor and Joshua Boyla or to their successors, overseers of the poo which payment, well and truly to be made, we bi ourselves and every one of us by himself for, and the whole our Heirs, Executors, and Administra and every one of us firmly by these pres sealed with our own seals dated the sixteenth d of December, in the thirteenth year of the reig our Sovereign, Lord George the third, by the gr of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Ki Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the ye of our Lord one thousand seven hundred a seventy-two.

The condition of this obligation is such th whereas Elizabeth Parrott, of Pownall Fee aforesa singlewoman, upon examination before Sam Finney, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justice the Peace, in and for the said County, hath decla upon oath that she is big and pregnant of a bast child, and that the above-bound Ralph Bower is t father of such child, she now goeth with, and whe the said child when born may become chargeable Pownall Fee aforesaid. If, therefore, the sa bound Ralph Bower, Joseph Ridgway, and Sam Wych, or either or any of them, their or either, any their heirs, executors, or administrators, do shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto above-named Samuel Taylor and Joshua Roy then executors, administrators, or successors, o seers of the poor of Pownall Fee aforesaid for time being, the sum of sixpence sterling in e week, week by week, and from time to t successively, as the weeks succeed one another and during all the time and term of eight years n ensuing from and after the birth of the said bast child, if it happens so long to live, for and tow the maintenance and bringing up of the said child, also the sum of seventeen shillings and sixp immediately after the Birth of the said bastard for and towards the said Elizabeth Parrott's ly in without fraud, cover, or further delay, then t present obligation to be void and of none eff But if default be made in payment of the s weekly sum of of sixpence above mentioned or part thereof, as the same shall become such w due and payable as aforesaid, or if default be m in the payment of the sum of seventeen shillings sixpence or any part thereof, when the same become due and payable as aforesaid, contrary to true intent and meaning of these presents, the this present obligation to be and remain in f force, power, strength, and virtue.

Sealed and delivered, the paper being put, stamped in the presence of

Joseph Barrow. Ralph Bower. (
Wm. Jarnion. Joseph Ridgwai (
Samuel Wych. (

1773.

Then Charles Leycester settled is constable acctts, and there remained in his hands due to the town £2 2s 10d, which said sum was paid into the hands of Samuel Taylor for the use repair of Morley New Bridge. £ 2 2 10 0

As witness our hands,

Seen and allowed by

H. Worthington.
Joshua Roylance.
Hardey Leather.
John Kelsall.

[This Morley Bridge was doubtless at Disley Kirk, ear Quarry Bank, near where Greg's Mill now stands, nd this was at that time a public road .The Brow going own to the Bridge near the Quarry is yet called orley Brow, and Morley Bridge was here, over the allin. Formerly it was not without a public road om Hale to Wilmslow. This was doubtless a public ghway, and there was a public bridle road through ownall Hill when I was a lad, and perhaps more than is.]

A list of poor householders that the interest of Leigh's and Eccles's money is to be divided amongst in Morley for the years 1773 and 1774 :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Ralph Sumner ...	10	6	⋈ John Morrall.....	5	6
William Bower...	5	0	⋈ Isaac Sumner ...	10	0
John Dooley	5	0	⋈ Thomas Scott's wife.....	3	6
Betty Goodier ...	6	6			
Samuel Goodier..	5	0	⋈ Thos. Bower	3	6
John Grantham's wife.....	5	0	⋈ Thos. Bradbury ..	6	0
			⋈ Robert Chapman.	10	0
James Harrison...	4	6	⋈ John Goodear ...	7	0
Sarah Harrison...	7	0	⋈ John Hensball ...	7	0
George Shuttle-			⋈ Edmund Taylor..	7	0
worth	6	0	⋈ John Sumner.....	10	6
Aaron Warburton	5	0	⋈ Thos. Dale (struck		
John Hulme	5	0	out).....		
Mary Taylor.....	7	0	⋈ Samuel Hayman.	4	0
John Bradbury...	7	6			
Thos. Hooley.....	6	0		8	0 6
Richard Morrall..	7	6			

The figures have been altered by writing over, and e very indistinct, and may be wrongly copied in me cases ; I cannot make it add right.

8 March, 1773.

The order of Henry Offley Wright and Samuel Finney (made 8 March, 1773), two Justices of the Peace, upon James Artingstall, of Heale, to pay, in respect of a bastard child of Sarah Hankinson, the sum of £1 5s, up to that time, and 9d a week afterwards so long as the said child shall be chargeable to the Township of Pownall Fee.

Indenture made 1 July, 1773, between John Sumner, of Hough, husbandman, and Ralph his son of the one part, and John Lowe, of Hough aforesaid, tailor, whereby the said Ralph Sumner is bound as an apprentice to the said John Lowe, for seven years. The premium was £4 10s. John Lowe was to teach his apprentice the art and mystery of a tailor, find him food and clothing convenient, and give him a shilling every Christmas Day.

Signed by contracting parties in the presence of

Js. Worthington, Jun.

We have here a lawyer's bill, but unfortunately it has no name appended :—

Charge of Ralph Sumner's Indentures.

	£	s	d
Drawing and Engrossing Indres paper and duty	0	7	6
Paid duty thereupon Double	0	4	6
Agency and trouble of sending Indres to London and back	0	6	8
	£0	18	8

Nov. 15, 1773.

Mathewe Potts and Thomas Leigh boute [bought] of John Booth from under a bill of sale.

	£	s	d
Coal	0	12	0
Signe.....	0	8	0
4 looms and materials	3	10	0
1 Brew Pan	1	0	0
1 oiron pot	0	1	0
1 oak dresser	0	15	0
3 Bedstocks and Beding	0	15	0
6 Tubs in lower shop.....	0	4	0
1 round white wood stool	0	1	6
2 peauter quarts, 2 pints, 1 gill	0	5	0
Lumber.....	0	2	6
	£7	14	0

Recd. Nov. 15 from Mathewe Potts and Thomas Leigh the above contents.
P. by me, John Booth.

Dec. 1st, 1773.

We, Mathewe Potts and Thomas Leigh, of Styall, yeeman, have upon the day of the date sold and delivered unto Heakey Goddard and John Kelsall, of Pownall Fee, overseer and churchwarden, all those several parcels of goods hereunder mentioned, which the sd. Mathew Potts and Thomas Leigh bought of John Booth at John Gleve's day of sale as follows :—

	£	s	d
The signe industry.....	0	8	0
4 wevers looms and materials thereto belonging	3	10	0
1 Brew Pan	1	0	0
1 Iron Pott	0	1	0
3 pair of bedstocks and Beding	0	15	0
6 tubs in the lower shop	0	15	0
1 round white wood stool	0	1	6
3 pewter quarts, 2 do. quarts, and 1 gill ...	0	5	0
1 clothes chest	0	16	6
a coffer screen.....	0	10	6
a square oak table.....	0	4	1
In lumber or Hustlements	0	2	6
As witnes our hands,	£8	13	1

MATTHEW POTTS,
THOMAS LEIGH.

Signed in the presence of
JOHN KELSALL Elder,
WM. JANNION.

April 26th, 1775

Then Jeffery Allcock setteled is constable acctts. for the year 1773 and seventy-four, and there remains in his hands due to the town the sum of 13s 9d for both years, which said sum of 13s 9d was paid into the hands of Joshua Roylance, overseer of the Poor. As witness our hands, 0 13 9 0

HUGH WORTHINGTON,
JOSHU ROYLANCE,
HESKEY GODDARD,
ROGER BREDBERRY,
JOHN ROWLINSON,

April 26th, 1775.

Then John Goodier settled his constableship acctts. for the year 1773 and 1774, and there remains in his hands due to the town the sum of £2 11s 5d for both years, and which said sum of £1 11s 5d was keep in the said John Goodier's hands for and towards what he was out of purse upon the poor acctts. for the year 1774. As witness our hands, 2 11 5 0

Seen and allowed by us,

HUGH WORTHINGTON,
JOSHUA ROYLANCE,
HESKEY GODDARD,
ROGER BREDBERRY,
JOHN ROWLINSON.

A list of poor householders that the interest of Leigh and Eccles money is to be divided amongst in Morley, for the year 1775 and 1776.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Ralph Sumner	9	0	John Morral	5	0
William Bower	5	0	Henry Pierson	4	0
John Dooley	4	0	Isaac Sumner	8	0
Betty Goodier	5	6	Widow Scott	4	6
Samuel Goodier	4	0	Thomas Bower	4	0
John Grantham	4	6	Thomas Bradbury	5	0
James Harrison	3	0	Robert Chapman	7	0
Isaiah Harrison	4	0	John Goodier	3	0
Sarah Harrison	5	0	John Henshall	5	0
George Shuttleworth	6	6	Edmund Taylor	5	0
Aaron Warburton	5	0	John Sumner	6	0
John Hulme	3	0	Samuel Hammond Elder	6	0
Mary Taylor	5	0	Sarah Longson's son	4	0
John Bradbury	6	0			
Thos. Hooley	5	0			
Richard Morall	6	0		£7	7 0

	£	s.	d
30 of 12 month received	2	2	0
8 of 1 month received	2	2	0
27 received	0	16	0

In all 5 pound.

A certificate, dated 3 June, 1775, given by Thomas Ashley and Charles Speakman, overseers of Ashley, acknowledging the settlement of Samuel Ricketts Thomas their son, and Ann their daughter, to be in Ashley, allowed by Justices

H. Off. WRIGHT,
SAML. FINNEY.

The order of Henry Offley Wright and Samuel Finney, Justices of the Peace, made 23 Feb., 1775, upon John Grantham the younger, of Pownall Fee, wheelwright, the putative father of a bastard child of Esther Sutton, of Pownall Fee, to pay for cost incurred on behalf of the said child up to date, &c and after that the sum of twelve pence per week as long as the said child shall be chargeable to the township.

Indenture, dated 28th March, 1775, whereby Jeffrey Alcock, churchwarden, and James Bayley and John Goodier, overseers of the poor of Pownall Fee, do bind John Howarth, a poor boy of Pownall Fee, as an apprentice to Isaac Bythel, of Ashton Massey Bank (Ashton-upon-Mersey), for seven years. The premium was £2 2s 0d. The master, Bythel, was to instruct and teach the boy in the business of husbandry, and to find him convenient food and clothing. Signed and sealed by the contracting parties in the presence of

JOHN BARLOW and
WM. JANNION,

And countersigned by two trustees,
H. Off. WRIGHT,
SAML. FINNEY.

17 Feb., 1775.

Borough of Macclesfield.

Examination of Peter Mellor, who said he was born at Lavenham, and apprenticed there, and that his settlement is there.

Sworn before WILLM. HARPER.
SAMUEL LANGFORD.
Justices of Borough of Macclesfield

Know all men by these presents that John Collier, of the township of Cheadle Buckley, yeoman, Ralph Burgess, of Pilkington Bower, in the said parish, mug-seller; Sarah Collier, of Cheadle Buckley aforesaid, spinster; Lydia Collier, of Cheadle Buckley also spinster, are firmly bound unto Joshua Roylance, of Styall, yeoman, and John Goodier, of Pownall Fee, or their successors, overseers of the poor, in the full sum of two hundred pounds jointly and severally.

This bond was given anent the maintenance of a bastard child of Elizabeth Longson, of Pownall Fee, single woman, not yet born, of which the said bounden, John Collier, was the father,

April 17th, 1776.

Then Thomas Pownall settled his constableship acctts. for the year

1775, and there remains in his hands due to the town the sum of £1 0s 11d for his own tenemt. in Styall. As witness our hands, 1 0 11 0

HUGH WORTHINGTON,
JOSHUA ROYLANCE,
HESKEY GODDARD.

Paid to Wm. Leigh 13s 7d, being the ballance of his acctts.

April 17th, 1776.

Then settled accounts with Wm. Leigh, then he settled his accts., being constable of Morley, who served for Wm. Finney's tenemt., and he being out of purse the sum of 13s 4d. As witness our hands, 0 13 4 3

HUGH WORTHINGTON,
JOSHUA ROYLANCE,
HESKEY GODDARD.

Then Thomas Pownall paid to Samuel Hewitt 7s 4d, being the ballance of his accts., and being the remainder of sd. constable acctts.

An order, dated 30th August, 1777, to remove William Coppock and Mary, his wife, from Pownall Fee to the Township of Ashley. Signed by

H. OFF. WRIGHT,
SAML. FINNEY.

Leigh. WILLIAM NORBURY.

PRESIDENT BRADSHAW.

The original of the following epitaph is engraven upon a cannon at the summit of a steep hill near Martha Bray, in Jamaica. (See memoirs of Mr Hollis, vol. ii. p. 789.)

Stranger,
Ere thou pafs, contemplate this cannon,
Nor regardless be told,
That near its base lies depofited the duft
Of John Bradshaw;
Who nobly fuperior to felfish regards,
Defpising alike the pageantry of courtly
fplendour,
The blaft of calumny,
And the terrors of royal vengeance,
Prefided in the illuftrous band
Of Heroes and Patriots,
Wl fairly and openly adjudged
Charles Stuard,
Tyrant of England,
To a public and exemplary death;
Thereby prefenting to the amazed world,
And tranfmitting down through appalling
ages,
The most glorious example
Of unfhaken virtue,
Love of Freedom,
And impartial juftice,
Ever exhibited on he blood-ftained theatre
Of human actions.
Oh, Reader, pafs not on,
Till thou haft bleft his memory,
And never, never forget,
That Rebellion to Tyrants
Is obedience to God.

Vide *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1784, part II.. has Bradfhaw, the regicide, not a character proper to be preferved, 591; anecdotes of, 833; doubts refpecting his death, &c., 831; his epitaph on a cannon at Jamaica, ibid; account of his family, 835.

Rusholme. F. L. TAVERS.

Replies.

THE MAID OF BRAMALL HALL.

"The Maid of Bramall Hall" is in *Lays and Legends of Cheshire*, by John Leigh, a copy of which is in the Free Library.

J. PINNINGTON.

43, Hall-street.

BISHOP OF BULLOCK SMITHY.

"Bullock the Blacksmith" will find the quotation in "The Newcomes," chap. xliv.:—

"It's Mr Bingham, my lord, nephew of your lordship's right reverend brother—the Bishop of Bullocksmithy."

Some years ago a clergyman, not many miles from here, was known amongst his companions by the title. He is still living and in orders, but has not, I believe, ever received any stipend from his profession except the emoluments of his see.

W. H. B.

Stockport.

Queries.

FAMILY HISTORY.—Should be grateful for any information as to the best method of compiling or writing the history of a family. GENEALOGY.

INSCRIPTIONS ON EARLY ENGLISH POTTERY.—Believing that not a few collectors would appreciate a list of the names, initials, or inscriptions occurring on pieces of English pottery of the earlier *fabriques*, I am collecting information with a view to publication. I have already notices of such specimens as are to be found in the public and larger private collections, but am desirous of including as many as may be, of those in private hands; and my object in asking you kindly to insert this letter is to encourage possessors to communicate with me. The principal varieties of pottery which I propose to include in my

list are the following:—Slip ware, including toft, marbled ware, Lambeth, Bristol, and Liverpool Delft. Jackfield, Nottingham, Fulham and Lambeth stone ware. Porcelain, and the later descriptions of pottery, such as Leeds and Wedgewood, are outside the scope of my enquiries. Replies, stating size of specimens and giving full particulars of the inscriptions or dates, will be gratefully accepted.

Childwall. JOHN ELIOT HODGKIN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

Notes.

THOMAS ASHE: A STOCKPORT POET.

Stockport so seldom has the chance of boasting itself the birthplace of men who have become famous for their literary achievements, that I thought others might be pleased, as I am, to find that our town is not without this kind of honour also, and I have therefore, ventured to send you for insertion in your columns an abridgment of a paper read before the Manchester Literary Club last Monday evening by Mr Milner, the president of the club. Mr Milner has kindly permitted me to make use of his paper, not only for the purpose of making the subject of it more known to your readers, but also because what is known of Mr Ashe is sadly little, and it is thought that, by calling attention to his work, something more may be learnt about a poet whose life, to judge from the manner in which the sense of failure keeps occurring in his poems, has been saddened and embittered by the unjustifiable neglect with which he has been treated.

The bare facts of the poet's life, for some of which I am indebted to Mr W. I. Wild, are as follows:—Thos. Ashe was born at Stockport in or about 1836, and was educated at the Grammar and Free School, under Mr Gurney, where, according to Mr Wild's recollection, he was one of the head boys. His father, John (or George) Ashe, was a manufacturer in Manchester according to Mr Milner. According to Mr Wild, John Ashe at one time worked the Upper or Higher Carr Mill. He was a man of artistic tastes, and all his life an enthusiastic amateur artist. Subsequently he took orders, and became vicar of St. Paul's, Crewe, where he remained, I believe, until his death. His son, the subject of Mr Milner's paper, left the Grammar School in 1855 or 1856, and proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1859, coming out in the mathematical tripos as a senior optime. In the same year he took orders. This would seem to show that the dates are a little wrong, as he would then be scarcely 24 years of age. We next hear of him as curate of Silverstone, Northamptonshire. In 1865 he was mathematical master at Leamington College, and he afterwards held a similar position in Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Here he remained till 1876. Beyond this point Mr Milner has been unable to trace him, but he is said to have been chiefly in Paris. From the Clerical Directory of 1883 it would seem that he was then a resident in Paris, but so little is known about him that it is doubtful whether he is alive now or not.

Mr MILNER, in his paper, said that in bringing the works of Thomas Ashe before the club, he felt he was in a certain sense discharging a pious duty. The volume before him was sent to the club, presumably by the author, some time ago, and ought to have been noticed much earlier. The book was in many ways worth notice. Apart from the intrinsic merit of the poems—and this was by no means inconsiderable—the writer had local claims upon the attention of the members of the club. His own attention had been first called to the work of Ashe nearly twenty years ago by the publication—apparently as an experiment—at the price of sixpence, of a beautiful poem with the title of "Edith." This poem was an idyll of Cheshire told in hexameters, and in spite of the measure, which was not attractive to English ears, charmed the reader by its simple freshness and homely beauty. After reading "Edith" he had been naturally anxious to see more of a poet who had evidently been amongst ourselves an unknown singer "singing rhymes unbidden" to a world that refused to be wrought into any sympathy either with him or with his hopes and fears. This poem, "Edith," and "The sorrows of Hypsipyle," a dramatic poem of regular form, but abounding in delightful passages were the only two volumes which he (the essayist) had seen in their original dress. But last year a collected and complete edition of Mr Ashe's poems was published by George Bell and Sons in one closely printed octavo volume, containing 334 pages. The volume began with "Early Poems," which extended over ten years, 1855 to 1865. These were followed by "Pictures of Psyche," 1864; "The Sorrows of Hypsipyle," 1866; "Edith," 1869 70; and "Late Poems," which extended from 1866 to 1880. There were also a number of undated translations from the Greek, the Latin, the Italian, the German, and the French. He (the essayist) doubted whether the late

such a collected edition was wise. There were in ome four or five hundred poems, in double columns ge after page. It was too much. Poetry should be packed. As it demanded alike for its produc- n and its perusal something of ease and leisure, in its presentation there should be ample space and easure of luxuriousness. At any rate, the double umn was a double heresy in a poet's publisher. It uld be permitted only to the dictionary and the ectory. The essayist then went on to consider why poems had not been successful. It was sometimes d that if a poet was to make any place for himself must keep producing and producing largely. It uld not be said that Ashe had failed on this ground. had been writing for more than thirty years, and body of his work is considerable. Nor could it be consequence of his having been too narrow his range of subject and form. He had wn from sources classical, mediæval, and modern. themes were secular and sacred, personal and matic, and his measures varied from the simplest g or lyric to the blank verse narrative and the ek drama. It was not that there was any lack of agination or of playful fancy, or of the power of ing or the power of saying. Why, then, had these ms been unsuccessful? It was not easy to answer question. They ought to have commanded success, if he (the essayist) was pressed for an answer he uld only say that they lacked concentration and nsity.

t the conclusion of his paper, Mr Milner read a sage from "Edith" and the "Apologia." These, h one or two other examples, I give at the end of letter, so that your readers may judge for them- res whether they ought not to be proud of this wer of poesy which was born among them only

To blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

efore I conclude my letter let me say that any in- mation concerning Mr Ashe, which it may be in the wer of any of your readers to give, will be received h pleasure if sent either to Mr George Milner, J.P., ston House, Moston, Harpurhey, Manchester; or to self.—I remain, yours truly,

J. B. OLDHAM.

Wheatfield House, Heaton Norris.
November 20th, 1887.

P.S.—The following are the quotations mentioned ve:—

From "Edith."

he orchard now how sweetly twilight is falling!
beams, slanting, climb the knotted stems of the fruit trees,
r the lichens' frond is beaten gold, and the even er, cool, more still; dumb is the lay of the linnet.
r the nightingale, alert, his song is beginning;
Holding night awake, and lovers silent, to listen.
Would he sang more often! He sings but seldom in Cheshire.

Apologia.

No rest save singing, but a song for friend
Have I, and sing, forgotten, to the end.
O world, for me ne'er care to weave a crown,
Who hold your smile as lightly as your frown!
Yet I grow sad to think upon my songs,
For which no man, nor even a maiden, longs.
O, my poor flowers, dead in the lap of spring!
I think it is too sad a harvesting
For such brave hopes, for such kind husbandry!
Yet I must still go singing till I die.

In my opinion the following song is unsurpassable of its kind:—

From "Saint Guthlac."

Welland River, Welland River, 'gainst your rushes, all day long,
Little ripples break and dimple like the cadence of a song.
River Welland! River Welland!
O'er their shadows on your gravels flash the tiny fish astir;
'Mid the coolness of your shallows gleams the glossy kingfisher,
River Welland! River Welland!
Yellow web-foot, silver feather, flying o'er the wild fenland;
Swan and hern and coot hie hither for the red weeds and the sand.
River Welland! River Welland!
Welland River, Welland River, by the bank-side, cottage, trees,
By the quivering happy aspens bear the pleasant river breeze.
River Welland! River Welland!
Still as heaven, moonbeam-silver'd, and the misty fleece o'erhead,
Linger tender in the hamlets where they tarry whom we wed.
River Welland! River Welland!
Mid your brown bulrushes wander, and make music like a sigh;
Where the merry, curly-headed, blue-eyed children sleeping lie.
River Welland! River Welland!
Welland River, Welland River, flooded fair o'er fields and fens;
'Mong your rushes and your grasses glide the white-tail'd waterhens.
River Welland! River Welland!
Still the mornings gild you ever, and the shadows of their frowns
Spare the wild sweet beauty quiet of your islands and your towns.
River Welland! River Welland!
O the wild sweet beauty quiet, and the ripples all day long,
That around your rushes dimple, like the cadence of a song.
River Welland! River Welland!

From "Farmer Wilkie."

Farmer Wilkie left a gap
In his hedgerow, lest, mayhap,
Little feet, that love to tread

Through the fern and clover-bed
Little eyes, that love to look
Up the trees, and in the brook;
Tiny feet, and dream-lit eyes,
Should not find his blackberries.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF CHESHIRE.

XVII.

During the autumn and early winter of 1832 the entire population became engaged in preparing for that reconstruction of the entire framework of the representative system, with which, according to some, a new and more glorious temple of liberty should be built up. According to others, this disjointed and dangerous scaffolding of modern experiment would perish in the whirlwind of anarchy which was soon to sweep over the land.

The preparations for a general election were altogether so new—so entirely different from the rough-and-ready licence long associated with the exercise of the suffrage—that many in England began to think with regret of the good old times when the oath at the election booth, amidst the bluster of counsel and the cheers or hisses of the mob, was the sole test of the freeholders' or occupiers' right to vote. What formalities were now to be gone through? On June 20 there was to be affixed on the door of every church and chapel a notice requiring all persons who might be entitled to vote for knights of the shire in respect of property situate in that parish or township to send particulars of their claims to the overseers. Of the claims thus made the overseers were to prepare a list, and publish it in the same manner before the last day of July. A similar process, with some slight variation, was to be pursued in boroughs. The Act also decreed that a new and strange machinery was to come into operation between September 15 and October 25 to separate the wheat from the chaff. The great winnower was to be the revising barrister. The marginal note to the statute describes in a few words the result of this preliminary investigation:—"No inquiry at the time of election except as to the identity of the voter, the continuance of his qualification, and whether he had voted before at the same election." It was further enacted that the polling was to continue for two days only in both counties and boroughs. The following is that portion of the Act relating to Cheshire:—

1832.

August 9.—By a proclamation issued it was enacted that the county of Chester, for Parliamentary purposes under the Reform Bill, be divided into two divisions, viz., the northern and southern, and that the northern division shall include the whole of the hundreds of Macclesfield and Bucklow; that the southern division shall include the whole of the hundreds of Broxton, Eddisbury, Wantwich, Northwich, and Wirral, together with the city of Chester; and that the courts for the election of knights of the shire shall be held for such northern divisi Knutsford, and for the southern division at Chest also enacted that the following should be the pl places for each division: Northern—Knutsford, Ba port, Macclesfield, and Runcorn; Southern—Ch Nantwich, Northwich, Sandbach, and Birkenhead.

Next come a series of interesting extracts from t newspapers of the day all bearing on the coming el tions, many of the paragraphs containing items fact all but forgotten, and which cannot be better p served than in the order of their occurrence:—

1832.

April 14.—Salusbury Pryce Humphreys, of Brunsil captain R.N., again issued his address to the burgess the borough of Stockport on the probable dissolution Parliament under the Reform Bill.

June 7.—Mr Thomas Marsland, of Cheadle Moseley, iss his address as one of the candidates for the representa of the borough of Stockport in Parliament in the fir coming election under the Reform Bill.

June 14.—Edward John Stanley, of London, issued his dress as one of the candidates for the representation the North-eastern division of Cheshire in the refor Parliament.

July 5.—Mr James Newton, of Cheadle Heath, issued address as one of the candidates for the representation Stockport in Parliament. On the same date Mr Geo Wilbraham, of Delamere Lodge, also issued his address a candidate for the South-western division of t county.

July 9.—Mr Henry Marsland, of Wood Bank, Stockp issued his address as one of the candidates for the re sentation of Stockport.

July 10.—Mr J. H. Lloyd, of Stockport, issued his add as a candidate for the representation of that borough Parliament.

July 18.—Mr William Tatton Egerton, of Tatton P issued his address to the electors of the North-eas division of the county.

August 12.—Mr J. R. D. Tollemache, of Mottram-in-L dendale, issued his address to the electors of the E eastern division of the county.

September 20.—At the request of an influential deputa Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, of Oulton Park sented to contest the Southern division of the coun the election.

September 22.—Lord Grosvenor, of Eaton Hall, issu address as a candidate for the Southern divisio county.

October 3.—Mr James Newton, one of the candida the representation of the newly-enfranchised bor Stockport in Parliament, retired from the contest count of ill-health.

December 12.—Nomination of candidates for the re tation of the borough of Stockport in Parliament hustings were erected in the Market-place, aroun place a crowd of about 12,000 people had assembled candidate was represented by a banner, inscribed lows:—"Major Marsland and the glorious cons form." "Davenport, the friend of the working c "Lloyd and no Compulsion." "Henry Marsland, town and trade of Stockport." Major Marsl nominated by Mr T. Steel, jun., seconded by Mr Ll

Edward Davies Davenport was nominated by Mr T. Cheetham, surgeon, seconded by Mr Dow; Henry Marsland was nominated by Mr W. B. Worthington, seconded by Sampson Lloyd; and John Horatio Lloyd was nominated by Rev. E. Hawell, seconded by Mr W. Sykes. The show of hands were declared to be in favour of Messrs Lloyd and Davenport, whereupon a poll was claimed by the other two candidates, and the mayor fixed the following two days for the polling.

September 15.—Nomination of candidates for the Southern Division of the county at the Shire Hall, Chester:—Sir Philip de M. Grey Egerton, proposed by Sir Harry Mainwaring, bart., seconded by Mr Randle Wilbraham, gm., of Rode; Earl Grosvenor, proposed by Mr Tollemache, seconded by Mr Wicksted; Mr George Wilbraham, proposed by Mr E. V. Townsend, seconded by Dr Latham.

In Cheshire the elections resulted as follows:

3 William IV.

Met January 29, 1833. Dissolved December 30, 1834.

CHESHIRE, NORTH—

Edward John Stanley, of Alderley, esq.
William Tatton Egerton, of Tatton, esq.

CHESHIRE, SOUTH—

Richard, viscount Belgrave.
George Wilbraham, of Delamere House, esq.

CHESTER—

Lord Robert Grosvenor.
John Jervis, esq.

MACCLESFIELD—

John Ryle, esq.
John Brocklehurst, esq.

STOCKPORT—

Major Thomas Marsland.
John Horatio Lloyd, esq.

The polling at these elections was as under:

CHESHIRE, NORTH—

Edward John Stanley	(W)	2556
William Tatton Egerton	(C)	2428
J. R. D. Tollemache	(W)	1516

CHESHIRE, SOUTH—

George Wilbraham	(W)	2661
Earl Grosvenor	(W)	2406
Sir P. M. de G. Egerton	(C)	2297

CHESTER, CITY—

Lord Robert Grosvenor	(W)	1166
John Jervis	(W)	1053
John F. Maddock	(W)	499

MACCLESFIELD—

John Ryle	(C)	443
John Brocklehurst	(W)	402
Thomas Grimsditch	(C)	186

STOCKPORT—

Thomas Marsland	(C)	551
John H. Lloyd	(R)	444
Henry Marsland	(W)	431
E. D. Davenport	(W)	237

From a return of the expenses incurred at the past elections under the Reform Bill, we extract the following relating to Chester, Macclesfield, and Stockport.

CHESTER.

No. of Freemen	1329
No. of Scot and Lot voters	649
	2028
No. of voters polled	1574
Number of candidates	3
Total cost of election	£87 5 6
Cost per member	£29 8 10

JOHN FINCH MADDOCK,
Town Clerk.

MACCLESFIELD.

No. of electors	718
No. of voters polled	588
No. of candidates	3
Total cost of election	£53 16 6
Cost per member	£17 18 10

WM. HOPES,
Magistrate.

STOCKPORT.

No. of electors	1012
No. of voters polled	955
No. of candidates	4
Total cost of election	£229 0 9
Cost per member	£57 5 2

J. K. WINTERBOTTOM,
Mayor.

During the election two publications made their appearance in Stockport, one entitled *The Bullock Smithy Gazette* and the other *The Squib*. Both were full of joke and satire, and intended to hit off the different electioneering parties in the neighbourhood, during the pending election for a reformed Parliament.

The following is a specimen of the numerous manifestoes issued to the public during this period:

NO WHIG HUMBUG.

NO FREE TRADE, but PROTECTION to our Farmers and Manufacturers. No unjust and unnecessary wars with our old ally, Holland, to the injury of our own manufactures, the Cheshire Salt Trade in particular.

BUT CHURCH AND KING,
OLD ENGLAND,
OLD TIMES, OLD CHESHIRE,
AND SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON FOR EVER.
Electors come forward.

The elections were over before the close of the year. According to the returns published at the time there were two hundred and fifteen gentlemen who occupied seats for England in the last Parliament who were not returned to the new one. Of these, one hundred and forty-eight were anti-reformers. In Scotland, eighteen who were formerly in Parliament were also not returned. In Ireland, forty-two of the old members ceased to sit. Thirty of those who had then lost their seats were Reformers; but they were principally driven out by Repealers. Altogether it was estimated that five hundred and eleven Ministerialists and Reformers were returned; and a hundred and forty-seven who now designated as Conservatives, were Anti-ministerialists. And now the dreaded Reform Parliament was to assemble at the end of January, 1833. EDITOR.

THE LEGH FAMILY OF LYME.

The following interesting account of the Legh family of Lyme is engraved on a brass plate in the family chapel, in Macclesfield Church, and will be of especial interest to the electors and residents in the Newton division of Lancashire, for which division Mr T. W. Legh now sits in Parliament. It is a fac-simile of the engraving and was copied by Mr William Caldwell, mill manager, late of Golborne a few days ago:—

HERE LYETH THE BODIE OF PERKIN A LEGH
THAT FOR KING RICHARD THE DEATH DID DIE
BETRAYED FOR RIGHTEOVSNESS
AND THE BONES OF SIR PERES HIS SONNE
THAT WITH KING HENRIE THE FIFT DID WONNE
IN PARIS.
THIS PERKIN SERVED KING EDWARD THE THIRD
AND THE BLACK PRINCE HIS SONNE IN ALL THEIR
WARRES IN FRANCE AND WAS AT THE BATTELL
OF CRESSIE AND HADD LYME GIVEN HIM FOR
THAT SERVICE, AND AFTER THEIR DEATHS SERVD
KING RICHARD THE SECOND, AND LEFT HIM IN
HIS TROVBLES, BVT WAS TAKEN WITH HIM, AND
BEHEADED ATT CHESTER BY KING HENRIE
THE FOVRTH, AND THE SAID SIR PERES HIS
SONNE SERVED KING HENRIE THE FIFTH AND
WAS SLAIN ATT THE BATTELL OF AGENCOVRT
IN THEIR MEMORIE SIR PETER LEGH OF LYME,
KNIGHT, DESCENDED FROM THEM, CAVSED THE
SAYD OVLD VERSES WRITTEN VPON A STONE IN THE
CHAPPELL DID REEDIFIE THIS PLACE Ao Dni
1620

Queries.

HOOPER FAMILY, OF CHESTER.—John Hooper, of Chester, merchant, was living about 1300? His daughter Ellen married Thomas Dod, of Rowton near Chester, son and heir of Edward Dod. Is anything further known about the said John Hooper, or the family to which he belonged?—R. POOLE HUGHES (Clerk).

NEWTON FAMILY, OF STOCKPORT.—I beg the favour of information respecting Sarah Newton, born, according to French authorities, at Stockport in 1731. Her mother seems to have brought her and her sister Nancy to France in their infancy, and Sarah ultimately married the Comte de Tracey, which died in 1830. She had a cousin, James Newton, also settled in France. She apparently believed herself a descendant (collateral, surely) of Sir Isaac Newton. I am collecting data on English people in France, and should be extremely glad if you could kindly confirm this statement of her birth, or throw any light on this New family.—J. G. ALGER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1887.

Notes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STOCKPORT.

OLD STOCKPORT PUBLICANS AND POSTING-HOUSES. COACHES AND CARRIERS FIFTY YEARS AGO. RICHARD OWEN; SHUTTLEWORTH AND ASHTON, ARTISTS.

Before proceeding further with my remarks on the formation of the Wellington-road and bridge, I will mention a few vehicles which were put through Stockport by way of the Underbank, Chestergate, and Hillgate daily, in the year 1[illegible]. The conveyance that attracted my attention most was what was called Pickford's fly. Messrs T. and M. Pickford had a number of carriages running to and from London, to various large towns in England, carrying the lighter class of merchandise. These resembled stage coach and modern gipsy's van combined. There were four horses and the driver was [illegible]

front. There was a seat behind for the accomodation of the guard, who was furnished with a ng horn and a blunderbuss. The horn was to prise the tradesmen of the villages, where there as no regular place of stopping, of the arrival of e van. The blunderbuss was carried to protect e van from the depredations of the numerous ghwaymen who formerly infested the public ads.

Messrs Pickford's warehouse in Stockport was the premises now occupied by Mr Andrew, pork itcher, Lower Hillgate. Pickford's van might ve been seen dashing through Stockport every orning on its way to London, and another would as through in the evening on its way to Manester. We had also a large number of stage aches passing through the town daily to various rts of England. I will enumerate a few, the mes of which I have in my possession. The stelry near the Lancashire Bridge called the Buck d Dog, now tenanted by Mr Marshfield, is a very l inn. Since the erection of this ancient public, th the bridge and its approaches have been conlerably elevated. At the close of the last ntury, and for a number of years in the present, Mr Brown was the landlord. During Mr own's time, in the year 1799, a great flood curred in the rivers Goyt, Tame, and Mersey, e violence of which washed away the old bridge hich spanned the river near the present Vernon ark. A new bridge was erected on the site, hich gave the name to the thoroughfare leading om Stockport into Bredbury, called Newbridgene. That this flood might be held in remembrance by e inhabitants of Stockport, Mr Brown caused a one slab to be inserted in the gable end of his use adjoining the river, on which is engraven the ite, and stating that the flood rose as high as the p of this stone.

This inn, being close to the principal entrance to d exit from the town, was in consequence a prinpal station for the stage coaches. Besides the cal coaches which were running throughout the y to Manchester and back, there were several aches started from this house to other towns in gland. A coach called the Enterprise left the ck and Dog for London every evening at halfst five. A coach called the Traveller started ery morning at seven o'clock for Birmingham, re. rning at eight o'clock in the evening, taking passngers on to Manchester. Another coach was the ue Briton. It started from Lancashire-bridge for anchester every morning at eight o'clock, and returned from Manchester at half-past five in the evening, taking Stockport passengers to Macclesfield. This last-named coach was one that ran daily between London and Manchester.

Mr John Barke, who resided in Great Underbank, had three coaches—the Royal George, the Tradesman, and the Hope—which ran to Manchester and back daily. Mr Isaac Shuttleworth had several coaches running from this place to Manchester daily. Opposite the Buck and Dog was a busy spot all the day through. I have seen several coaches standing there together, owned by different proprietors, and which were all announced to start at the same time. When the passengers arrived some of them got well hustled by the rival coachmen trying to force them into their respective vehicles.

Mr Ellis Shawcross was the host of the Buck and Dog Inn in the year 1824, and for many years after. He was a fine-looking gentleman, rather tall, and always appeared clean and well dressed. In appearance as well as in conduct he was a thorough English gentleman. He was social and obliging, but not onethat would sit and boose with his customers. Mr Shawcross was a kind, although a strict parent He saw to his children being well educated, clothed, and fed, and he was strict in enforcing that they ulfilled their various duties. He had a spouse of the right sort to fill the duties of a hostess. Affable and obliging she had a rare tact for business, and knew how to execute it. The worthy couple brought up a large family in respectability. Ellis, their eldest son, was bookkeeper for the Messrs Brown and Sons, at the Grove Mill, Heaton-lane, for many years. In the year 1846 young Ellis joined in partnership with Mr R. Crowther, pawnbroker. They commenced cotton spinning in a mill on Brinksway Banks. This adventure was a disastrous one, for they both lost their hard-earned savings, and they each left their native town to try to get a living elsewhere.

The landlord of the Buck and Dog had one son, a lawyer; another was a joiner. They are both dead. There were several daughters, whom I once knew well. The only one I know now of this once popular Stockport family is Mr John Shawcross, candlewick manufacturer.

There were few men in Stockport fifty years ago better-known than Mr Matthew Potts, coach proprietor. He was a native of New Mills, Derbyshire, and for many years was bookkeeper at the Strines Print Works. He was a persevering and careful young man, and had saved a sum of money. He

took for his wife the sister to the hostess of the Buck and Dog, Mrs Shawcross, and came to Stockport about the year 1822. Having purchased a few horses and a coach he commenced to run his team to Manchester and back several times a day. He succeeded well in his first adventure in Stockport, and in a few years he became the possessor of several vehicles and a number of horses. He rented the premises adjoining the Buck and Dog Inn, on the north side, many years, and used it for a coach office. Mr Potts, being the brother-in-law to Mr Shawcross, was allowed privileges which his many rivals did not possess. His coaches were allowed to stand opposite the entrance to the Buck and Dog any length of time whilst his rivals' vehicles had quickly to move on at the command of Mr Shawcross. In addition Mr Potts had an advantage over his rivals by the public being allowed to sit in the office instead of standing in the street waiting for the next coach to Manchester.

The first time that Mr Potts came prominently before my notice would be in (about) the year 1833. I was crossing the Lancashire-bridge on my way home, and I met him on the Lancashire side of the bridge, returning with his coach from Manchester. He was sat on the front seat of his coach, driving, and beside him was perched Jacky Lomas, gifted with a propensity for lying. My readers have heard of him before in these recollections. Whilst on the coach they appeared to be in an angry dispute. When Potts had pulled up his horses he dismounted as quickly as possible, and threw the reins to a hanger on standing by, and then waited for Jacky to dismount. He did so rather clumsily. When Jacky had landed on *terra firma* Mr Potts commenced to thump him about the street, and Lomas had no opportunity to return a blow. I could not glean what the quarrel was about. Mr Potts prospered while he had his office near the bridge. He sold his horses and traps, and paid his savings to become a tollbar keeper. He did well in that avocation also, but still he was not satisfied. He became a publican, and soon after a poor man. At the last he had but a few worn out old horses and a dilapidated old omnibus, in which he took passengers to Manchester and back. He had many troublesome journeys, and many anecdotes were told about his disasters which took place during his journeys. It was stated that if he had to ascend a little brow that he would frequently request the men to get off the 'bus and push up behind. His poor worn out horses were at times hardly able to break into a gallop, and it required considerable skill to keep them upright in the traces. One common ruse of Mat's at night, when his steeds were dead beat, was to pull up suddenly, perhaps at Levenshulme or Heaton Chapel, and call out to the guard in the rear to go back a few yards and look for a sixpence he had dropped. After a few minutes' fruitless search, by which time the poor brutes had gained sufficient breath to carry them home, the journey was resumed. I know for a fact that towards the latter end of Mr Potts' time the search for lost coin was almost a nightly occurrence. It was also stated that on one of his homeward journeys from Manchester, late at night, the 'bus bottom fell to the floor. The passengers inside treated the accident very good humouredly, and instead of stopping the 'bus they commenced to walk inside the moving framework, and to sing the old song, "London Bridge is broken down." They got to the Chapel House before they apprised Mr Potts of the disaster.

The White Lion ranks among the oldest of public-houses, and was for a long time the chief hostelry in the town. My oral knowledge of the house dates back to the year 1765. In that year my paternal grandfather entered on his duties there as ostler. At that time my senior relatives state there were always several swift horses standing in the stable, ready saddled, waiting to carry despatches at any moment. On one occasion a despatch had to be carried to London as quickly as possible. My grandfather was appointed to bear it, and he accomplished the task in eighteen hours, which was then considered a clever feat, considering the state of the roads at that time. My grandfather married a servant maid from the Rose and Anchor, adjoining Lancashire Bridge on the Cheshire side. He commenced housekeeping in a house in Bridge-street, where he brought up a numerous family. When the cotton trade had gained a firm hold in Stockport, and the steam engine had commenced to throw in its power to aid, my grandfather left off ostlering, and became a mule spinner, and he worked in the cotton trade until he became incapacitated through old age. His last occupation, conjointly with my grandmother, was hank-winding for Mr Robert Hardy. This was an operation which the operatives executed in their own homes. This branch of the cotton industry has now become extinct. James Cartwright, who was the ostler at the White Lion in the year 1765, died in the year 1830, at the age of 84 years, and was buried in the south side of St Peter's churchyard, Stockport.

The present owners of this old White Lion have done their best to modernise it and make

pear young again, but they have missed one part, at is the gable end fronting the Union-road. ıyone from there may see the original timber and ub which this inn was originally built with.

As I have said the White Lion was the principal ı in the town for many years. It was here ıere the civic functionals, the nobility, and ntry of the town held their banquets; it was re where the commerical gentlemen of the town ıt to transact their local business; it was here ə farmers often met to fix the price they should t for their produce when they entered the rket. This house had an advantage over its als, by being built on the verge of the three ın roads in Stockport, viz., the roads leading to ə south, the east, and the west of England. At ə time it was the principal posting-house in the vn, before the time of cheap newspapers, railways, egraphs, and telephones, and during the excitable ıes it was opposite this house where our fore. hers gained the first tidings of the great events ıich were taking place elsewhere. Formerly the il coach was the principal courier which brought ıse tidings. The mail coaches from nearly all rts of England delivered their messages opposite ıs old hostelry. During the great Peninsular ar nearly all Englishmen were anxious to know w our two great heros, Nelson and Wellington, re getting on. The host of the White Lion ə, assisted by the town officials, did what they ısidered the best means of letting their towns- ɔple know as early as possible, the issue of the ıat battles being fought on land and sea, in ıich many of Stockport sons were taking part. let his townspeople know, the host at the White ɔn had always in readiness a loaded cannon; ıen the mail coach arrived, all was hurry, bustle, d confusion until the news was known. Then ə cannon was brought out, placed opposite the hite Lion door and fired. The townspeople ing cognisant of the signal, hurried to the White ɔn, and there found the town crier ready to pro- ım to them the news.

[t was in this inn, too, that the mayors and gentle- ın of the town held their civic feasts. It was re where the musicians of Stockport, vocal and ıtrumental, often met together for practice, d to talk over their musical matters. ıring the last century, and many years in the esent, the men singers of the choirs of St. Mary's d St. Peter's Churches met together weekly, so ıave been informed by one of them, to pass an ening in social harmony, and to sing the glees an catches of Calcott, Danby, Purcell, Wainwright, Webb, and others. There was formerly, at the rear of the White Lion, a bowling green, where the gentry and the tradesmen often repaired to try their skill, at the harmless and recreative game of balls. The bowling green ran along the river side, where now stands what was once a cotton factory. On the east of the bowling green was a beautiful garden, which adjoined the pleasure ground behind Underbank Hall. This garden was broken up to make way for the late Mr Scott's iron foundry.

Mr Henry Lomas was the host at the White Lion in the year 1824. I know very little concerning this gentleman. I often saw him standing at his door. He appeared to me to be a gentleman anyone might approach. Always clean and well dressed he had, in my eye, an affable countenance At this time the Warren Bulkeley Arms had eclipsed this house, and become the principal inn in the town, still the White Lion kept its position as a posting house for a few years longer.

The coaches stopping at the White Lion, up to the opening of Wellington-road, to take up passengers, were as follows:—A coach called "The Saracen's Head," left the White Lion every alternate morning at nine o'clock, and laid down passengers at a publichouse in Liverpool called "The Saracen's Head." Painted on one of the panels of this coach was a representation of a Turk's head. A coach called "The Royal Buxton," started from the White Lion every afternoon at three o'clock, and took passengers to Buxton. The "Independent," called at the White Lion at five o'clock every evening, taking passengers to Manchester. This last-named coach returned from Manchaster the same evening, arriving again at the White Lion at half-past seven, taking up passengers for Macclesfield, the Potteries, and the intermediate towns up to London. Another coach called "The Despatch," started from the house every morning at six o'clock, and took passengers to Liverpool, returning the same evening to Stockport. The last coach that I shall mention, which stopped at the White Lion to take up passengers, was called "The Regulator." This took passengers from the White Lion to London in the morning at five o'clock, returning the next day at three o'clock in the afternoon, Manchester being its destination.

The Red Lion Inn was another busy posting house in the year 1824. At the beginning of the present century until the year 1820 this house was kept by Mr Richard Owen—a frugal, thrifty person, who amassed a considerable fortune. Whilst at the house Mr Owen and Mr Shuttleworth, the

artist, were very friendly, and the latter was a frequent visitor to the bar parlour of the Red Lion, which he adorned by painting on the wall a series of beautiful landscapes. When Mr Owen left th ehouse he and his daughter went to reside in the once delightful residence situated in Bamford-street, Heaton Norris, called Eldon Mount, now the Heaton Norris Reform Club. When Mr Owen bade adieu to business he did not part with his old friend, Mr Shuttleworth. The artist was a frequent guest at the Mount, and the fruits of his visits may still be seen there. The walls of the front room on the east side of the house are entirely covered by paintings by him. The directors of the Reform Club, when making the necessary alterations to suit the requirements of the club, with laudable zeal, preserved these mementos, and they are to be seen at the present time.

Mr Shuttleworth took a delight in executing these mural paintings. A number of them might have been seen in the bar parlour of the Queen's Head in Little Underbank, before the erection of the bridge which spans that thoroughfare. In building this bridge and opening the road from St. Petersgate into the market, a portion of the building had to be pulled down, including the room where the works of art were. Messrs G. and W. Turner, the proprietors, in their landable efforts to preserve one or more of the paintings, had, it is said, a portion of the wall of this room cut out in a block and carefully erected elsewhere. Some pleasing work by Mr Shuttleworth and his pupil, Mr William Ashton, may still be seen in the bar parlour of the Woodman Inn, Heaton-lane.

My readers must not infer that Mr Shuttleworth was an intemperate man because he painted some of his *chef d'œuvres* on the walls of the bar parlours of our inns. I was told by Mr William Ashton (Mr Shuttleworth's apprentice) that a better master, a more social person, and a more temperate man did not walk the streets of Stockport. He would take a social glass with his neighbours and friends in the evening, when the troubles of the day were over, but he was never to be seen boozy. We are indebted to Mr Shuttleworth for a faithful representation of St. Mary's Church, as it appeared about the year 1812, after it had stood nearly six hundred years. This interesting picture was presented to the town of Stockport a few years ago by our respected townsman, Colonel S. W. Wilkinson, J.P. This work of art is to be seen in the Museum, Vernon Park. Mr Shuttleworth spent much of his time in beautifying and decorating the interiors of the churches and halls around Stockport. On one occasion he got the engagement to beautify the interior of Marple Hall, and re-paint and gild the numerous escutcheons which are to be seen in that ancient and historic seat. One day Mr Shuttleworth did not make his appearance at the hall, and consequently his apprentice, William Ashton, had to work there that day by himself. At that time there was a maid servant engaged at the hall named Beswick, who originally came from Edensor, near Chatsworth. It was a part of the maid's duty to attend and see to the wants of Mr Shuttleworth and his apprentice. There two artists had been working in the large room on the second floor, where the ancient armour worn during the civil wars in England is still preserved, for some weeks. During that time Miss Beswick had regularly entered the armoury at ten o'clock every forenoon with a jug of beer and a platter laden with bread and cheese. On the day that young Ashton was working by himself a wicked thought entered his mind, that was that he would try to frighten the maid.

Miss Beswick was always very punctual in attending to the wants of the two painters, and the young sinner William Ashton had taken notice of this regularity in Miss Beswick's attendance. On this day he put his almost fatal resolve into practice. At about a quarter to ten in the morning he crept into one of these suits of armour, and there awaited the appearance of Miss Beswick. At the usual time she made her appearance laden with refreshments, when she was surprised to find no one there, and was in the act of returning when young Ashton shook himself in his armour, which caused the maid to turn round and scan the room again. At that instant the apprentice stepped from his pedestal, and immediately the maid fell senseless on the floor with fright. The apprentice saw the predicament he was in, and repented putting in practice his foolish resolve to frighten the young lady. He quickly divested himself of his mail, and went to render what assistance he could to the prostrate woman. In a short time she recovered her senses, and forgave him; and he to make amends for his cruel joke, married the young lady shortly afterwards.

Mr Shuttleworth resided in the house with the bow window, at present the Girls' Industrial School in Churchgate, and opposite the rectory wall. He died in the year 1829, and was interred in Hardy den Churchyard. A number of Stockport people followed him to his grave. Mr Shuttleworth's executor was Mr Thomas Clays, statuary of

ıter, Lower Hillgate. It took four days to sell affects. Mr James Elliot Turner, of the Rostron w, was the auctioneer.

Ir Owen, the former host of the Red Lion Inn, a person rather stoutly built and a little below medium stature in height. When living at on Mount he regularly took his walks abroad, ssed in black cloth and white choker, spectacles his nose, and always appeared as if he was cing upwards. It was said that on one occasion en he was taking his rambles, that he had the fortune to stumble over a wheelbarrow, which on the footpath, and that when he got up in he took his spectacles off to see what he had en over.

ildon Mount was but a few yards from our se in Hesketh-street, and Miss Owen was on y friendly terms with my mother, and was often be seen in our house. She frequently brought r the street to our house choice bits of food ich she and her father could not consume. On occasion she brought a jar of pickled walnuts. ese were placed upon a shelf in our small pantry known to me. One day my mother had gone t, and left me in charge of the house. As soon her back was turned, I commenced to look the ls over. Amongst other things I espied the jar. r curiosity led me to take off the lid, and see at it contained. I had never seen pickled lnuts before, so I concluded that they were ms. Oh! was not this a treat? I soon made mind up that I would make them look less. I t one into my mouth, and bit it in two. Oh, rror of horrors! I thought my tongue would be nt off. I was screaming with agony, when my ther returned home sooner than expected. She r the tears rolling down my cheeks, and wanted know what I had been doing. I could not then ak, and she went into the pantry, and saw the lid off; then she knew what I had been doing. pickling these walnuts, Miss Owen had put in pickle an overdose of cayenne pepper, and made pickles so strong that no one could partake of ith comfort.

me night Miss Owen entered our house in a ter, and stated to my mother that her father been taken with a serious relapse of his old plaint, and requested my mother to send some- to Dr Bellott for some medicine. I was the one in the house with my mother at the time, fell to my lot to go this errand. Mr Joseph ott, surgeon, resided in the year 1824 in the ises recently converted into the Town Clerk's office at the bottom of Lord-street. After the death of the Rev Kelsall Prescot, who died in the Millgate Hall, Mr Bellott went to reside in that historical edifice, the ancient seat of the Warrens, Lords of the Manor of Stockport. Mr Bellott was very popular in Stockport, and had a large practice both amongst the wealthy and the poor, and was one of the principal surgeons at the Dispensary on Carr-green. He was very stout during the latter part of his life. He died at Millgate Hall, and was succeeded in practice by his son, who, I believe, was clever in his profession. He was the doctor who for many years visited the factories in Stockport to give certificates allowing young persons to commence working. He left Stockport many years ago, and retired to Leamington, where he still resides. I went on my errand for medicine, arriving at Millgate Hall about half-past eight at night, and rang the bell. A female came to the door. I told her that I had come for some medicine for Mr Owen. She led me into the surgery, told me that the doctor was not in, and, pointing to a form, she told me to sit down and await his arrival, as she thought he would not be long. She gave the fire a rouse, and left me. My first impression of the room I was in was that it was much too large for its then use. On the east side were a number of shelves laden with jars and vials of all sizes and shapes, all of them bearing inscriptions in gold, and otherwise embellished, which I thought looked very nice.

On the north wall was suspended a turret clock which had a very loud tick, and an exceedingly slow one to my mind; it appeared to be very old, did its work slowly, but made a great noise over it. The south side of this room was to me buried in gloom, I could not see the wall, the servant had turned the gas low, and the only light was from the fire in the grate. The first half hour of my time was taken up in trying to decipher what appeared to me hieroglyphics written on the jars and vials. I got bewildered in my researches, and was aroused from my reverie by hearing the St. Mary's Church clock strike nine. I then began to feel my own loneliness, and to wish that the doctor would come. I could hear the church clock chime each quarter of the hour, and I began to count how many ticks the old clock in the room gave to each chime of the church clock. In this endeavour I got bewildered, and began to doze. The servant aroused me by coming into the room to put fresh coals on the fire. She remarked "I was very lonely." I answered, "That I was." She spent a few minutes in doctoring the fire, and then again left me. The fire seemed to do its best to cheer me in my loneliness,

it sent forth more light, and I began again to scan my surroundings. I saw in a corner a few yards front me, what appeared to me a long box, something like a huge clock case. A curtain of green baize hid the front of this from view. My curiosity was aroused to know what was behind this green baize. I tried to resist the temptation. I knew it was wrong to pry into other people's secrets, but the temptation was too strong for a lad thirteen years old. I crept as softly as I could to the box, and turned the baize on one side, and to my horror I was confronted with a full-sized ghastly human skeleton. I was filled with fright, and staggered to my seat again as best I could, and in doing so I must have made a noise for the servant reappeared and said it was time I went home. I thought so myself, and was glad to bid her good night. This was Mr Owen's last illness, for he died soon after my visit to Millgate Hill, and was interred in the old churchyard.

The person who followed Mr R. Owen as host of the Red Lion was Mr Leeds Richardson. I know nothing of his pedigree. I saw him on many occasions. He was tall in stature, neatly dressed, and had a gentlemanly appearance. In the year 1824 the Red Lion corner was one of the liveliest spots in Stockport. The inn was well patronised, and it was the postal station for several coaches passing through Stockport. A coach called the "Defiance" stopped at the Red Lion on its journey from London, and took up passengers to Manchester every evening at five o'clock, returning from Manchester at half-past six, and taking passengers to London. Another coach called the "Lord Nelson" stopped at the Red Lion every morning on its journey from Manchester, at half-past six, and took passengers to Nottingham, returning the same day, and stopped at the Red Lion at three o'clock in the afternoon to take passengers to Manchester. The London and Sheffield mail coaches also received the mail bags and took up passengers at the Red Lion Hotel. The entrance into Heaton-lane in the year 1824 was so narrow that two carts passing each other were in danger of colliding. On the north side to the entrance of Heaton-lane was a number of poor-looking dwellings. The one nearest Tiviot Dale was occupied by John Lawton, who was known better as milk John. He was a hard working fellow, and went through the streets of Stockport pushing his Dandy, and selling his milk. He afterwards removed into Warren-street, and was the proprietor of a cook shop on the site of the premises now occupied by Mr Grundy, solicitor. I was returning home one night, after attending Mr Rathbone's evening school, held in Mersham court, in the premises now occupied by the Bamm family, waste dealers. It was a cold wintry night, and passing Mr Lawton's cook shop, I saw a potato pie steaming in Mr Lawton's window. My attention was attracted to this smoking pie, and I felt as if I could not pass without tasting it. I had only a penny in my pocket. It was a great sum to me in those days. I weighed my penny in my hand and looked at the pie. The pie won the day. I went into the shop and asked Mr Lawton if he would sell a pennyworth of pie. He said, "Come in lad," and he took me in the kitchen and brought me a plate heaped up with the savory pie. The next dwelling to Milk John's in Heaton-lane was occupied by a shoemaker, whose name has escaped my memory. There were two butchers' shops in the row, one owned by Mr John Hulme, the other by Mr Massey. Another of these tenements was occupied by Mr Peter Okell, a barber. There were very few people in Stockport at this time better known than Peter Okell. A large portion of his early days was spent in the service of his country. He enlisted in the British Navy when nearly all parts of the world were closed against British ships by the edict of Napoleon the Great. Mr Okell took an active part in Lord Nelson's many victories, which I will comment more fully in my next paper.

Stockport. J. Greenhalgh.

DIALECTIC WORDS.

A correspondent in the *Manchester City News* has been giving us the origin and meaning of certain dialectic words. Some of these are of local interest and I would ask for a brief space in which to give my idea of the origin and meaning of the word Dun.

I want, in the shortest way that I can command, to give a reason for the position I take, "with modesty and fear," knowing that I am in the presence of many learned philologists.

Words, as seen in books, are merely the signs of spoken language, and are often inadequate to express with precision either the exact meanings or the familiar pronunciation of the things signified—the spoken words.

When St. Jerome was preparing for making the vulgate translation of the sacred Scriptures from the Greek into the Latin, he went into Palestine and dwelt among the people for several years, in order to his becoming acquainted with the language as spoken and with the manners and habits of the people amongst whom the events had transpired. As no man deemed this necessary to a right understanding

f the books he had to translate; he was not a odern philologist.

At a meeting of the Caledonian Society, recently eld in Manchester, Dr. Blackie said that the language f the common people of Lancashire, of the northern ounties of England, and of the southern part of Scotand—the *patois* of Burns—was the most ancient lanuage of this country. This confirms my previous pinion on this matter, which, perhaps, is not worth uch. However, I take this authority to be good, nd I adopt this position.

When I was a lad—a reading lad—for I cannot remember learning to read—much more than half a ntury ago, this language was spoken commonly by e people among whom I lived and moved. Their ngue had not been corrupted by books and written nguage, for the greater part, by far, could not read t all. They spoke as they had learnt by imitation nd had no other words to express their thoughts. loreover, they had no ambition to be thought philoigists or scholars. They knew only a simple language hich had come down to them by tradition from the im ages of the past, and it answered every purpose f their simple life.

Among this people, great numbers of words that appear in Chaucer and other early English writers, and hich may now be classed as quite obsolete, were then common use. Some of these, the glossary men, not aving heard the language spoken, have failed altotether to explain, while in others they have blundered. n these days we very rarely indeed hear these words oken; for during the last fifty years the schoolaster has been abroad, and the peasantry have arnt to read, and a foolish wish to speak like those igher in the social scale has almost obliterated all aces of the vernacular of our great-grandfathers.

Ben Brierley, Edwin Waugh, and especially the arned and painstaking editors of the glossaries published by the Dialect Society, and others, have done mense service, so far as each has been able in his spective locality, by rescuing and fixing the meangs of the old words of our language.

The correspondent in your contemporary dismisses e word Dig—a duck, as not worth a remark, and most with supercilious contempt, and asserts that g is derived from Dic—dyke, a mound.

By a little manœuvring the sign of equality is used tween which are not equals. In the severer reasong of mathematics he could not use it thus without anifest absurdity and instant detection; and is it t absurd here also? D-i-g is dig, and d-i-c is dic, d the latter may be the equal of dyke, and may an a mound for ought that concerns me. What I sert—and that not as a guess made on an applicaon of arbitrary rules—is that the old people, who spoke the traditional language of this country called a duck a dig, and a duck-pond a digiache, and duckweed digweed. As to whether this word dig is the root of Diglaker I cannot tell. I only offer a suggestion, nothing more; but I maintain that, as a bare matter of fact, the word dig means a duck, and not a mound. I have no reference here to the verb dig—to delve: we are dealing with names of things.

When we hear men asserting that words are cognate on no better grounds than these, or, as we recently heard in another place, on the strength of a single "t" beginning each word, we are reminded of Sir Walter Scott's antiquary, the laird of Monkbarns, at the Kaim of Kinprunes, who claimed that the imaginary fort was a square because one side was visible; and when we see men putting the sign of equality between things that are manifestly unequal, we are reminded of what Washington Irving says, in his *Knickerbocker's History of New York*, when treating on the old navigator, Noah. He says that in one country Noah appears in the traditions and ancient writings under the name Xisuthrus. He admits that there is a trifling difference in the spelling of the names of Noah and Xisuthrus, but he dismisses the matter by saying humorously that an historian skilled in etymologies would easily account for the slight variation.

Of late etymologists seem to have taken leave of their common understanding, and to have lost their powers of observation and discrimination. Bailey has been voted out to admit a cloud of locusts who devour everything that is green. This craze, like Euphuism and many other frivolities, will pass away, and the work—the really good work—of Max Müller and many others will remain after the matter has settled down within commonsense limits.

I doubt not the writer is an excellent scholar and linguist. He may have been surrounded all his life by lexicons and books, and have been nurtured upon roots and verbs; but for the work he has undertaken a more extended knowledge of agricultural technics and a wider acquaintance with rural nomenclature would have been of immense value. We cannot very well have both the scholarship and the practical experience of men and things.

Leigh. WILLIAM NORBURY.

Replies.

THE BISHOP OF BULLOCK SMITHY.

I think "Richard Bullock the Blacksmith" will find the reference in Thackeray's "Book of Snobs."

Q.C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1887.

Notes.

THE FOUNDER OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETY IN DEAN ROW.

A few months ago there appeared in your paper an article, written by Mr William Norbury, giving some account of Mr Lot Faulkner, a Methodist local preacher, once in the Stockport South circuit, telling of some of Mr Faulkner's strong points, and also dealing with some of the racy traits in his character. He did not spare the ladies when he used to speak of what he considered their needless finery, and would divide a word into syllables, to the better show up a point in a strong light. Thus he spoke of some of the articles they wore as being ar-ti-fi-ci-als (artificials). I heard his sermon on "Im-por-tu-ni-ty," which he brought to suit the mental capacity of quite young persons, and pictured a father having promised to purchase his boy a new jacket, and not redeeming his word so quickly as the impatient juvenile wished, and the youth saying to his parent, "Oh, father, that new jacket," till, by "importunity," he wearied his sire into the fulfilment of his promise. But this only by the way. Seeing Mr Norbury's article caused me to think of Mr John Warburton, who I well remember as a faithful class leader and the principal worker in Methodism in Dean Row when I was a youth, and knew him from 1840 to 1847, and I wished to give a short account of his labours at that place and at Deanwater, and also at Woodford.

Mr Warburton and his family removed from Compstall, or Werneth, to Deanwater in the year 1836 to work as chief engraver for Mr ames Andrew, who had erected print works there. Mr Andrew knew Mr Warburton's sterling qualities as a Christian, and being anxious to begin a work there for the Church of England he induced Mr Warburton to commence a Sunday school, which he did in a house in King-street. This is a name given to a row of houses that Mr Andrew had built for some of his workpeople. In a little while the house was needed for a workman, and the school was removed to an old farm house that stood where the present minister of Woodford Church resides. Here also Mr Warburton was the chief worker.

When Woodford Church was built the school was removed to there. In the new and much more comfortable place the number of scholars soon materially increased, and other workers began to help. Mrs Blake, who was governess to Mr Andrew's daughters, was teacher of the senior class of girls. Miss Susannah Smith (King-street) was also an industrious teacher. Mr Booth, a neighbouring farmer, and others likewise took part in the work, but the general rule and oversight was under the care of Mr Warburton. And it is pleasing to remember how the accomplished lady, Mrs Blake, would approach him, consult with him, and graciously defer to his opinions. The first choir that was formed for the newly-erected church was selected from among the workpeople at Mr Andrew's printworks. Mr James Pearson, the engineer, was choirmaster. Miss Elizabeth—or, I rather think, Betty—Williamson was the chief treble singer, Mr William Pearson was tenor, Mr James Pearson bass, but the alto part, so far as I can recollect or ascertain, was not represented. Beside these there were a few scholars, and Mr Pearson's daughter Mary. Mr William Warburton, Mr Daniel Bamford, and Mr Samuel Williamson, each performed on the violin, and Mr Samuel Warburton played a viola or cello. Just in passing, at this time and for some while after, the office of clerk was filled by persons who sat near to the communion table; these were Watson Crozier, Hiram Smith, Reuben Warburton, John Pearson, and the writer. Afterwards these were removed to the centre of the church, opposite to the door, and formed part of the choir. William, Samuel, and Reuben, were Mr Warburton's sons. Thus, he and some members of his family played an important part at the commencement of the work of the church at Woodford. But his chief sympathies lay with the cause of Methodism, and besides following his daily occupation and attending to matters pertaining to the church school, conducted weekly cottage meetings at King-street and in the "Hollow," those meetings being in the interest of Methodism—and the only Methodist worship at that time regularly held there. The Thomas Moore, of Styal, had occasionally come over the border into Dean Row, and, at a friend's house there had similar meetings now and then. The first class meeting that Mr Warburton attended in Dean Row was conducted by Mr Moore, but there were not any services at which there was [illegible] preaching, nor was there any society; and Mr Moore used to remark that Dean Row was good soil, but that it needed cultivating. Mr Warburton made arrangement with Mr Thomas [illegible]

n Row, to open his house free, for preaching, also through his instrumentality, preachers e secured from Stockport, and the present ety was formed, the first persons who met "in e" being John Warburton, leader, Mrs Smith, ph Moores, Samuel Warburton, and William h, all of whom came from Compstall for persona amily employment at the printworks. While preaching services were held in Mr Cash's se, the class, for convenience, met in King-et. From this it would seem that the work of Moore was probably an extension of the cause tyal. But there were occasional meetings in rton, and whether these were part of Mr re's work, or in connection with the Macclesi circuit, is not very clear. I have tried, but unable to ascertain this. However, from her of these sources did there come one mem- to Mr Warburton's class. Soon after this time Robert Nield, who is now the oldest local acher on the Stockport South circuit plan, came he neighbourhood as a joiner, and made the aintance of a brother "local" at Hazel Grove, ed Mr John Howard. This Mr Howard was ointed one Sunday to preach at Dean Row, but id it inconvenient to do so, and asked 'other" Neild to preach for him. Mr Nield had expected to have to stay the week end over, had only his working clothes with him, and that ground raised an objection, and, taking a ew of himself, said, "Why, 'Brother' Howard, e clothes are the only 'canonicals' I have me, it would never do to go and id before a congregation in these, would it?" Howard said he would do very well. "But, id Mr Nield, "the apostle says let everything done decently and in order." "Yes," Mr ard replied, "but the apostle never meant clothes when he said that." Being thus ered, Mr Nield consented to go. Mr Howard ted him as best he could how he was nd the cottage where he was to preach. At appointed time Mr Nield set out in quest of the e, and being wishful to be in time he went er early, for fear he might have some difficulty nding it. When he got near to where he thought as, he went to a cottage door to inquire. He ked, being answered by a man, who bid him 'Come in." He opened the door, and, behold, ie middle of the house the man sat busily ged in shaving himself. Mr Nield asked him could oblige him by telling him where the ching house was. The man told him, and kept in conversation some time, and it transpired that the stranger, thus clad in the homely garb of a working man, was come to the neighbourhood to preach. This completely staggered the country-man, and, ceasing operations on his well-lathered and part-shaved chin, and turning to more carefully survey him, quite from head to feet, the rustic, with loud and long-drawn speech, full of wonder and bewilderment, exclaimed, "What! y-o-o." This entirely upset Mr Nield, and he thought, "Well, whatever sort of a country have I got into." Just at that moment he turned his head towards the road, and saw a "venerable" man approaching. He had never seen the person before; he was dressed in black cloth, and had on a white neck handker-chief tied on a neat bow, such as was commonly worn by Methodists fifty years ago. Mr Nield thought, "Bless the Lord, now here is a Christian coming who will pray for me." As Mr Nield told this to the writer, he added, "I could tell by his appearance that he was a praying man." And the person whose very appearance brought relief to one under such untoward circumstances, and at first sight impressed a complete stranger with his true and worthy character, was Mr John Warburton. The man who had so upset Mr Nield by his uncouth remark attended the service. The text was, "What think ye of Christ?" During his sermon the preacher took occasion to say, "It is not what you may think of his poor servant who is now trying to preach to you—(and here he took a glance at his plain attire)—but the important matter is, What think ye of my Master, Christ?" After the service the man went to Mr Nield, shook hands heartily with him, and said, "I will go with you anywhere." By this the preacher understood that he would take him to other places in the circuit if he needed guidance. In the year 1841, Mr Nield came to reside at Woodford, and joined Mr Warburton's society class, making the number of members into six. And the man had been so completely won that he kept his word, and, as he was needed, he went with Mr Nield to show him the way about the cir-cuit. Here I may add that Mr Howard became a clergyman in the Church of England, and for 33 years was vicar of Goodshaw. He died in September in the present year. At the vicarage Mr Nield was a welcome visitor, and none enjoyed hearing of his experience with the country amateur barber more than did the Rev Mr Howard. Twenty years after he joined the establishment, Mr Howard said to Mr Nield that few things would give him more pleasure than once again to visit all the old places he formerly preached at in the Stockport South Circuit. After a while Mr Cash left the neighbour-

hood, and another place had to be sought in which to hold preachings. Arrangements were made with Mr Alcock that on consideration of the members paying half his rent his house should be used. This was agreed to, the members already named accepting the responsibility. Class meetings were then held there on Tuesday nights, and prayer meetings on Sunday mornings at seven o'clock. Our much esteemed townsman, Mr John Penny, was at that time employed at Mr Andrew's printworks, and he often cheered Mr Warburton by paying his class a visit, for it was then, as it remaineth unto this day, that Mr Penny is a favourite wherever he goes. Here, Mr Editor, may I crave a few lines for a digression, and also to give a little personal episode.

As long since as I can remember, I have had a sad weakness for delighting to hear a good old Methodist tune, sung in good old Methodist style, that is heartily and free from painful restraint. At the time of which I am writing, I lived next door to the meeting house. My mother had a small but pretty flower garden at the front of our house, and while the class meetings were going on I often passed my time among the flowers, but truly, not at that particular time to admire either the beauty of a rose, or the lovely, dark, double polyanthus that there grew so luxuriantly, but to listen to the singing. A few more members had joined the society, and among them were several females, who could sing fairly well. These were Mrs Cragg, Miss Mary Millett, and Miss Martha Warburton, besides these there was Miss Sarah Moores, Miss Matilda Moores, Miss Mary Lane, and Miss Selina Brunt, but these were not specially gifted as singers, yet their little quota would help. Mr William Frith had a good tenor voice, and Mr Nield had a rich bass voice, and could sing easily and well from double D to middle D. One tune they used to sing—J. Massey's grand short metre tune, "Ascension," from which the beautifully melodious flow of the parts, is more firmly fixed on my memory than any other. I used to regard the singing of those pioneers of Methodism in Dean Row as being almost celestial, and I am of opinion still, that it was like a little heaven below. But I must return and be brief. Mr John Warburton had a particularly earnest manner that impressed people with a respect for him. He was quiet and unobtrusive in his demeanour, yet I have frequently seen strong rough loiterers shun him as he has been going to the meetings, and as they saw him approach they would say one to another, "We must go now, for yonder is old John coming, and heiwll want us to p[illegible] meeting, or will say something to us about religion, or warn us to flee from the wrath to come," and they would walk quietly away till he had passed, for the most depraved among them would not have given him a wrong word. In the ordinary meetings, or if a preacher did not keep his appointment he did not attempt to preach but gave exhortations in which he often got very warm in his subject, and used favourite phrases, peculiar to himself, such as "People might talk of driving dull care away, but there would come a time when they could not drive it away," or "If any in thy presence are going 'gallio like,' stop them in their mad career," &c. &c. Much more might easily be written, but not not. For my information respecting Mr John Warburton, previous to the year 1840, and also information respecting the commencement of Methodism in Dean Row, I am indebted to William Frith, of Compstall. That gentleman was a member in Mr Warburton's society class while they lived at Compstall, previous to their removal to work at Deanwater, and was a member in class at Dean Row from the commencement of society, until circumstances caused him to have remove to another sphere of labour. The Wesleyan Methodist Society in Dean Row was formed by John Warburton, between the years 1835 and 1[illegible] The present superintendent minister of the Stockport South circuit, the Rev. William Hunt, the circuit steward, the chapel steward, and the trust steward of the circuit chapel have all obliged me by making a personal and combined inspection of documents they possess, but they have no writings that fix the *exact* date. For the courtesy of these gentlemen in thus obliging me, I tender them my best thanks, and, but for the great respect that I entertain for the memory, character, and labours of Mr Warburton, I would not have given them the trouble. For only to them all meeting together at a special time and place, could the inspection be made, which circumstance rendered the matter more difficult, and the obligation the greater. Also to Mr Frith and Mr Nield my thanks are due. Mr Warburton went to America in the latter part of the year 1847. I think some of your elderly readers who would feel interested in hearing anything concerning him after he left his native land, and who, equally with the writer had great respect for him, and although I cannot give anything very cheering concerning him, I have permission to copy a few lines from a letter I saw that had lately been sent from one of his sons in America, to an old acquaintance here, in which

king of his father, the son said, "He neve very well or strong after he came to this ıry. We had a terrible rough passage coming ', and he fell down the main hatchway, ting on his head. He never was as well a man 'wards. He died in March, 1851.' Previous Mr Warburton leaving England, there was a me set afoot for the building of the present el, but as he could not stay, others had to up the work. Indeed, to be exact, it was a Mr Warburton's class filled the cottage in- eniently that Mr Nield first suggested, that in opinion, it was time to think of building a el; and after Mr Warburton's removal Mr d became the prime mover in the matter, and the means of carrying out the plan which ended ıe building of the present chapel. He also be- the class leader, and maintained that honour- and useful position till increasing infirmities the round age of about four score years, caused some time ago, very reluctantly, to resign it.

THOMAS JARMAN.

ockport, December 2nd, 1887.

STOCKPORT GAS WORKS.

LIST OF ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDERS.

have been going through some of my father's rs that have recently cropped up, and amongst I found the following list of original shareholders he Stockport Gas Works, which you may deem fficient interest for NOTES AND QUERIES.

ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDERS IN THE GAS.

NAME.	NO.	NO. OF EACH SHARE.
eard, Wm.	4	49, 50, 51, 52.
irkin, G.	2	61, 62.
arrow, John	2	83, 84.
ooth, George	2	157, 158.
rown, James, & Son	6	175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180.
rown, Edward	2	181, 182.
artwright, Thomas	10	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
heetham, Thomas.	4	13, 14, 15, 16.
rabb, James	2	31, 32.
laye, Thos.	3	45, 46, 166.
laye, Richard	2	75, 76.
heetham, Isaac	2	167, 168.
lain, Edw.	2	53, 54.
awson, John	2	67, 68.
owden, John	4	21, 22, 23, 24.
allows, Saml.	2	81, 82.
rafton, John	8	93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
etty, Mary	10	107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114.
odgson, Thomas.	4	103, 104, 105, 106.
lardy, Robt.	4	25, 26, 27, 28.
olland, John	2	55, 56.
larrison, Wm.	2	72, 73.
Hopkins, John	1	88.
Howard, Jesse	4	131, 132, 133, 134.
Heald, James	2	135, 136.
Hulme, Isaac	2	159, 160.
Heys, John	2	39, 40.
Joze, Antonio	10	115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122.
Killer, John, Esq.	4	145, 146, 147, 148.
Larkum, T.	2	
Leech, James	2	37, 38.
Lingard, Chas.	2	41, 42.
Lane, Joseph	4	123, 124, 125, 126.
Moore, Thomas	1	71.
Moore, James	1	91.
Moss, Isaac	1	92.
McIntosh, James	6	169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174.
Overton, Robt.	2	35, 36.
Pollitt, James	1	87.
Pickford, —.	2	101, 102.
Plant, George	4	127, 128, 129, 130.
Pugsley, Revd. N.K.	2	149, 150.
Pockin, Robt.	2	183, 184.
Robinson, Thomas.	4	9, 10, 11, 12.
Reddish, Edward, corn dealer	2	29, 30.
Rostron, Robt.	2	33, 34.
Richardson, Thos.	3	85, 86, 185.
Slack, John	10	17, 18, 19, 20, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156.
Smith, John	3	45, 46, 165.
Sykes, Wm.	4	63, 64, 65, 66.
Schofield, Joseph.	1	74.
Sims, Ollive	2	89, 90.
Sims, Saml.	2	137, 138.
Smith, Saml.	6	139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144.
Turner, William	3	43, 44, 186.
Wood, Joseph.	4	57, 58, 59, 60.
Worthington, Wm.	4	77, 78, 79, 80.
Walmsley, Thomas.	4	161, 162, 163, 164.
Wild, Henry	3	69, 70, 187.
Winterbottom, J. K.	2	
Newton, James	2	

61 Shareholders . 299

First Committee of Gas formed 2nd Sepr., 1839, at the Bulkeley Arms.

THOS. ROBINSON,
THOS. CARTWRIGHT,
JOHN SLACK,
THOMAS CLAYE,
ROBT. OVERTON,
ROBT. HARDY,
THOS. CHEETHAM,

and T. ROBINSON, appointed Chairman of the Committee.

GAS WORKS, STOCKPORT.

NO. OF SHARES.	PRESENT SHAREHOLDERS, APRIL, 1887.
3	Andrew, William ..... Stockport.
4	Astley, Wagstaff, Executors, by Mr Downall .....
9	Broadhurst's Exors., by Mr Thos. Walmsley.....

5...Barrow, John..... Stockport.
43...Cartwright, Thomas ..... ,,
4...Christy, Thomas ..... Canal St.
31...Claye, Thomas ..... Stockport.
4...Dain, Mary..... ,,
2...Drinkwater, George..... ,,
6...Fowden, John ..... ,,
3...Fallows, Saml. ..... ,,
3...Hampson, Anne ..... Adswood.
9...Haslingden, Amelia, Exor., Mr George Buckland ..... 202, Ancoats.
3...Holland, John ..... Stockport.
6...Johnson, Mary ..... Turncroft Lane.
16...Jose, Antonio..... Gunsey le Flintshire.
2...Jowett, James ..... Ashton-under-Lyne.
12...Killer, Robert Wagstaff..... Tutbury.
6...Killer, John Egerton ..... Derby.
6...Lowe, Joseph..... Stockport.
2...Leech, James..... ,,
2...Larkum, J. ..... ,,
9...MacIntosh, James ..... Bloomsbury Square, London.

1...Moss, Isaac .....
3...Newton, James .....
9...Pickford, Mary .....
5...Pugsley Revd. Nathaniel Knight Heaton Norris.
3...Robinson, Thomas ..... Stockport.
9...Rostron, Robt. ..... "
5...Raffold, George.....
3...Reddish, James, Exrecurs., Mr Kirk .....
3...Slack, John..... Heaton Norris.
6...Sykes, William ..... Ridgeley.
6...Sykes, Edmund..... "
6...Sykes, Richard ..... "
2...Scott, John..... Stockport.
12...Smith, Saml. ..... "
3...Sims, Ollive, Exors..... "
3...Sims, Saml..... "
4...Turner, William .....
9...Taylor, John ..... Duffield.
4...Worsley, Hilen ..... Stockport.
6...Worthington, William Barlow...
4...Winterbottom, John Keayon'...

296

WILLIAM CAS

Little Underbank, Stockport.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

Notes.

LADY HAMILTON.

II.

When I sent you my former note on Lady Hamilton it was my intention to let her story end with that contribution so far as I was myself concerned n its recital. But a lady friend of mine who has always been very tender in her pitying heart to the memory of this beautiful woman, has asked me to try and fil up some of the gaps in her history between the time she left Hawarden and the date of her death in France.

She says in a letter to me, "I do not ask you to hide her faults, nor on the other hand to dwell upon them unduly; but now that you are satisfied she was born in Cheshire, we Cestrians, naturally desire to know something more of her history than you have given to us in your 'Notes' about her in LOCAL NOTES AND QUERIES." Let me then say at once that, in my opinion, she was a pure-minded girl when she departed from her Welsh home, and that passing over the incidents of her life, after her arrival in London, until she became acquainted with Mr Charles Greville, I cannot do better than fellow Mr Jeafferson, who thinks she was sixteen years old when she left Hawarden for Lo vis., in 1779; and he states decisively th never visited Romney until 1782, when Ch Greville took her to him, and that artist pro sketched her for the first time. He subsequ painted likenesses of her on twenty-four sep occasions, but it appears [to be altogether u that he ever "postured" her, as has been stat so many writers, for the Rev. John Romn clares his father painted "the face alone from Hamilton." I may add, at this point, tha Greville found her to be a singularly tru maiden—"so truthful indeed that she may fairly described as incapable of falsehood," as was able to say of her, after her long intercours him in the closest friendship, "she was sing truthful, honest, generous, compassionate, an several foibles were subsidary to her v virtues."

But she had certainly fallen before Mr Grevil came her friend, and he knew very well the cond she was in, when he arranged for her absence London for a time. Mr Jeafferson makes it plain she visited Hawarden in 1782, and stayed with grandmother, Dame Kidd, and it was then, bably, that her second child was born; Sir H Featherstonehaugh being its reputed father was upon her return to London, after that visit

ntered into the bargain to live with Greville as his istress, "both parties entering into the arrange- ent with a solemn, mutual promise that, whether heir associations should be for a short or long time, hey would in all things be, to the best of their spective abilities, passively truthful to, and in- ariably considerate for one another."

It is not pleasant to have to refer to so painful an cident in Emma Lyon's life, but in her time such mpacts between men and women were common ough, and upon the whole less disgusting than e practices of our own day when single women ke up their residence under the roof of unmarried en—*as visitors*—being careful, when they do so, owever, that no chaperon shall be present to guard em against "imminent improprieties," and some of will know, to our shame, that such women very ten tempt men to sin, and will unblushingly tell u to your face that the moral law forbidding such tercourse between the sexes is a mistake! She ain visited her grandmother at Hawarden in 784, and with Greville's consent she took lodgings Parkgate, taking her eldest child with her to rse and care for, and very much to Mr Greville's edit, he undertook to pay for the child's educa- on, which made Emma Lyon very happy and con- nted in her mind. On her return to London she ent back to Greville and she remained with him l March, 1786, when some private arrangement pears to have been entered into between Sir illiam Hamilton and his nephew, under which e latter was to try and marry a rich wife, and mma was to proceed to Naples—where Sir William s British ambassador—under the care of her other, for the avowed purpose of studying music d singing.

Greville knew very well when he made this rgain with his uncle, that the latter wanted mma to live with him as his mistress, but all that s hidden from her, and she left her London me sorrowfully, but with a perfect faith that she s going away to be educated, and with some hope I imagine—that Greville would afterwards marry r. She had not been long at Naples before she nd out Sir William's designs. To her honour she isted his solicitations, appealed over and over ain to Greville to come to her rescue, but as he id no attention to her letters, she, in the end, nsented to live under Hamilton's protection. It fair to say he loved her sincerely, and in time grew to love him fondly; and although she saw harm or wrong in the life she was leading, it is dent she very soon desired to become his law- ful wife, and by the good offices of the Queen and other friends, Sir William did at length agree to marry her.

I do not think that Sir William even thought of the terms upon which Emma had been living under his nephew's roof. He was himself a widower when he first saw her there, and had buried his only child by his wife, a Miss Barlow, of Lawrenny Hall, in Pembrokeshire, and with whom he had acquired an estate in that county of £5000 per annum. He had told Greville he meant to make him his heir at his death, and upon the first blush it appears curious that the nephew should be willing to place Emma under his charge. But there were wheels within wheels at work, and all we know for certainty is, that this poor child was made the sport of two cultured men, who had objects of their own to serve at the time, but who carefully hid from her their designs.

I remember hearing "a pious fraud" of our own day declaiming against Sir William Hamilton's conduct in unmeasured terms, and being a clergy- man, it might have been supposed he was very earnest in his belief. But I happened to know that he himself had just proposed marriage to a young lady with money, who rejected him with scorn, and that in a week afterwards he proposed himself to another unmarried lady, of a lower rank in life, who jumped at his offer, not because she loved him, but because he was a parson! Sir William Hamil- ton was not a fortune hunter, nor did he ever beat his wife, the same remark cannot, I fear, be truly made about our parson critic, more's the pity, though pity 'tis that such things do happen in this Christian land.

Sir William Hamilton married Emy Lyon at Marylebone Church, London, on the 6th of Sep- tember, 1791, the Marquis of Abercorn being one of the witnesses who signed the register on the occasion. He must have been about fifty-four years old at that time, and she about twenty-eight; and certainly if the records of their married life can be depended upon, they were a very happy and well satisfied couple, and upon the whole well matched.

But in 1793, Nelson proceeded to Naples with his ship, to take an active part in defending the Sicilians against the aggressions of the French; and he naturally became a constant visitor at Sir William Hamilton's house, and a favourite also with the husband and wife. There is not a tittle of evidence to show any impropriety of conduct upon Nelson or Lady Hamilton's part during this visit,

and although her many female defamers have hinted at divers wicked things to her prejudice, the facts are all one way, though the surmises be the contrary, notwithstanding. A well-known woman of the world who hated Lady Hamilton, charged her with going into Nelson's bedroom one night when he was in bed, but there is not a line in Mr Jeafferson's book to sustain that charge; it is nevertheless a fact that, this very same woman, did herself go into a gentleman's bedroom in her night dress, although he was a comparative stranger to her, she being a single woman at the time! In the year 1799, Nelson was again at Naples, and it was then Caracciolo was put to death, and the gallant sailor was so bitterly assailed in England and elsewhere for the part he took in the "murder." It was also said he had been instigated by Lady Hamilton to consent to Caracciolo's execution, but Mr Jeafferson proves conclusively the falseness of the charge, and he adds "I declare confidently that throughout her stay at Naples Bay, Lady Hamilton was as miserable about and pitiful for the wretched rebels, as so sensitive and compassionate a woman could not have failed to be under all the circumstances of the doleful case."

But I am afraid that Lady Hamilton, for reasons of state possibly, or at the instance of the Queen, made herself more than agreeable to Nelson at that time, and he too was more unconventional in his intercourse with her than it became a married man to be. Even her husband became angry with her, and spoke some sharp words to her; but his anger was but for a moment, and without any response from his wife, he at once avowed his confidence in her perfect integrity and honour and they lived on as happily as ever. There is some slight ground for thinking, however, that Nelson and Lady Hamilton fell into sin during this visit, for he writes to her on the 13th of February, 1800, after his departure from Naples:—"I miss your home and company; in truth, you and Sir William have so spoilt me that I am not happy anywhere else but with you, nor have I an idea that I ever can be." He had lost his heart to her undoubtedly, and like a strong and true-hearted man—which he was, notwithstanding his faults—he could not forget her, nor be happy away from her. We talk of the love of a woman for her child, and it is happily strong, but it is weak in comparison with the love of a true man for a woman he has once cared for, and nothing but her own misconduct or death can ever destroy it.

If Lady Hamilton did fall a prey to Nelson's passion, she did so in April, 1800, assuming that Nelson's child Horatia, born in January, 1801, was her daughter. But apart from one little letter published by Mr Jeafferson, there does not appear to be any substantial evidence of her guilt, whereas there are circumstances surrounding the case which would almost show that Nelson's daughter owed her maternity to a far higher personage than Emma Hamilton. I must not presume to say more than that, although I claim the right to form my own opinion upon the subject. It is very certain that Nelson's nearest kindred lived on the most friendly terms with Lady Hamilton, both during her husband's lifetime and after his death, and that they continued to do so until after Nelson's own death in 1805, and we are entitled, therefore, to draw very decided conclusions for ourselves from that fact, and I for one have done so in the direction indicated above.

Lady Hamilton's intercourse with the Queen has not been advantageous to her from a moral point of view, and it had in some measure undermined her natural regard for the truth. In common with many other old women, of both sexes, she longed to find her name emblazoned in the College of Arms and having been made a "Knight of Malta," she was doubtless entitled to the coveted honours; but to gain her object she had to tell "a white lie," as she did it by pretending that she had derived from the Lyon family of Lancashire, and had been born at Preston, whereas she knew who her parents were, and that she was born at Ness, in Cheshire. Some of our modern knights and their ladies have played the same game; and we laugh at them, we need not, therefore, be too hard upon Emma Hamilton, who, after all, was a genuine Knight of Malta. Why cannot we think of her kindly, and with all her faults, remembering how truly Burns has said:—

> Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
> Decidedly can try us;
> He knows each chord, its various tone—
> Each spring its various bias.
> Then at the balance let's be mute,
> We never can adjust it,
> What's done we partly can compute,
> But know not what's resisted.

The pomp and circumstance of Lady Hamilton's life were passing out of her hands by this time; but although she, in company with her husband, Lord Nelson, the Rev. Dr. Nelson, and others, in 1802 made a triumphal journey through Oxford, Gloucester, Ross, Monmouth, Brecon, Milford, and Haverfordwest to Swansea, and returned through

don by way of Hereford, Ludlow, Worcester, ningham, Warwick, and Coventry, the glory departing, and days of sore trial and anxiety e at hand. We next meet with the Hamiltons Lord Nelson at Merton in Surrey, or at Pic illy in London, in close and intimate relation-, and yet Mr Jeafferson is frank enough to con- that there was nothing criminal in their re- ons, and that if Emma Hamilton had once ed she sinned no more.

ir William Hamilton died on the 6th of April, 3, his confidence in his wife remaining unshaken he end, and it is certain that he had no knowledge he child Horatia's birth, or, at least, if he did w aught of her existence, he must have believed was Nelson's child by another lady, and that e were State reasons for keeping the secret olate.

a less than six weeks after Hamilton's death son departed upon foreign service, and he saw nore of Lady Hamilton until August, 1805. A weeks later he was killed at Trafalgar, and the ion mourned for the hero whose name and fame live for ever. Had Lady Nelson died, and son had survived her, he would have made ma Hamilton his wife. The fates decreed erwise, and for ten long years more Lady nilton lived neglected, despised too, I fear, for crows will ever live on carrion, and the very black ns of 1805-1815 did thrive upon the offal of their a creation. Her troubled life ended at Calais in 5, and thenceforth she has lived in history as Nelson's Lady Hamilton," the wreck of a beauti- and once innocent child, who, notwithstanding her faults, was more sinned against than sinning, surely has many claims upon us as a nation, I prefer to think of these than to join any of pious frauds of our own day in casting stones her to hurt her.

A Cheshire Antiquary.

THE CHESHIRE SWANWICKS.

My valued friend, the late George Latham, o dwall, asked me some years ago if I could give a any information about the old Swanwicks, of anage Green, in Cheshire. I sent his letter on a lady who had derived from the Swanwicks Wem, and in reply she stated, "My grand- ber's family did, I believe, derive from the anwicks, of Swanage Green, but we have no ligree to refer to, and I am unable, therefore, to swer George Latham's enquiry. Thomas Swan- ck, of Chester, as you probably know, emigrated to Pennsylvania in the early years of this century, and he possessed a pedigree of his family. His nephew, Frederick, is living at Chesterfield, and it is possible he may be able to aid your friend in his researches."

What further came out of the correspondence, I am unable to say, but my attention was re-called to the subject matter of it some months ago, by a reference in *Bye Gones* to a Samuel Swanwick, of Ellesmere, in Shropshire, "a malignant," who had been active for King Charles, and was known to be unfavourable to Cromwell. I have since seen some very interesting notes upon the Swanwicks from the pen of Mr Carter, and inasmuch as it is shown therein that the family originally sprung from Cheshire, I have thought it desirable to dwell upon some parts of Mr Carter's narration, for insertion in Notes and Queries.

Swanage Green, or Swanwich, would appear to be a small hamlet in Norbury, in the parish of Marbury, and in the hundred of Nantwich; and Mr Carter shows that one, Hugh de Swanwick, dwelt there in 1312-3; a Roger de Swanwick in 1380; a William de Swanwick in 1401; and one Henry de Swanwick in 1407. He mentions others of the name, but the above suffice for my present purpose.

A question appears to have arisen whether a particular Thomas de Swanwick had a son and successor named Daniel, but I need not investigate that point now, for I prefer to follow a line commencing with Robert de Swanwick, of Swanwick, who had a son David, of Swanwick and Wirswall, and he, a son, William de Swanwick, who married (Anna) Vernon of Haslington, by whom he had a daughter, Margery, who married Hugh Starkye of Dutton, whose death occurred in 1555.

The above-named William de Swanwick, had a brother Thomas Swanwick of Wirswall, and he a son Christopher Swanwick, who married Margaret daughter of David Bradley, of Hinton, in Shropshire. They had a son, Alan Swanwick, of Swanwick and Wirswall, living in 1612, and who appears to have been heir to both lines. This gentleman was twice married, his second wife being Jane, daughter of Robert Corbett, of Stanwardine, Salop, and by her he had a son, *Samuel Swanwick*, who is probably "the malignant" who hailed from Ellesmere in the days of the Commonwealth.

Mr Earwaker, with his usual kindness, supplied Mr Carter with some notes, which that gentleman used in his narrative, and they enable me to add that Margery Starkey died in 1567, and that Alan

Swanwick is mentioned in the Inq. P. M. as her heir. He died in 1633, when his eldest son (*by his first wife*), Arthur Swanwick—then aged 48 years—succeeded, and was located at "Wirswall, in Cheshire." His mother seemed to be Mary Cooper, who possessed property of her own, and having quarreled with her family, she made a will (proved in 1604) appointing her "brother" Robert Woodward (? brother-in-law), her nephew, John Salisbury, and Hugh Glasier as her executors.

The Hugh Glasier mentioned above was a Chester man of some local eminence; John Salisbury (I am told) was "the wild Welshman" who led a company of Quakers to Hereford against the authorities of the day, but of Robert Woodward I can find no trace. It has been suggested to me that Arthur Swanwick was ancestor to a family of his name settled in the neighbourhood of Macclesfield, and I find upon an old sheet, given to me in 1859, by my lady friend already alluded to, the name of Thomas Swanwick, M.D., of Macclesfield, and we are thus brought to a local personage of a modern date, of whom some of your readers may know something.

Miss Lawrence, in 1845, gave a good account of the Swanwicks who had descended from the late Rev. Philip Henry, M.A., and they no doubt derived originally from the Cheshire family; but Mr Carter has opened up to us a much more interesting chapter in local history, and it is desirable on every account that our Cheshire antiquaries should endeavour to supplement his lists, and if possible perfect this most valuable contribution to our local records.

A Constant Reader.

Replies.

STOCKPORT PARISH CHURCH.

I notice in "Recollections of Stockport," that Mr John Greenhalgh refers to Wm. Shuttleworth's presentation of the Old St. Mary's Church, Stockport, as it appeared about the year 1812. I wish to say that the old parish church of St. Mary's was taken down in the year 1810. I have often heard my father say that he was employed at the taking of it down. The greater portion of the refuse was carted on to Wanlas Ground, which at that time was a very deep valley the brook running at the bottom was open and crossed by a wooden bridge. I also wish to say that the presentation of the old church, as it appeared in 1810 and presented by our respected townsman, Colonel Wilkinson, is not in the museum of Vernon Park, but in the corridor of our Public Free Library, that place, where I think it can be seen to greater advantage. The bells of the old church were rung to such an extent at the jubilee of George the Third in 1809, that the old steeple was noticed to be giving way, and were never rung afterwards. On the church being taken down, the bells were stored away in an old mill in Portwood for a number of years, and afterwards presented to Marple Church, where they still remain and where I have often stood and listened to their merry peals.—Yours,

Court House, Stockport. J. BAILEY. Ex-Mayor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1887.

Notes.

THE UPPER MERSEY.

The following article is from the pen of Mr Alfred Rimmer, and contributed specially to the *Manchester Guardian*. With it the *Guardian* give views of Underbank Hall, Stockport, and Goyt Hall, Bredbury: Says Mr Rimmer:

If we leave Stockport to the west, we shall soon arrive at the New Bridge, as it is called, which spans the Mersey, and leads to the beautiful hill scenery which lies at the junction of the four counties of Lancaster, York, Chester, and Derby. We soon arrive at what is termed the Vernon Park, an enclosure that is freely open to visitors. It is charmingly situated on the banks of the Mersey. A pleasant lane leads us past Bredbury Hall, and in a short time we arrive at the old-fashioned building called "Goyt Hall." Bredbury Hall is a comparatively modern building which occupies the site of a much more ancient residence, and is at the present time unoccupied. The steep lane which leads to the Mersey is beautifully shaded with trees and plantations, and beyond the river we see the outlines of the Cheshire hills forming a picturesque background. Goyt Hall is one of the many examples of ancient halls that have gradually sunk down in degree, and though enough of it remains to attest its former splendour, it is only

ok of its old self when it was the seat of the emports of Hembury and one of the most hos-ble manor houses in the district. The first emport was a "delinquent," and he was after-rds joint lord of the manor with the head of the se of Arden, or Harden, or Arderne—a name-ich the learned, if somewhat eccentric, Dr. itaker believes to be derived from the forest of lennea. Goyt Hall afterwards belonged to Sir ike Lucy, of Hembury, who was heir to the venports. Another residence of the Ardens in s district is called Harden Hall. It is finely ated on the Tame, which it overlooks from an inence. This residence resembles the old hall ich lies near the entrance to the Mersey canal. erod thus describes it:—"The original part of fabric is a tall pile of grey stone, behind which lender turret rises above the rest of the building l includes a circular staircase. In front of the nsion are projections terminating in gables ne unusually large bay windows, and a flight of ps leading up to the great hall. This apart-nt, which had its windows filled with good ined glass, is about eleven yards in length by ht in breadth, but at the upper end is a raised rt which extends into one of the projections eady noticed in the front and into another at the ck of the building, making the ground plan some-at resemble the form of the letter T. The room very lofty, and is wainscoted about three yards gh, the upper part being plaster; but the whole rface is covered with a very unusual number of mily paintings, the greater part of which are ing rapidly to decay, and some are gone irre-verably. The rest of the apartments are small, me being wainscoted and some having ceilings namented with pendants; and in one apartment an ancient carved oak bedstead, probably coeval ith the hall itself." It may seem a little singular at family portraits were allowed to remain at arden Hall when it was in reality only a farm-use; and not only so, but it was a farmhouse hen Lysons wrote his "Magna Britannia," hich was at least ten years before Ormerod's reat work on Cheshire appeared. These valuable ortraits were sold, some of them going to houses the neighbourhood that had no connection with e ancient family of the Ardens. It would be in-resting to trace the final result of the sale, and find out where all the portraits were domiciled, r the sale was in recent days. Some of these ere removed to Pepper Hall in Yorkshire, a late sidence of the family, and others were removed to Bradwall Hall, the seat of the Lathams. Among these was a portrait of Sir John Done, of Utkinton and his wife, Mary Wilbraham, by Jackson, the Royal Academician. Perhaps the most interesting of them all is one of Jane Lane, who thought she did well in assisting Charles II. to escape to France. She was one of the principal figures in the flight, and her portrait has a crown concealed under a cloak that she is wearing, which is a delicate reference to Charles II., whose cause she befriended. There was also a half-length portrait of Judge Clinch in his robes of office. I cannot find out who this magistrate was. What one grieves at most is that the fine old mansion should be allowed to fall into decay and ruin, while such immense sums are spent to modernise and efface old parish churches in the name of "restoration."

The next seat of the Arden family to be noticed is a very grateful contrast. Stockport is the centre of a great canal traffic, and it has water communication with the Dee, the Severn, the Trent, and the Ribble, and the canals that these supply. The streets are for the most part narrow and steep—at least in the old town—and within comparatively recent times it was a town of picturesque beauty. There are yet preserved many drawings of fine old examples of black and white architecture, and some two or three of these places are left. By far the most interesting and valuable of them is the old seat of another branch of the Arden family, which in its confined limits has been most carefully preserved; it would have perished if it had not been acquired by the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank. It was a residence of the family even down to the present century. The front to the street has hardly been altered, and the ancient railings and piers, which have panels that appropriately represent coins overlapping each other, are quite complete. There were grounds about it even in the present century that reached to the Mersey, but these are now, of course, built over. In the interior is one beautiful chimney-piece that was coated over with plaster and paint, and which required a month to clear it from its coverings; but this has been well performed, and the month was very well spent, indeed. What an example is here set to church restorers, who commonly are rectors who come from a distance to some parish church of which they know little, and with which they can have but few sympathies. They read Bloxham's "Gothic Architecture," or Rickman, or some other really good book, and soon look upon themselves as authorities. The parish

church may be out of repair possibly, and an opportunity is at once taken to find occupation for their (unhappily) too many leisure hours. To raise the funds out of the neighbours gives them something to do; work is always found for idle hands, and the mischief is very soon irreparable. The rectors of parish churches in the last fifty years have blotted out more ancient work and time-stained buttresses than Cromwell's armies ever did. These did not "make a full end," but our vicars and rectors say "Let us make havoc of it altogether." As Ruskin has said, "A future generation will regard us with contempt and envy, that had such treasures and allowed them to pass away with hardly an effort made for their preservation." If this future generation is told that all this havoc was done by those who should have had a reverent care for the fabric which was committed to their temporary charge, they would hardly credit it; they would think it was the heathen that had come to the inheritance and made Jerusalem a heap of stones. It is hardly possible to speak with patience of these desecrations, but I may claim some little right to make my protest, as I have now for fourteen years been engaged in making some record, however slight, of the fading reminiscences of ancient days, and have walked, for this purpose, through every county in England, from Cornwall to Northumberland.

Nobody who has not had many opportunities of judging can form the slightest idea of how ivy-mantled towers, grey buttresses, and black oak seats, with all the venerable surroundings that make an old church a delight, have been swept away. How I do wish that the Heir Apparent could visit some "unrestored" church like Whalley or Ashby St. Leger's, where a scene of delight meets the artist at every turn, and compliment the rector. This would go through all the papers, and the spoiling would stop from that hour. I remember a noble church in the midland counties that was a picture for an artist, and quite a study for an archæologist. I had not seen it for some years, and having to stay over the night in a neighbouring market town, I went the following day to look at it once more. But what destruction met my sight! The ivy had all gone, the grey stones were re-chiselled, pinnacles were added to all the buttresses just because there was a trace of one, and nobody could have told the church from a new one. The rector, a young man who had been four years in the living, eyed me from his house, and soon joined me, mistaking, I suppose, my wonder for admiration. He gave me a brief sketch of the restorations, and smilingly produced his subscription list, telling me how hard his case was. He had been summoned to another sphere of usefulness, and had made himself responsible for some £200 or £300 for "beautifying and restoring" the church. What a contrast does the Stockport Bank present! For here is a building that only a few years ago would have been swept away for some classic hall with columns and entablatures, but an old landmark is reverently preserved by men deeply engaged in business.

The most striking feature in Stockport is, of course, the viaduct, which resembles the gigantic aqueducts that we meet with in Spain and Southern Europe, and which attest the genius of Roman architects. It is a very impressive sight. In 1487 Sir Edmund Shaa founded a free grammar school in Stockport, and, as is usual in such cases, the revenues have enormously increased since that time. His brother preached the celebrated sermon in St. Paul's in favour of King Richard III. when he was yet only Duke of Gloster, and is doubtless alluded to in Shakespeare when the hypocritical monarch comes forward with a prayer book in his hand to impose upon the audience, and Buckingham, whom he afterwards throws over so callously, is his spokesman and apologist:—

> Lord Mayor; See where his Grace stands, 'tween two clergymen!
> Buckingham: Two props of virtue for a Christian prince
> To stay him from the fall of vanity.
> And see, a book of prayer is in his hand,
> True ornaments to know a holy man.
> Famous Plantagenet, most gracious prince,
> Lend favourable ear to our requests,
> And pardon us the interruption
> Of thy devotion and right Christian zeal.

The principal manufactures of Stockport are cotton and hats, and some London houses have factories here. The town lies in the middle of very charming district, and objects of interest and beauty abound on every side. In Ormerod there is a steel engraving of the town before smoke had dimmed its atmosphere or chemicals had spoiled the clear waters of the Mersey, and it must have been in these days a very delightful place indeed.

[PETER BROOKE OF HANDFORD.

III.

Our sailors, "Chevaliers sans peur et sans reproche," blockading Martinique, 1808, repaired disaster, as we have seen, promptly and effectually, in the spirit of the great Nelson's last prayer "may humanity ob-

ıry be the predominant feature in the British ." But generous to their foes, they were full of ety about their comrades, of whose fate there was rtainty. Therefore, to learn what had befallen missing since the 12th December, the senior r of the squadron, Captain (afterwards Sir cis) Collier, determined to risk sending in to Port l a flag of truce. Peter Brooke missed the exnent of it this time—his turn was to come very ily as we shall see. Though the Amaranthe's er station was Port Royal Bay, she had important r to complete off St Pierres, in settling with the e's consorts, and she could not be spared until it completed. In this work, as shown elsewhere, ike took his full share with credit. Meanwhile . Brig Morne Fortunée was sent in with the flag uce, and ascertained, to the great relief of their ds, that many thought killed, especially of the 's men, were prisoners. It was not such a terrible , as there was a probability of early release by our ng the island. According to an account by Peter ke, written 20th December, the Morne Fortunée d in on the 16th and the Lieut.-commander gave oxswain a written order to look round the town. man was caught and taken to Admiral Villaretuse, the Governor. He sent him to Captain Collier ng he supposed him a spy, and could hang him by law of nations. Captain Collier sent the man k, with a very handsome letter, saying if the ernor thought the man a spy, he might do what hought proper with him. Villaret returned the n again, saying he was dealt with so very honourr he could not hurt him. It is not on record what coxswain thought of these courtesies.

his Governor ot Martinique, Admiral Villaret ouse, was he who commanded the French Fleet in battle with Lord Howe (1st June, 1794). Before battle, the Admiral himself was under the comd of another, the great Jean Bon St André, rival Marat and Robespierre in cruelty; but he, ified as soon as the action begun, hid in the rpit.

> Poor John was a gallant captain,
> In battles most delighting,
> He fled full soon
> On the first of June—
> But he bade the rest keep fighting.

aret, left to himself, made a good defence, and ried into port, not only five of his line-of-battle ps so badly wounded as to necessitate being towed also the valuable convoy his fleet was protecting. espierre had informed him that if he lost the con- he would lose his own head, and Robespierre was an of his word.

Villaret was a gentleman of high polish, and Brooke was to become acquainted with him in a very pleasant way.

The Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn had succeeded as commodore, and, one of the squadron capturing a French vessel from Marseilles with a large bag of letters for planters and others in Martinique, he thought it would be an act of humanity to forward them to their destination. The Amaranthe being then on the station, she was ordered to hoist a flag of truce and deliver the letters. It was considered a delightful break in the monotony of cruising, and no time was lost in executing the orders. The weather was fine, and as the brig sailed admirably she was soon under the guns of Fort Republique, with which they were all to become more acquainted within a few weeks. The fort stood on a point of land forming the harbour. Writing long afterwards, Captain Brenton said he wondered even then that the French had not sunk his brig; they could have done so easily, and they were not at that time very much in the habit of respecting flags of truce. However, the Amaranthe was soon hove to close under their guns, and taking the bag of letters in his boat, Captain Brenton landed at the town; but, before he stepped on shore, he was accosted by a French officer, who was standing with many others on the beach. "Sir," said he, "you have violated the flag of truce by coming under our fort with your guns and powder in." Captain Brenton replied that he obeyed orders received from his superior officer, and that his apology was the bag of letters, which he had the honour to present with the seals unbroken. On hearing this the French were much delighted. Perhaps for us, pestered with posts delivered eight or ten times a day, it is a little difficult to appreciate the hunger of this beleaguered community for home letters, or the delight with which they were hailed. Be this as it may, the Governor at once came forward, said he accepted the flag of truce, and desired from the British officers the favour of their dining with him. He was answered by Captain Brenton that he could not stay, being a cruiser bound to examine every strange vessel that might come in sight. Villaret replied, with his word of honour, that there were no strangers in sight, as he must know from the signal posts on the mountains. The invitation was then accepted, and the French admiral and English captain walked away together to the Government House.

The dinner was served at two o'clock, and was of the most sumptuous kind, all the principal men on the island being invited, and the bearers of the welcome letters made much of. Admiral Villaret filled Captain Brenton a bumper of delicious claret, and drank to their next meeting, which he hoped might be as friendly as the present one. The captain of a noble French 40-gun frigate, which was lying in the harbour, also drank to them, adding "When we next

meet, there will be many hats to spare."* He alluded to the attack on the island (for which Sir Alexander Cochrane was even then assembling troops at Barbadoes). Poor fellow, his was one of the hats to spare. He was killed by one of our shells; but not before his frigate, the Amphitrite, was set on fire and burnt. The dinner, however, ended as it began, with the utmost cordiality, and the party escorted their British visitors to the boat, where there was a warm leave-taking among the friendly and kind enemies. We shortly after attacked the island, and took it after much bloodshed. The Amaranthe lost nine killed and wounded. Admiral Villaret and his staff were taken to England prisoners, by Captain Brenton, in the Belleisle.

ALEX. BROOKE.

Pall Mall Club, London.

Replies.

THE MAID OF BRAMALL HALL.

Having seen a query in your pages respecting the poem bearing the title given above, and believing that the writer is not near so well-known by his works as he deserves to be, I venture to send you the legend for insertion in NOTES AND QUERIES, particularly as it relates to incidents connected with Bramall Hall that are now well nigh forgotten:

THE MAID OF BRAMALL HALL.

FYTTE THE FIRST.

A warrior rode through the beechen woods,
And by the elm trees tall,
And on the glistentng casements gazed
Of Bramall's gabled hall.

Bathed in a mellow golden light
The noble old house stood;
Its framework all of massive oak,
Its carvings rich and good.

"Now, never a fairer house than this
Have I seen this many a day;
Fit hall for a courteous knight, I wis,
Fit bower for a lovely may."

He raised from his brow his gilded casque,
And patted his coal-black steed,
As he rode out from the darkening woods
And on to the flowery mead.

And softening shades on the old house fell
As the day's long course was run,
Whilst the chimney spires of the goodly pile
Were gilt by the setting sun.

And the evening breeze now played with the hair
That were loosed by the warrior's casque,
And his lips were wreathed in a joyous smile
As he thought of his loving task;

For thirty summers had wellnigh passed
O'er that horseman's well-faured brow,
And now he speeded to win and wed
A maid he had never seen.

He thirty summers had passed unscathed
By foe or woman's wile,
And now he came, with honeyed words,
A maiden's heart to 'guile.

He rode in times when safety lay
Not in a gentle word,
But rather in strong and well-clad limbs,
And eke in a trusty sword;

And so in a suit of burnished mail
He had rode on his long lone way,
And feared no foes in the dark greenwood,
Nor yet in the broader day.

"Who pulleth so loud and long?" quoth he
As the portal bell rang out.
"No wanderer meek rang out that peal,
But an arm both strong and stout.

"Now welcome, welcome, thou gallant knight,
Welcome art thou to me;
Yet methinks thou comest in martial guise
To win a fair ladie.

"But the maidens ever have loved the garb
That covers a soldier's form,
And thy braverie well may aid thee now
A maiden's heart to storm."

The warrior laughed as he doffed his mail,
And his casque hung on the wall,
And glanced at many a battered suit
Around the ancient hall.

FYTTE THE SECOND.

"'Tis true, sweet Alice, I came to woo,
Thy father's sanction given,
Yet would he rather his daughter give
A duteous bride to heaven.

"Than she should give her hand to one
Who could not win her love;
Oh, beauteous Alice, tell me how
My new-born love to prove.

"On sun-burnt plain, or ice-bound field,
My life has passed in war,
A soldier at my sovereign's call,
To serve him near or far.

* This grim joke seems to have been very current during the war. It is assigned to a connection of my mother's, Captain Innes, of the Guards: "Bide a wee; where we're gain', faith, ther'll soon be mair hats nor heads." See Dean Ramsay's "Scottish Life and Character," though my brother-in-law, Sir George Bannerman, says he has heard it told in a slightly different form, and that it was the Prince Regent who received this answer from "Jock Innes." He is as likely to be right about this ry as his relative the delightful Dean.

"Oft in the battle's turmoil fierce
My arm has borne its part,
But love my breast had never reached,
Till now untouched my heart.

"The stately dames of Henry's court
No charms have had for me,
I better love thy native art,
Thy sweet simplicitie.

"The rosebud tingeing thy sweet face
Is lovelier far to me
Than the warmer flush that dyes the cheeks
Of the maids of Italie.

"The truth that's in thy clear blue eyes
In my heart I deeper feel
Than the fire that lights the darker orbs
Of the daughters of Castile.

"No belle of France ever smiled yet
So bright a smile as thine,
Nor fraulein ever so sweetly sung
Her lay by the castled Rhine.

"And I would dwell in thy love for aye,
Forsaking war's alarms,
Nor list, unless at duty's voice,
The call again to arms.

"Then tell me how to win thy love,
My deep devotion prove,
How gain a blissful heaven on earth,
The heaven of thy love."

The maiden hung her head and sighed,
Yet never a word said she,
But the warrior knew the maiden loved,
And kissed her joyouslie.

FYTTE THE THIRD.

"Ho! to Bramhall, my trusty steed!
To Bramhall bear thou me,
Where the fairest maid in all Englande
Is listening now for thee.

"No laggard deserves so fair a may—
So swift o'er Cheshire's plains
We'll fly, and thy clanging hoofs, good Bess,
Shall wake the rustic swains.

"And o'er the forest, in bounding strides,
We'll course till the setting sun
Shall find us in the dark greenwood,
Our long ride nearly done.

"And a lovely hand shall pat thy neck,
Thy fodder be of the best,
The sooner thou gettest to fair Bramhall,
The sooner shall be thy rest."

Now, in Maxfield Forest he was 'ware
Of a train of horsemen bold,
Fleetly came spurring upon his track—
Fifteen when all were told.

"Now draw thy rein!" the leader called.
"Now draw thy rein!" said he.

"Who passes o'er this wild forèst
Must tribute pay to me."

"No tribute I ever will pay to thee,
Although I draw my rein,
And thou shalt fight, thou freebooter,
Till thou or I be slain."

"Thou art no match for my men and me,
Though clad in suit of steel,
And thou must pay thy guerdon soon,
Or soon our vengeance feel.

"For I am king of this forèst,
And these my subjects all,
No man shall dare me here refuse
But he shall quickly fall."

"Have at thee, now, thou robber knave!
If thou no craven be
Thou wilt fight me with thine own right arm,
And not with thy companie."

But the robber band upon him fell,
And clave his helmet through,
And spilled the blood of as brave a knight
As ever England knew.

They 'reft him of his goodly gear,
And left him stiff and stark—
And his frightened steed to Bramhall came,
All riderless, at dark.

And o'er the corse the night wind soughed
Within that wild forèst—
And the warrior's soul had sped aloft,
And found in heaven its rest.

A cavalcade, at break of day,
Rode on a mournful quest,
To search where lay the warrior-knight
Within that wild forèst.

They saw a raven sailing high,
And heard his dismal croak,
And soon the hapless warrior found,
Destroyed by felon stroke.

They bore his corse unto the hall,
And laid him in the place
Where rested many a loyal knight
Of Bramhall's ancient race.

And long his hapless fate was told,
And many a saddened strain;
And how his bride no tears had shed,
Yet never smiled again;

And how within the lady's bower,
When sweeps the midnight gale,
Are heard the sounds of human woe,
And many a sob and wail;

And rustling garments oft are heard,
And sounds that oft appall,
And still is told the hapless tale
Of the Maid of Bramhall Hall.

A Reader.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1887.

Notes.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF CHESHIRE.

XVIII.

Before recording the assembling of the new reformed Parliament it may not be amiss to consider what advantages were conferred on the people by the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. On June 7, 1832, the Royal Assent was given to the first Reform Bill, and a great revolution peacefully consummated. It is by far the greatest political event that has occurred in the memory of people still living, for everything was accomplished in principle when the House of Commons was taken out of the hands of the aristocracy and restored to the nation.

It is hardly possible to go back to the period immediately preceding the passing of the Reform Bill so as to realise in any adequate measure the political condition of the nation. We can hardly bring ourselves to imagine a state of things in which Manchester, Stockport, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and a score of other great towns were without representatives in Parliament, and the political power they now wield was in the hands of the village constituencies of the south. Fancy a free and independent constituency consisting of fifty voters, as at Castle Rising, or of 25 as at Camelford, or of five as at Gatton, and each of those insignificant group of electors, with fifty more whose electoral lists were not much longer, returning two members to the House of Commons. If these constituencies had consisted of the wisest, most virtuous, and most independent men to be found in England, the power conferred upon them would have been a miserable parody of representative government. But the truth is that they were neither wise nor virtuous, nor independent. The system had debauched their morals and made them the mere creatures of some political proprietor. The owner of one of these boroughs bribed the voters to return whomsoever he chose to put in nomination, recouping himself out of the money for which he sold it, with a balance to spare. To have so many pocket boroughs was to have so many valuable commodities which would fetch their three, four, or five thousand apiece when a general election came round. Those noble lords who were too wealthy to care about making money by the boroughs gave away the seat to a friend, or a friend's friend, on the understanding that his votes in the House of Commons were to be given in accordance with his patron's wishes. Such votes were not valueless. In selecting candidates for offices, or titles, or sinecures, the Premier of the day would take into account the amount of Parliamentary influence they were able to place at his disposal, and decide accordingly. In this shameful way was the nation ruled. But stranger still is the fact that the system which seems to us such an odious caricature of Parliamentary institutions excited no reprobation in the minds of some who were considered amongst the wisest of their time. Canning was opposed to Parliamentary reform. The Duke of Wellington declared that the Legislature and the system of representation possessed, and deservedly possessed, the confidence of the country, and if the duty was laid upon him of forming a Legislature for any country, though he could not hope all at once to give it the perfection which characterised the English Legislature, his great endeavour would be to form one likely to produce the same results. The duke looked at the matter from the high places of power; the people had a nearer view of it, and had reached very different conclusions. The "results" in their eyes were intolerable. The country was seething with misery and discontent. The reports sent up alike from the towns and the rural districts told of nothing but growing pauperism, of want of employment, of starving families, and of wild outbursts of revenge. The local politicians did not go, perhaps, to the bottom of the evils they deplored, but they knew that they were badly governed. That better laws were wanted, and that better laws could not be got till they obtained some hold upon the House of Commons. Hence the demand for Parliamentary reform broke from all parts of the land. The people had made up their minds. If the House of Lords would not pass the bill the House should go. If the Crown took sides against the people, so much the worse for the Crown. There had just been a revolution in France; a king had been turned adrift, and other kings had better take heed how they trifle with their subjects.

It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the enthusiasm which seized upon the people when the Reform Bill was introduced, or the frenzied eagerness with which they watched every turn in its fortunes. The first Bill was lost in the House of Commons on an amendment moved in the interest of the Upper House. Then came an appeal to the country, and a second Bill was brought in with infinitely brighter prospects. The country had gone all for Reform. Counties and boroughs were fired with the same impulse. There was a majority of more than a hundred for the Bill. But the Lords was resolved not to have it. On the second reading, an amendment was carried to read its second time that day six months. Parliament again met, and Lord John Russell brought in the Bill a third

time. It passed swiftly through the House of Commons, but the Lords were still determined not to yield. Lord Lyndhurst undertook the task of championing an amendment which was meant to be fatal, and it was carried. Then the Ministry resigned, the Duke of Wellington was called in, and the country was all aflame. "Run for gold" was placarded all over London. The national credit was in danger. It was believed that the military were with the people, and that any attempt at repression would mean revolution. Then at last it was seen that resistance would be vain. But still the Lords held out, and the prerogatives of the Crown had to be invoked to overcome their opposition. A few lines from a reluctantant royal hand gave to Earl Grey power to create as many peers as would be required to pass the Bill, and a private note from the King's Secretary conveyed to certain of the Peers his Majesty's wishes that if they could not support the Bill they would stay away from the House. By much efforts and measures the Bill passed, and received the Royal assent. The obstinacy of the Peers had made it a crushing triumph over them, and over the Crown, which stood by them as long as it dared, and the people were left victors on a well-fought field. We can see now how some things were then settled for all time, and in view of the harvests that had since been reaped as the fruit of those victorious labours, we shall readily pay a tribute of gratitude to the memory of the men who at a great crisis did so worthily for their country, and placed it once for all in a position to make sure of its future fortunes.

The late Lord Shaftesbury, in a letter to the *Times*, replying, as one of the survivors of the Reform Parliament, to the question whether any of such survivors held the opinion then expressed that "the sun of England has set for ever," says:—"I do not recollect that I ever expressed that opinion, nor was it the opinion of the great statesmen who at that time resisted the measure. They maintained that it would lead to large and organic changes; that it would overthrow the Established Church, and destroy the independence of the House of Lords, if not altogether annihilate its existence. They never contemplated these issues as immediate; they generally believed that about 30 years would elapse before the full and permanent effects were seen. In this they were right. The Household Suffrage Act of 1867, followed by the introduction of the ballot, gave the final stamp to the future character of legislation. One enactment yet remains—the enactment of household suffrage for the counties. This measure will affect the tenure and transmission of property in every form, as the other measures have effected the principle and action of political institutions. To say that England would not be as great under the new as under the old order of things would be dictatorial and presumptuous. She has yet many signs of a noble career. She has, nevertheless, many of a very opposite complexion; and the ultimate issues of the Reform Act if they did not make her much greater than she was will certainly make her immeasurably less."

Ebrop

CURIOSITIES OF DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

V.

From the *Manchester Mercury Harrop's General Advertiser.*

MAY, 1807.

Died lately, at Holling Knowl, Derbyshire, George Bagshaw, aged 96. His father died aged 93, grandfather aged 96, and great grandfather aged 99.

Died on the 25th ult., at Carduleca, in the parish of Dalston, Robert Wilson, aged 84. He has left a son, grandson, and great grandson, all of the name of Robert Wilson, brought up and now living in the house where he died, in which before there had not been a death for 70 years.

JULY, 1807.

Married on the 18th ult., at Walton Church, William Meadows, of Meadows-street, aged 75, to Mary Lowe, Preston-street, Liverpool, aged 57, being his sixth wife. His first wife was Esther Dawson, spinster, with whom he lived two years, and was one year a widower; his second Peggy Robinson, spinster, with whom he lived twenty years and had nine children, and was one month a widower; his third Betty Douglas, with whom he lived two years, and was seven weeks a widower; his fourth Betty Notcot, with whom he lived eighteen years, and was a widower about nine months; his fifth Mary plant, with whom he lived eight years, and was six weeks a widower; and now Mary Lowe as above stated.

Died lately, at Warmsworth, near Doncaster, aged 85, Mrs Katherine Aldam, one of the people called Quakers. She is the last of the name of a family who have resided upon the estate at Warmsworth, and who have been owners of it, in direct line, upwards of 800 years.

AUGUST, 1807.

Died—a more rapid series of calamity in one family than the following we have seldom heard of—a few weeks since, in the course of a single week, the whole of the rising family of Mr Harding, of Ringan Hills, near Brampton, Cumberland, consisting of two sons and as many daughters, were swept off the stage of life by the ruthless hand of death. The disease was an infectious fever introduced by a servant newly come to the house who had just recovered from it.

Rusholme. F. L. Tavare.

STOCKPORT PARISH REGISTERS.

XXXV.

7.—ffrancs Warren of Stockport.
16.—Raphe sonne of Thomas Ouldham of Heaton.
17.—A pore cripple woman.
22.—EDWARD WARREN OF STOCKPORT ALDERMAN WAS BURIED THE 22TH.
26.—James Sydebothom of Marple.

JULYE, 1611.

BAPTISED.

5.—Alice daughter of John Bruckshawe the yonger of Bradburye.
5.—Elizabeth daughter of Robert Stoppords of Denton.
7.—William sonne of Thomas Rodes of Stockport.
14.—Margaret daughter of Elcocke gent.
19.—Marie daughter of Geffrey Urmston.
21.—Margarett daughter of James Browne of Stockport.
26.—William sonne of Ralphe Dickenson, of Stockport.

MARRIED.

29.—Thomas Deane and Katherne Brentnall.

BURIED.

3—William sonne of William Carver of Manchester.
4.—Katherine daughter of Anthonie Nicholson of Redich.
5.—An infant of William Benetsons of Beacom.
11.—Anne daughter of Thomas Mottershed of Stockport.
15.—George sonne of Otywell Dodge of Stockport.
15.—William sonne of William Brentnall of Bromhall.
21.—John Boothe of Rediche.
23.—The wyfe of Bryan Shawe of Hyde.
30.—The wyfe of Randle Benetson of Bradburye.

AUGUST, 1611.

BAPTISED.

4.—Thomas sonne of James Beeley of Denton.
4.—John sonne of John Wyld of Stockport.
6.—Twoe infantes of John Marslands of Chadkerke the one buryed the other baptised named George on the sixth dale.
7.—Robert sonne of Thomas Ashton a pedlar.
16.—Margarett daughter of Robert Ashton of Werneth.
16.—Richard sonne of Thomas Baguley of Heaton Norres.
18.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Thornelye of Bradburye.
18.—Robert sonne of Thomas Timperley of Levenshulme.
20.—Alice daughter of William Mottram of Stockport.

MARRIED.

6.—Robert Thorneley and Elizabeth Bowker.
20.—Edmond Holme and Margarett Gee.
26.—Reginald Ashton and Joan Deplache.
26.—James Leghe and Ellen Pratchett.

BURIED.

1.—Thomas Johnson of Bradburye.
7.—Reynold Kelsall of Echills.
8.—John sonne of James Gefferson of Bromhall.
20.—An infante of Raphe Ouldhams of Heaton Norris
22.—Henrye sonne of William Henshall of Bradburye.
23.—Elizabeth daughter of Robert Stoppords of Denton.
24.—Christopher sonne of Thomas Hall of Stockport.

SEPTEMBER, 1611.

BAPTISED.

1.—Marye daughter of Charles Shepley of Hazelden.
6.—John sonne of John Pattricke of the parish of Cheadle.
8.—Anne daughter of John Gee of Werneth.
8.—Margarett daughter of Robert Daniell of Offerton.
13.—Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Cleaton of Romily.
15.—William sonne of Alexander Cheetham of Bradburye.
20.—Alexander sonne of Lawrence Robothom of Offerton.
22.—John sonne of Peter Benetson of Werneth.
29.—Alice daughter of James Walmesley of Stockport.

MARRIED.

21.—James Johnson and Joan Danyell.
22.—Raphe Cooke and Ellen Moores.
22.—Raphe Ashton and Elizabeth Buckley.
25.—James Hulme and Mary Appleyard.

BURIED.

2.—An infant of Izabell Birches of Stockport.
4.—William sonne of George Brownes of Offerton.
12.—The wyfe of Robert Jannye of Stockport.
13.—A soldiers wyfe dyed at Henrye Daniells of Bromhall.
23.—William sonne of Alexander Cheetham of Bradburye.
26.—An infante of William Stoppordes of Denton.

OCTOBER, 1611.

BAPTISED.

6—Anne daughter of Paule Nicholson of Redich.
11.—William sonne of William Hibbert of Romily.
11.—William sonne of William Hall of Hyde.
13.—Alice daughter of Edward Benetson of Stockport.
20.—William sonne of Thomas Cheetham of Romily.
20.—Jane daughter of Thomas Shelmerdyne of Levenshulme.
25.—George sonne of Edward Echills of Offerton.
25.—Elizabeth daughter of Raphe Collier of Bradley.
27.—Thomas sonne of William Hunte of Stockport.
28.—Thomas sonne of Dominicke fflecher of Bromhall.

MARRIED.

9.—Thomas Thornelye and Elizabeth Shawe.

Raphe Bradburye and Alice Blomiley.

BURIED.

Ellen Piggott of Stockport.
An infant of John Cowpers of Bromhall.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Clayton of Romiley.
Margarett daughter of William Boothe the yonger of Beacam.
John sonne of Peter Benetson of Wernethe.

NOUEMBER, 1611.

BAPTISED.

Elizabeth daughter of Raphe Ashton of Hyde.
Abraham sonne of John Hall of Heaton Norres.
Sara daughter of John Wynne of Stockport.
George sonne of Edward Simson of Northburye,
Elizabeth daughter of James Chorlton of Echills.
Edward son of John Thornelye of Hyde.
Edward sonne of Edward Rollstone of Huddersfield in the countie of Yorke.
Elizabeth daughter of John Birche of Stockport.
Margarett daughter of Thomas Marslands of Offerton.
Joan daughter of Thomas Dean of Bromhall.
ANNE THE DAUGHTER OF THOMAS HOLCROFTE NOW OF REDICH GENT WAS BAPTISED THE 24TH.
Henrie and Katherine sonne and daughter of John ffogg of Offerton.

MARRIED.

Thomas Bancrofte and Sara Bexweeke.
Humfrey Hall and Joan Rodes.

BURIED.

An infant of Humfrey Allens.
The wyfe of Hughe Swindells of Bradburie.
The wyfe of William Rocrofte of Werneth.
Anna daughter of Paul Nicholson of Rediche.
Richard Brewer of Bromhall.
The wyfe of John Rydgeweye of Stockport.

DECEMBER, 1611.

BAPTISED.

Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Elcocke of Stockport.
Samuell sonne of Raphe Nicholson of Stockport.
Elizabeth daughter of Henrie Collier of Northburye.
Elizabeth daughter of William Milnes of Romiley.
Alice daughter of John Grantham of Stockport.
JOHN THE SONNE OF GEORGE PARKER OF BRIDGHALL GENT WAS BAPTISED THE 13TH.

Bridge Hall is in Cheadle parish, and at the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century was owned by a family of the name of Bridge, from whom it derived its name. About 1540, William Bridge, of Bridge Hall, married Katherine, the eldest daugther of Richard Legh, of Baguley, near Northenden. In a list of Cheshire gentry and freeholders in 1579, the name of "Robert Bridge, of Bridge, gent" occurs. He was the last of this family, and was buried at Cheadle, August 28, 1593. His daughter, Katherine, appears to have married George Parker, several of whose children were baptised at Stockport. She died in 1591, and was buried at Cheadle as "Katheryn Parker uxor George P."

MARRIED.

1.—Thomas Callye and Jane Lees.
18.—Thomas Brookshawe and Margarett Daniell.
22.—Ottywell Birchenhaughe and Anne Lees.

BURIED.

2.—John Bradley of Redich.
9.—An infante of Thomas Colliers of Stockport taylor.
13.—ffrancis sonne of John Matley of Stockport.
14.—The wydowe of James Rydgeways of Offerton.
15.—James sonne of Thomas Williamson of Stockport.
17.—Raphe Arderne of Werneth.
23.—The wyfe of William Mathewe of Stockport.
23.—Margerie Walker of Stockport.
31.—Katherine daughter of the late John Robinson of Stockport tanner.

JANUARIE, 1611.

BAPTISED.

1.—Humfrey sonne of William Rowbothom of Bromhall.
1.—Margarett daughter of Richard Knowles of Bredburie.
5.—Margarett daughter of William Ashton of Rediche.
12.—James sonne of John Hensball of Stockport.
17.—Raphe sonne of John Daniell of Stockport.
19.—John sonne of John Hensball the younger of Bromhall.
19.—Katherine daugher of James ffletchers of Stockport.
26.—Joseph sonne of George Gee of Werneth.
26.—Anne daughter of William Cheetham of Bradburye.
26.—Anne daughter of William Browne of Stockport.

BURIED.

13.—An infant of James Granthams of Stockport.
14.—An infant of ffrances Greaves of Stockport.
16.—An infant of Richard Lowes of Denton.
16.—Robert Haughton of Haughton.
19.—The wyfe of William Ridgwaie of Stockport.
20.—Margarett daughter of Richard Lowe of Denton.
21.—Ranulphe Chorlton of Echills.
22.—The wyfe of William Sydebothom of Marple.
23.—Anne Wharnebye of Offerton.
25.—Raphe sonne of John Danyell of Stockport.
25.—Elizabeth daughter of John Taylors of Heaton Norres.
26.—Elizabeth daughter of Henry Hooley of Levenshulme.

26.—Joane daughter of Thomas Deane of Bromhall.
30.—An infante of James Gefferson of Bromhall.
31.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Hall of Redich.
31.—John Marsland of Northburie.

FEBRUARIE, 1611.

BAPTISED.

7.—Martha daughter of Anthonie Heginbotham of Marple.
7.—ffrauncis daughter of William Hall of the Priestfields in Bromhall.
9.—Averie sonne of Robert Ridge of Romiley.
9.—Izaack sonne of John Boland of Stockport.
14.—William sonne of George Ridgwaye of Stockport.
16.—Richard sonne of Raphe Smithe of Bromhall.
21.—ffrauncis daughter of Anthonye Taylor of Northburie.
21.—Marye daughter of Thomas Barsley of Beacam.
25.—Titus and Martha sonne and daughter of John Jackson of Heaton Norres.
25.—Elizabeth daughter of Hamnett Smith of Northburie.
28.—Anne daughter of Thomas Williamson of Stockport.
28.—Margarett daughter of Thomas Olyvers of Cheadle Holme.

MARRIED.

3.—William Whitle and Anne Bradburie.
3.—Edmund Cocke and Alice Somester.
20.—Thomas Shepley and Margarett Thornelie.
24.—Thomas Gatley and Elizabeth Ryle.
24.—John Lingard and Anne Watt.
25.—James Browne and Elizabeth Taylor.

BURIED.

3.—Richard Hall of Bromhall.
4.—Edward the sonne of Arthur Oldborough gent was buried the 4th.
10.—Ould wydowe Wharnbye of the Moresyde Offerton.
12.—Ellen daughter of Thomas Deane of Bromhall.
12.—An infant of John Sydebothoms of Marple.
14.—An infant of James Richardsons of Offerton.
21.—Ould wydowe Nabbs of Stockport.
24.—Ould Elizabeth Key of Heaton Norres.
24.—ffrauncis daughter of Anthonie Taylor of Northburie.
27.—An infant of James Hardies of Haughton.

MARCH, 1611.

BAPTISED.

1.—Robert sonne of William Boothe of Beacam.
1.—Thomas sonne of ffrauncis Hankenson of Stockport.
6.—Ellen daughter of Thomas Shuttleworth of Rediche.
6.—Marye daughter of Ottywell Heginbothem of Marple neare the Chappell.
8.—Alice daughter of Thomas Cuthbert of Strynde.
8.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Hunt of Stockport.
13.—Elizabeth daughter of Robert flynney of Stockport.
20.—John sonne of Humphrey Hall of Stockport.
22.—John sonne of William Bradley of Stockport.
22.—Alice daughter of ffrauncis Halles of Stockport.

BURIED.

5.—John Whittakers of Stockport.
7.—John Stanfeld of Werneth.
9.—Anthonie Seele of Stockport.
9.—Martha daughter of Raphe Lowe of Etaples.
19.—An infant of William Huntes of Stockport pyper.
23.—The wyfe of George Wood of Marple.
24.—Reynold Johnson of Stockport.

MARCH, 1612.

BAPTISED.

25.—Robert sonne of Robert Smithe of Stockport.
29.—Alice daughter of Randle Hankenson of Stockport.
29.—William sonne of Anne Brownes of Offerton.

BURIED.

25.—William sonne of William Hall of Hyde.
27.—The wydowe of William Boothe of Werneth.
31.—Anne daughter of Raphe Cocke of Offerton.

APRILL, 1612.

BAPTISED.

4.—Margarett daughter of Robert Thornelie of Bromhall.
4.—Margarett daughter of James Waller of Stockport.
12.—Thomas sonne of George Barber of Marple.
12.—Margarett daughter of Samuell Siddall of Stockport.
13.—James sonne of John Hulme of Burnage.
19.—Edward sonne of Robert Houghe of Stockport.
19.—Anna daughter of Raphe Roson.
24.—Marie daughter of Thomas Stoppord of Denton.
26.—Alice daughter of Thomas Bancrofte of Burye.

BURIED.

4.—Robert sonne of Hughe Mottram of Hyde.
4.—An infant of Ottywell Birchenhalghes of Stockport.
6.—Hughe Mottram of Stockport.
9.—William Colesell of Stockport.
14.—Hughe sonne of Hughe Sydebothom of Hyde.
15.—The wyfe of William Bore of Offerton.
15.—The wyfe of Abraham ffeilden of Stockport.
17.—Maria daughter of Otywell Heginbothem of the Chappell in Marple.

Margarett daughter of James Waller of Stockport.
ohn Kirke of Bosdon.
he wyfe of Myles Hearod of Stockport.
he wyfe of Nicholas Cooke of Haughton.

MAYE, 1612.

BAPTISED.

lice daughter of John Rydgewayes of Stockport.
ane daughter of Stephan Edwards of Rediche.
uthbert sonne of Cuthbert Warren of Offerton.
dward and William sonnes of Raphe Jackson of orthburie baptised at Northburie.
larye daughter of John Swindells of Romiley.
nne daughter of John Spooner of Stockport.
obert sonne of George Higham of Werneth.
ohn sonne of Humfrey Kerke of Stockport.
lizabeth daughter of Thomas Birche of Wereth.

MARRIED.

'illiam Radcliffe and Katherine Cheetham.
eorge Blomiley and Anne Hollinshed.
homas Bibbie and Anne Thorpe.

BURIED.

lanche Bennett of Adlington.
n infante of Joan Swindells.
nother infante of said Joan.
he wife of John Williamson of Stockport.
lice ffallowes of Stockport widowe.
OHN WARREN OF STOCKPORT GENT WAS BURIED E 14TH.
'illiam sonne of Raphe Jackson of Northburie.
largarett daughter of Samuell Siddall of Stockort.
obert Barrett of Echills.
llen Taylor of Stockport widowe.
he wyfe of Robert Hulme of the Hudsahe.

JUNE, 1612.

BAPTISED.

homas sonne of Nicholas Shuttleworth.
atherine daughter of William Sydebothom of radburye.
ichard sonne of Richard Smith of Stockport.
ara daughter of Thomas Kennion of Stockport.
eorge sonne of Richard Taylor of Bromhall.
obert sonne of Raphe Turner of Bradburye.
llen daughter of Laurence Hooley of Ranowe.
izabeth daughter of Gualther Pott Scholemr of ockport.
eophilus sonne of Anthonye Nicholson of ediche.
obert sonne of Robert Baguley of Burnage.
ane daughter of ffraunces Elcocke of Heaton orres.
21.—William sonne of Richard Smithe of Stockport webster.
21.—Marye daughter of John Collyn of Stockport.
21.—Anne daughter of Humfrey Ridgeway of Stockport.
26.—Zacharie sonne of Edmund Barrett of the parish of Cheadle.

MARRIED.

8.—Henry Hyde and Elizabeth Boothe.

BURIED.

3.—The wydowe Ogden of Stockport.
4.—Gervase Ashton of Rediche.
5.—An infant of Robert Thornlyes of Hyde.
6.—The wydowe Hardye of Denton.
6.—A pore infant buried.
20.—Joan Hudson of Stockport wydowe.
20.—The wyfe of Richard Shepley of Hyde.
23.—Joan daughter of Richard Shepley of Hyde.
23.—Marye daughter of Reynold Gee of Werneth.

JULIE, 1612.

BAPTISED.

5.—RICHARD THE SONNE OF LAURENCE WRIGHT OF OFFERTON GENT WAS BAPTISED THE 5TH.
12.—William sonne of Olyver Heginbothom of the Turve lee in Marple.
17.—Alexander sonne of ffrancis Daniell of Bradburie.
17.—Christopher sonne of Thomas Hall of Stockport.
19.—George one of the twynnes of George Heginbethom of the Spaichehouse in Marple baptised the 19th and buried the same daye.
26.—Richard sonne of Thomas Collier of Stockpor leadbeater.
26.—Anne daughter of John Haworth of Northburie.
26.—John sonne of Arthur Ashton of Stockport.

MARRIED.

6.—Reginald Thornlie and Susan Tetlowe.
20.—Edmund Heywood and Mary Arderne.
21.—John Upton and Elizabeth Pownall.
26.—James Hunte and Jane Lowe.

BURIED.

1.—Ellen daughter of William Bridge of Stockport.
12.—William Dickinson the younger of Stockport
14.—An infante of Raphe Cookes of Stockport.
17.—Mary daughter of John Dickinson of Ridiche.
19.—Richard sonne of Thomas Holcrofte nowe of Heaton Norres.
24.—Elizabeth daughter of Gualther Pott Scholemr of Stockport.

AUGUST, 1612.

BAPTISED.

2.—Jane daughter of Launcelot Sedon of Romiley.
5.—Margarett daughter of James Hulme of Heaton Norres.
9.—Margarett daughter of George Harrison of Didsburie.

9.—William sonne of William Cheetham of Rediche.
9.—John and Richard sonnes of Richard Radcliffe of Stockport.
16.—Ellen daughter of Thomas Thomlinson of Stockport.
16.—Edward sonne of Robert Cottrell of Stockport.
16.—Alice daughter of William Thomlinson of Stockport.
16.—Robert sonne of George Shawe of Rediche.
16.—Martha daughter of Nicholas Langfords of Withington.
16.—Ellen daughter of George Chorlton of Withington.
23.—John sonne of John Robinson of Brinnington.
28.—Ellen daughter of Robert Bowerhouses.

MARRIED.

10.—Randle Benetson and Anne Bate.
23.—John Pycroft and Elizabeth Heaton.
30.—Nicholas Hyde and Joane ffallowes.

BURIED.

2.—Robert Bate of Stockport.
4.—Izabell daughter of Gervase Ashton of Rediche.
6.—The wyfe of John Richardson of Echills.
13.—William Seele the yonger of Bromhall.
19.—James Browne of Stockport.
21.—George Wood of Bramhall.
21.—The wydowe of Olyver Rocroft of Bromhall.
22.—Thomas Bradshawe of Bosdon.
22.—Cuthbert sonne of Cuthbert Warren of Offerton.
24.—John Ashton of Hyde.
25.—Wydowe Nicholson of Pigott More.
26.—John Beacam of Stockport.
29.—John Broome of Levenshulme.

SEPTEMBER, 1612.

BAPTISED.

6.—Anne daughter of Alexander ffallowes of Bromhall.
6.—John sonne of William Boothe of Rediche.
6.—William sonne of Thomas Baguley of Heaton Norres.
11.—Susan daughter of Richard Buckley of Rediche.
13.—Peter sonne of Reynold Ashton of Werneth.
18.—Jane daughter of John Hamson of Stockport.
20.—Peter sonne of Peter Bennetson of Werneth.
29.—William sonne of Nicholas Rodes of Bromhall.
27.—Ellen daughter of William Townley of Withington.
27.—Elizabeth daughter of George Barker of Manchester.

MARRIED.

27.—William Persivall and Anne Marsland.
28.—Thomas Normansell Minister of the Church of Stockport and Anne Harford were married at Disley the 28th.

Thomas Normansell, whose name is here for the first time met with in these registers, was curate at Stockport Parish Church for about thirty-six years, and served under the following rectors: Richard Gerard, M.A., Richard Kaye, M.A., Edward Doughtie, M.A., Thomas Ireton, D.D. (bishop of Chester), Sir Richard Hawkins, Bart., D.D., and Edmund Shallcross, M.A., the rector at this time being Richard Gerard, Esq. After the death of Rector Gerard in 1624, there was a rapid succession of rectors, each of whom held other important livings. Robert Kenyon, M.A., was also vicar of Bowden; Edward Doughtie, M.A., appointed in 1634, was dean of Hereford and chaplain to James I.; Thomas Morton, D.D., appointed in 1638, was also bishop of Chester; whilst Sir Robert Murray, Bart., D.D., was dean of St. Buriens, Cornwall, and warden of the Collegiate Church in Manchester. He died in 1637. In 1627 Normansell was appointed rural dean of Macclesfield, and as such his name is frequently to be met with in the Registers of various other churches in the deanery. Normansell died in 1638, his burial being entered in the Stockport Register as having taken place March 15, 1638-9 (*East Cheshire*, ii—402). The date of the marriage of Thomas Normansell with Anne Harford is written over an erasure.

OCTOBER, 1612.

BAPTISED.

2.—Anne daughter of George Eires of Stockport.
2.—Joan daughter of George Cottrell of Norris.
4.—Margaret daughter of Thomas Chorlton of Stockport.
9.—William sonne of Thomas Ouldham of Heaton Norres.
11.—Marye daughter of Thomas Siddall of Romiley.
11.—Margarett daughter of Alexander Bowdon of Heaton Norres.
11.—Alice daughter of Henrie Brookshall of Bosdon.
11.—Dorothie daughter of George Siddall of Bosdon.
11.—Gertrude daughter of Alex Bowdon of Bosdon.
13.—Katherine daughter of Henrie Shawe of Torkinton.
18.—Thomas sonne of William Shaw of Hempshaw.
25.—Thomas sonne of John ffletchers of Wythenshawe.

MARRIED.

4.—Nicholas Gorton and Ellen Marsland.
15.—John Lythe and Jane Newton.
25.—James Smithe and Alice Lyngard.

BURIED.

5.—An infante of Stephen Rushtons of Stockport.
8.—The widowe of Oliver Heginbothom of the house in Marple.
9.—The widowe of William Smithe of Hyde.
10.—George Birron of Stockport.
11.—Henrie sonne of John flogge of Offerton.

1.—Katherine Benetson of Bradburie wydowe.
1.—Peter sonne of Peter Benetson of Werneth.
1.—The wyfe of Reynold Mellor of Brynnington.
1.—An infante of Raphe Brookes of Stockport.
1.—ALEXANDER DAUENPORT OF BROMHALL GENT WAS BURIED THE 26TH.

This Alexander Davenport was son of William Davenport and Margaret his wife, and, according to Mr Earwaker, was an elder brother of Sir Humphrey Davenport, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

2.—Thomas sonne of William Shawe of Haughton.

NOUEMBER, 1612.

BAPTISED.

4.—John sonne of George Whittakers of Stockport.
4.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Smithe of Levenshulme.
4.—Anna daughter of George Mores of Stockport.
4.—James sonne of Urian Grantham of Stockport.
6.—Ellen daughter of George Pickford of Northburye.
7.—Katherine daughter of John Mores of Marple.
7.—John sonne of James Bullock of Marple.
8.—Margarett daughter of Raphe Ashton of Stockport.
9.—Izabell daughter of William Hudson of Brynnington.
11.—Jacob sonne of John Wilson of Stockport.
11.—Elizabeth daughter of James Hobson of Werneth.
14.—Alice daughter of John Henshall of Stockport.

MARRIED.

1.—Robert Deane and Anne Robothom.
4.—Robert Jamny and Anne Thornelie.
7.—Reynold Mellor and Margerie Bexweeke.

BURIED.

4.—An infant of Robert Gees of Werneth.
5.—Robert Bradley of Hyde.
7.—An infante of Robert Hulmes of Rediche.
7.—Anne daughter of George Mores of Stockport.
7.—Robert Cheetham of the Ewe Tree in Bradburie.
7.—Margarett Bamford being drowned.
7.—Margarett daughter of Raphe Ashton of Stockport.

DECEMBER, 1612.

BAPTISED.

1.—Marie daughter of John Hulme of Heaton Norres.
1.—James sonne of Richard Baguley of Haughton.
2.—Katherine daughter of John Jackson the younger of Brinnington.
2.—Marie daughter of James Browne of Stockport.
2.—Elizabeth daughter of Brandreths of the parishe of Cheadle.
4.—Robert sonne of George Hamson of Heaton Norres.
4.—Thomas sonne of George Parsivall of the parishe of Manchester.

MARRIED.

2.—Reynold Kelsall and Elizabeth Smithe.
7.—Reynold Harrison and Anne Garnett.
7.—Robert Rocrofte and Ellen Pownall.
24.—John Mosse and Ellen Rogers.
28.—Henrie Hooley and Jane Lees.

BURIED.

5.—Alice daughter of John Henshawe of Stockport.
15.—Raphe Knowles of Bradburie.
17.—The wyfe of James Sondforthe of Heaton Norres
21.—The wyfe of John Arderne of Brinnington.
21.—Robert sonne of George Shawe late of Rediche.
30.—The wyfe of Robert Holme of Torkinton.

JANUARIE, 1612.

BAPTISED.

1.—Ellen daughter of John Cheetham of Bradburie.
3.—Edward sonne of Henrye Wood of Stockport.
3.—Marye daughter of John Holt of Heaton Norres.
10.—Alice daughter of William Simson of Marple.
13.—Dorothie daughter of Richard Ashcroft paroch de Prestburie.
15.—ffrancis sonne of Thomas Simson of Heaton Norres.
17.—Alexander sonne of Robert Baguley of Levenshulme.
17.—Richard sonne of Richard Lingard of Bradburie.
17.—Ellen daughter of Raphe Sydebotham of Romiley.
17.—John sonne of Raphe Ouldham of Heaton Norres
24.—Marye daughter of Humfrey Birchenshull of Bromhall.
24.—Izabell daughter of Thomas Hudson of Brinnington.
29.—Raphe sonne of Richard Lowe of Denton.
29.—Margarett daughter of James Ridgewaie of Offerton.

MARRIED.

25.—Edmund Barlow and Jeen Smith.
30.—Robert Bennett and Alice Hudson.

BURIED.

3.—A chyld of Anne Brownes of Offerton.
5.—Robert ffletcher of Stockport.
5.—Margerie Marsland widowe of Bosdon.
11.—Margarett daughter of John Chapman of Ardweeke.
12.—James Brome of Levenshulme.
17.—Richard Cooke of Haughton.
19.—Laurence ffallowes of Bromhall.
20.—Margarett daughter of William Ashton of Rediche
29.—Samuell sonne of Richard Siddall of Bromhall.
30.—Robert sonne of George Hamsons.

FEBRUARIE, 1612.

BAPTISED.

9.—Warren sonne of Thomas Holcrofte of Heaton Norres.
14.—Anne daughter of James Richardson of Offerton.

14.—Jane daughter of Robert Harrison of Bromhall.
19.—Robert sonne of Richard Thornileye of Bromhall.
21.—John sonne of Robert Ashton of Werneth.
21.—John sonne of John Hopwood of Stockport.
21.—George sonne of John Shuttleworth of Brinnington.
21.—Hughe sonne of Hughe Hearod of Stockport.
21.—Marye daughter of John Creighton of Stockport.
26.—Thomas sonne of John Ridgewaie of Stockport.
26.—Margarett daughter of William Leigh of Adswood.
26.—Margarett daughter of Alexander Johnes servante to Mr John Arderne Esquier.
28.—Robert sonne of Edmund Cocke of Stockport.

MARRIED.

3.—John Hudson and Katherine Sydebothom.

BURIED.

7.—Laurence Pott of Redich.
10.—John Ouldham of Redich.
13.—The wyfe of Robert Cheetham of Bradburye.
13.—The wyfe of Richard Johnson of Romiley.
15.—The wyfe of Charles Sydebothom of Werneth.
17.—John sonne of John Wyld of Stockport.
18.—Ellen daughter of John Cheetham of Bradburie.
23.—Joan Wych of Marple widow.
24.—The wyfe of one Leonard Bambroughe com. Ebor.
28.—Thomas sonne of Henrie Shawe of Hyde.

MARCH, 1612.

BAPTISED.

5.—Katherine daughter of John Daniell of Stockport webster.
14.—Margarett daughter of John Daniell of Stockport shomaker.
19.—James sonne of Peter Sydebothom nowe of Adswood.
21.—John sonne of John Higham of Hyde.
21.—Elizabeth daughter of James Barrett of Etchills.
21.—George and Robert sonnes of Thomas Chorlton of Heaton Norres.
21.—Lidia daughter of Robert Thomason of Stockport.

BURIED.

4.—Humfrey Heginbotham of Stockport.
11.—Raphe Hibbert of Stockport.
12.—Robert sonne of William Rocrofte of Bromhall.
15.—Raphe sonne of Robert Thornelie of Hyde.
16.—George sonne of Richard Baguley of Haughton.
19.—Anne daughter of Thomas Wordley of Bromhall.
20.—Mawde Brooke of Stockport.

MARCH, 1613.

BAPTISED.

28.—Nathaniell sonne of Richard Wilson of Stockport.
28.—Thomas and Marye the children of Thomas Hall of Redlche.
28.—Izabell daughter of John Mosses of Stockport.

BURIED.

25.—Jane Grantham of Stockport daughter of John Grantham.
29.—Edmund Redich of Redich gent buried the 29th.
29.—Elizabeth Bowerhouse wydow of Heaton Norres
31.—Robert sonne of Thomas Brooke of Stockport.

APRILL, 1613.

BAPTISED.

1.—John sonne of Edward Hall of Stockport.
2.—Izabell daughter of John Pollett of Stockport.
2.—Jane daughter of Thomas Jackson of Brinnington.
4.—Alice daughter of Thomas Williamson of Stockport.
4.—Elizabeth daughter of John Palyn of Romiley.
6.—Margarett daughter of John Allen of Stockport.
11.—Alice daughter of William Sydebothom of Romiley.
16.—Alice daughter of John Bowker of Levenshulme
23.—Eleanor daughter of Humfrey Priestnall of London.
30.—William sonne of Robert Jannys of Stockport.

MARRIED.

6.—Robert Mosse and Izabell Carington.
15.—John Smithe and Margarett Stones.
25.—Gervase Warren and Jane Lingard.
28.—Alexander Matley and Dorothie Leighe.

BURIED.

1.—John Arderne of Hawarden Esquire
BURIED THE FIRST DAIE.

John Arderne, whose burial is here record was the eldest son of Ralph Arderne Hawarden, Stockport, and Alvanley, Esquire, his first wife Frances, daughter of John Legh Baguley, Esquire. He succeeded to the fa estates in 1598, his father being then alive, married Marie, daughter of Edward Holland Denton, co. Lancashire. She died May, 1619, bore him four sons and two daughters. T eldest of these, Henry Arderne, succeeded to Hawarden estates. He married Margaret, dau ter of Thomas Legh, of Adlington, Esquire, ceremony taking place at Prestbury, June 1601.

1.—The wife of Edward Rodes of Stockport.
2.—James sonne of James Taylor late of Stockport cutler.
5.—The wyfe of Edward Thomlinson of Romiley.
6.—An infante of George Heginbotham's the yo of Marple.
9.—Margaret Hurste of Stockport.
14.—Anne daughter of James ffell of Stockport.
14.—Elizabeth daughter of Myles Hearod of Stockport
15.—Elizabeth daughter of Richard Wilson of Stockport.

).—Cicelye Wharnbie of Pointon.
).—Raphe sonne of Raphe Roson of Stockport.
).—Anne daughter of James Holland of Stockport.
.—Robert Hudson of the Watersyde in Heaton Norres.
.—Margarett daughter of Robert Thornelie of Bromhall.
.—Dorothie Elcocke of Stockport widowe was buried the 27th.
.—Laurence sonne of Laurence Seele of Nangreave in Stockport.
.—Alexander sonne of ffrancis Daniell of Bradburie.
.—Ellen Ouldham of Heaton Norres widowe.

MAY, 1613.

BAPTISED.

.—Anne daughter of James Hunt of Stockport.
.—Jane daughter of Edward Thornelie of Bredburye.
.—Sara daughter of Edward Ashton *als* Wyld of Werneth.
.—Martha daughter of Richard Lees of Stockport.
).—Thomas sonne of Thomas Deane of Offerton.
.—Thomas sonne of Thomas Robinson of Heaton Norres.
.—William sonne of Alexander Bancroft of Echills.
.—Robert sonne of John Marsland the yonger of Bosdon.
).—John sonne of John Cooke of Stockport.
).—Marie daughter of Thomas Cheetham of Woodley.

MARRIED.

.—William Taylour and Judith Shalcrosse.
).—William Hanley and Margarett Hulme.

BURIED.

.—Katherine daughter of John Jackson the yonger of Brinnington.
.—Anne daughter of Raphe Roson of Stockport.
).—An infante of Robert Deanes of Northburie.
).—An Johshton of Werneth.
).—Richard the sonne of Lawrence Wright of Offerton gent was buried the 20th.
).—John sonne of William Ashton of Rediche.
).—Margarett daughter of Thomas Kenyon of Stockport.

JUNE, 1613.

BAPTISED.

.—Ellen daughter of Katherine Torkinton of Stockport.
).—William son of William Heyam of Marple.
).—Sara daughter of William Wharnbies of Bosdon.
).—Edmund son of John Lees of Rediche.
).—Cicelye daughter of Nicholas Bertham dwelling near Sheffield.
).—Peter the sonne of Rapher Worth gent sonne and heire of Jasper Worth of Tudrington Esquier was baptised the 20th.

This Peter Worth was the representative of the old family of the Worths of Tytherington, who was entered at the Visitation of 1580. His name is subsequently to be found in the State Papers as a delinquent in 1648 in the Macclesfield Hundred, and whose estates were seized and sequestered. He was, says Mr Earwaker, most unfortunate, and died in Macclesfield gaol in 1674.

20.—Gera sonne of William Nicholson of Rediche.
25.—Marie daughter of George Pickford of Hyde.
25.—Alice daughter of Humfrey Heginbotham of Marple.
29.—Marie daughter of John Spooner.

MARRIED.

29.—Raphe Ouldham and Marie Cheetham.
29.—William Haighe and Anne Daniell.

BURIED.

4.—Judith daughter of John Daniell of Stockport.
5.—William Nicholson the oldest of Rediche.
9.—Robert Gee of Hyde.
9.—Raphe sonne of Raphe Collier of Stockport.
14.—Margarett daughter of John Daniell of Stockport.
14.—William sonne of John Higham of Beecam Houses.
20.—Sara daughter of Thomas Kennyon of Stockport.
22.—Alice Ouldham of Rediche widowe.
23.—Marie and Martha daughters of Myles Andrewe of Haughton.
27.—Elizabeth Grantham of Stockport.
29.—Elizabeth Harroppe widowe of Stockport.

JULIE, 1613.

BAPTISED.

2.—Samuell sonne of Robert Torkington of Haughton.
4.—Robert Smithe of Bradburie.
4.—Anne daughter of Anthonie Parsivall of Stockport.
16.—Ellen daughter of Otywell Heginbotham of Marple.
18.—Elizabeth daughter of John Sydebotham of Marple.
23.—Dorothie the daughter of Laurence Wright of Offerton gent was baptised the 23th.
23.—Richard sonne of Cuthbert Warren of Offerton.
23.—Mawde supposed daughter of one Thomas Stoppord of Northburie.
25.—Ellen daughter of Thomas Andrewe of Stockport
30.—Ellen daughter of John Cowper of Bromhall.

MARRIED.

6.—William Glover and Alice Shepley.

BURIED.

11.—Edward sonne of Henrie Wood of Stockport.
17.—Susan daughter of Nicholas Haughton of Haughton.
18.—Nicholas sonne of Nicholas Haughton of Haughton.

30.—The wyfe of George Robotham of Marple.

AUGUST, 1613.

BAPTISED.

1.—Sara daughter of Otywell Berchenhalghe of Stockport.
1.—Anna daughter of George Adshed of Stockport.
6.—Marie daughter of William Dickenson alderman of Stockport.
8.—Margarett daughter of Thomas Bibbie of Rediche.
8.—Ellen daughter of George Saunders of Stockport.
13.—John sonne of Robert Seeles of Bradburie.
20.—Marie daughter of Thomas Birche of Werneth.
22.—John sonne of Alexander Matley of Stockport.
24.—Elizabeth daughter of James Dale of Marple.
29.—Anne daughter of John Minshull.
29.—Anne daughter of Samuell Didisburie of Bradburie.
29.—Samuell sonne of Nicholas Pattricke *als* Hyde of Stockport.
29.—Thomas sonne of Martine Wood of Stockport.

MARRIED.

6.—John Swindells and Elizabeth ffletcher.
9.—George Somester and Alice Higham.
22.—Humfrey Bridge and Em Collier.
24.—George Siddall and Alice Brooke.

BURIED.

4.—Mawde daughter of Thomas Stoppord of Norht. burie.
8.—John sonne of John Henshall the yonger of Brom. hall.
11.—John Gee of Hyde.
14.—Elizabeth Ouldham of Bradburie.
21.—Joan Shawe of Hyde widowe.
28.—Anne and Ellen daughters of William Bradley of Stockport.
28.—William sonne of Richard Haslegreve of Torkinton slayne by a cowe was buried.
29.—Izabell daughter of John Mosse of Stockport.

SEPTEMBER, 1613.

BAPTISED.

5.—Henrie sonne of Henrie Sclater of Stockport.
12.—Anne daughter of Edward Hudson of Marple.
12.—Elizabeth daughter of Alexander Rodes of Stockport.
19.—Marie daughter of John Dickenson of Levenshulme.

MARRIED.

19.—George Hudson and Anne Allen.
29.—Robert Beeley and Anne Collier.

BURIED.

5.—William Hibbert of the Buttresse in Bradburie.
10.—An infant of Hamnett Wards of Northburie.
11.—ffrancis sonne of Edmund Cocke of Stockport.
11.—Margarett Brooke *als* Slade of Stockport.
15.—John Kelsall of Echills.
18.—William sonne of Edward Echills of Offerton.
20.—Raphe sonne of Roger Lees of Denton.
22.—An infant of William Bridges of Stockport.

OCTOBER 1613.

BAPTISED.

1.—Thomas sonne of Raphe Collier of Stockport.
3.—William sonne of William Mottram of Stockport.
3.—Katherine daughter of William Brentnal of Bromhall.
3.—Marie daughter of William Houghes of Stockport.
10.—Marie daughter of Samuell Siddalls of Stockport.
10.—Alice daughter of Thomas Butler of Stockport.
15.—Raphe sonne of John Swindells of Romiley.
15.—Katherine daughter of Edmund Heywood of Tannton.
17.—ffrauncs daughter of ffrauncis Robinson of Stockport.
22.—Richard sonne of Robert Whittakers of Northburie.
23.—William the sonne of Laurence Downes of Worthe Esquier was baptised the 23rd.

MARRIED.

5.—William Smithe and Margarett Hesrod.
26.—Thomas Sydebothom and Ellen Harrison.

BURIED.

7.—Margarett Wood of Romiley.
17.—Robert Knowles of Offerton.
24.—Marie daughter of Robert Smithe of Hyde.
24.—An infant of William Ashtons of Redich.
26.—Katherine Jackson of Brinnington wydowe.
26.—Samuell sonne of Nicholas Hyde *als* Patrick of Stockport.
27.—William Stanfeild of Werneth.
29.—Laurence Barlowe of Haughton.
30.—Ould William Swindells of Romilsy.

NOUEMBER, 1613.

BAPTISED.

5.—Anne daughter of Thomas Greenes of Eastnorres.
7.—Elizabeth daughter of William Boothe of Rediche.
12.—James sonne of Thomas Gatley of Nether Alderley.
12.—Marie daughter of John Collier of Heaton Norris.
14.—Hamnett sonne of John Adshed of the ffields Torkinton.
19.—Robert sonne of Robert Thumpston of Northburie.
19.—Katherine daughter of Edmund Shawe of Northburie.
21.—Edmund sonne of Richard Brentnall of Bromhall.
26.—John sonne of Edward Johnson of Pointon.
28.—John sonne of William Radcliffe of Woodley.
28.—Dorothie daughter of Raphe Ashton of Stockport.

MARRIED.

19.—Nicholas Chadwicke and Jane ffearne.

BURIED.

.—Samuell sonne of Robert Hulme of Rediche.
.—Alice Hurste servante to Mrs Hulme of Rediche.
.—The wyfe of Thomas Harrison of Werneth.
.—Reginald Rodes of Werneth.
.—A sonne of John Mosses of Stockport.
.—A sonne of one William Harrisons.
.—Thomas Harrison of Werneth.
.—William Rocroft of Beacom.

DECEMBER, 1613.

BAPTISED.

.—Margarett daughter of Raphe Dickeson of Stockport.
.—MARIE THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM DAUENPORT ESQUIER SONNE AND HEIRE APPARENT OF SIR WILLIAM DAUENPORT OF BROMHALL KNIGHT WAS BAPTIZED THE 5TH.
.—Thomas sonne of John Hall of Stockport.
.—Robert sonne of William Burtenshawe of Gorton.
17.—Marie daughter of Peter Benetson of Werneth.
19.—Gedeon sonne of Henrie Warren of Stockport.
19.—Anne daughter of William Taylor of Stockport.

MARRIED.

5.—Henrie Rogerson and Ellen Chorlton.
5.—William Swanne and Izabell Mosse.

BURIED.

2.—Alexander Aspinall of Stockport.
11.—The widowe of Charles Bradley of Rediche.
12.—John Hall of Torkinton.
13.—Anne daughter of Stephan Edwards of Rediche.
14.—John Bridge of Stockport.
16.—William Tomlinson of Stockport.
16.—Thomas sonne of John Hall.
18.—John Burdsell of Marple.
19.—Marie daughter of Peter Benetson of Werneth.
20.—An infant of William Shawes of Haughton.
21.—Peter Gee of Hyde.
23.—The wyfe of Peter Sydebothom of Marple.

Didsbury. E. W. BULKELEY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1887.

Notes.

THE UPPER MERSEY.

II.

The following is a continuation of Mr Rimmer's per on the upper reaches of the River Mersey, ıtributed by him to the *Manchester Guardian* :—

Notwithstanding the countless millions of wealth ıt the Mersey has brought into Liverpool, it is y doubtful if there are on the Exchange there e merchants who could give even a reasonable ıount of where the river rose or where the streams ıt form its source derive their supply of water. e Mersey receives its distinctive name at the ıction of two rather important mountain streams he Goyt and the Etherow. The former takes its e somewhere in the neighbourhood of Buxton, l it is joined by several streams from the Peak trict. It enters Cheshire through a beautiful ley near Taxal, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and ıcolnshire Railway, and for some miles it forms ı irregular boundary between the counties of ester and Derby. Near Whaley it receives the ırflow water of two deep lakes that are well rth a visit. They are wild mountain tarns, and ı can hardly realise that we are so near Manıster when we see the one on the Derbyshire side. New Mills is soon reached, but not before the quaint old town of Chapel-en-le-Frith is passed. The scenery round it is very grand and imposing, and many Roman remains are found within its limits. The Goyt is joined by the Etherow, which rises in Yorkshire, far among the moors. The latter tributary has already assumed the dimensions of a goodly stream when it joins the Goyt. It marks the boundary of the two counties, and passes through Longdendale before it reaches the "Waters' Meeting" in the park of Mr Isherwood and forms the river Mersey. The scenery is extremely beautiful, and one really hopes that in the course of time the waste of the mills will be made useful and the beautiful streams rendered pure.

The old spelling of Marple was Merpull, from a pool that was formed by the waters of the Goyt, but so little importance was attached to it in old times that it does not even appear in Doomsday-book. It belonged to the Vernon family, and one of these was so noted for his hospitality and splendour that he was called the King of the Peak, his principal residence being at the Peak in Derbyshire. He had the honour of being the builder of Haddon Hall, one of the noblest, if not the noblest, of the ancient residences in the kingdom. The country round Marple is extremely beautiful and romantic. There is one part that can hardly be excelled for

scenery in England. Over the high ridge known as the Coombes Rocks there is a road that runs from Charlesworth to Upper Raworth, a distance of some three miles, and some of the views from this are magnificent. One circumstance that gives so special an interest to Marple is that the great John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., was born here. Wybersley Hall, where he was born, is now a farmhouse, but Marple Hall was the family seat. It is an extremely interesting building, and has some very good stained-glass in the windows; and there is a goodly quantity of oak furniture in the rooms. The estate is also notable as being the place where the river Mersey commences. From the junction of the Goyt and the Etherow it flows at a right angle at a point called the "Waters' Meeting," a beautiful spot on the Isherwood estate. A short distance below this is the viaduct over the Mersey, which is one of the most notable in the kingdom. It consists of only three arches, and extends for 309 feet in length. The height of the middle arch is 93 feet. But the great interest to Englishmen connected with the district is, as I have said, that President Bradshaw was a native of the place. He was the second son of Henry Bradshaw and Catherine Winnington. His mother was an heiress, and of course, as the second son, he succeeded to her estates at Offerton. There was at one time in Macclesfield Churchyard a gravestone with the curious and almost prophetic verse—

> My brother Henry must heir the land,
> My brother Frank must be at his command,
> While I, poor Jack, will do that
> That all the world will wonder at.

In the 1837 edition of Burke's "Landed Gentry" it is stated that there were three sons—Henry, John, and Francis—and two daughters—Dorothy married to George Newton, and Anne unmarried. President Bradshaw was a lawyer of eminence and ability, and he it was who brought Charles to his trial. The proceedings are among the most interesting in all English history, and they develop the English character in its highest form, from the pikeman and musketeer to the mighty spirit of Cromwell. When the Parliament decided to remove Charles to Windsor and bring him to trial, some few who were left in the House of Lords rejected the ordinance, and this produced the memorable resolution—"That the people of England are under God the original of all just power; that the Commons of England in Parliament assembled—being chosen by and representing the people—have the supreme power of the nation; and that whatsoever is enacted and declared for law by the Commons in Parliament assembled hath the force of a law, and all the people of this nation are included thereby, although the consent and concurrence of the King or the House of Peers hath not had thereto." Bradshaw sat in the memorable Parliament of 1654, which Dr Green considers to be perhaps the most representative of Parliaments until more recent days have enabled the people to speak their will. It was in 1661 that a new Parliament, "composed of young men," passed a decree that the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw should be disinterred and hung on gibbets at Tyburn. Samuel Pepys, whose Diary would show that he was not quite saintly, says of the old Parliament of Charles that "they were the most profane swearing fellows that I ever heard in my life."

The Bradshaws before they came to the property resided at Wybersley Hall, the manor which seems to have belonged to that of Marple. The baptism of the distinguished lawyer is recorded in the register at Stockport:—"1602 John, the sonne of Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, baptised the 10th December," and in the margin in another hand is written "*Traitor.*" President Bradshaw by will dated 1653 bequeathed the sum of £700 to buy an annuity for maintaining a free school at Marple, and he nominated his brother Henry the principal trustee to devise and advise how best his wishes could be carried out. The house is still to be seen at Marple Hall, which is well worthy of being the seat of one of the most dignified and just of all our English lawyers. In a small court off Watergate-street, Chester, there is a very fine carved oak front to a house called Stanley House, and here it was that Lord Derby passed his last day before being removed to Bolton for execution—a sentence that was passed upon him for the share he took in the plot to bring back the Stuarts to the throne. Henry Bradshaw, a colonel in the army, was one of the Judges who sat on the Commission that condemned the conspirator. He was the son of Henry, the elder brother of John, the President of the Council, and he was summoned to London to answer for his share in the transaction. He declared in his defence that he was only an officer in General Cromwell's army, and of course bound to obey orders; that he sat on the trial with much reluctance, and that *he even did* to the utmost of his power to save the life of the Earl of Derby. He said that he wrote to his brother to use his utmost endeavours to spare the Earl's life, but all in vain. He says further that he is "a poor man, indebted, with a small estate, and that he has a poor wife with eleven children and

vided for to maintain. He never, he said, had thing "belonging to the Earl or his Countess or of theirs," and he ends his petition to the use of Lords by stating that he intended for the ure to live a proper life "and so demean himself becomes an obedient subject." He craves His jesty's favourable consideration of the premises, l begs that the most mild construction may be upon his acts, and that "his errors may be puted to his much-lamented ignorance and mis-e." He was confined in the house of Thomas e, a messenger of the Black Rod, from July 17 August 14, 1660, and then released on the sure-s of "Colonel Bradshaw, Henry Bradshaw, and omwell Meverell, of Derbyshire," in a bond of 00. A receipt still exists for the payment of 0 due to the Usher of the Black Rod as fees, and more as a "gratuity" to the public servant who s paid for detaining him.

The township of Hyde, not far from Marple, longed jointly to the families of Hyde and guley as far back as the reign of Henry III. and ward III. The families of Hyde and Clarke termarried, and Hyde-Clarke is now the family me of their representatives. What gives especial terest to this branch of the subject is that George arke was the Lieutenant-Governor of New York the middle of the last century, and his monu-ent is in the south transept of Chester Cathedral. ten have I seen and read it, but I never knew l writing this article that the family was so inti-ately connected with Cheshire. The inscription the marble tablet runs thus:—

To the memory of
George Clarke, of Hyde, Esquire,
who was formerly
Lieutenant Governor of New York,
and afterwards became resident
in this city.
He died January xii., mdcclx.,
aged lxxxiv. years,
and was interred in this chapel.

ne family of the Hydes is of great interest, and rhaps there are not very many Lancashire people no know how nearly the neighbourhood of Man-ester is connected with royalty. Robert Hyde, no lived in the reign of Henry VIII., was married ree times, and his third wife was the daughter of hn Boydell, of Pulcroft. Through her he was e ancestor of Hydes of Wiltshire, and of course the great Earl of Clarendon, who was the grand-ther of two Queens of England—Anne and Mary. ne of the Hydes married a daughter of Sir William alverley, of Calverley, in Yorkshire, and her brother was the Calverley who figures in Shakspeare's disputed play "A Yorkshire Tragedy." He committed the cruellest of murders, killing his own two young children, and he was only prevented from slaughtering a third by one of his grooms, who overtook him on his way. It may be interesting to know that in addition to Hyde Hall, the family still retain a seat at Lake Otsego, in New York, a very delightful place in summer weather.

Alfred Rimmer.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORTS FOR 1887.

Stretford District.

The following figures show the rainfall in Stretford

Month.	Total Inches.	Greatest fall. Depth.	Date.	Days when ·01 fell.
January	2·06	·37	31	15
February	·50	·11	17	10
March	1·61	·48	22	10
April	1·24	·37	26	11
May	2·13	·87	19	13
June	1·14	·62	3	4
July	1·01	·53	26	10
August	1 15	·23	31	13
September	3 53	·49	6	19
October	2 00	·76	8	13
November	1·00	·22	2	13
December	2·23	·47	6	19
Total	19·62			150

Rainfall for previous six years:

1881	35·24
1882	40 88
1883	33 95
1884	24 81
1885	30·04
1886	37 68

H. Royle, C.E.

Longford Bridge, Stretford.

Cheadle District.

Rainfall as collected at Cheadle for the nine months ending December 31st, 1887:

	Days when rain fell.	Max. fall. inches.	Total fall. inches.
April	7	·35	1·13
May	10	·83	2·01
June	5	·63	1·09
July	7	·35	·80
August	10	·53	1·71
September	20	·44	3·00
October	13	·77	1·98
November	16	·21	·91
December	18	·30	2·26
Total	106	4·40	14 89

Hour of observation 6 a.m., height of the rain gauge above ground 1ft, aspect S.W. The cause of the decrease in the fall of rain during the nine months ending December 31st, 1887, with that of the preceding year, shows that the anticlyclonic type of weather has visited us to no small degree. The present year has commenced in earnest, for no less than ·41 in has been collected up to Januasy 6th, and it may be said with confidence that we are in the paths of cyclones of no mean dimensions.

Cheadle. T. H. Porter.

Wilmslow District.

I have pleasure in sending you copy of my record of rainfall here, showing the three last years. The rainfall of 1887 is shown to be considerably below an average of two inches per month; probably the driest year on record for a long period. Gauge, two feet from ground.

Month.	1885. Inches.	1886. Inches.	1887. Inches.
January.....	1·83	5·34	2·32
February ...	2·39	·74	·72
March	1·60	2·26	1·70
April	2·00	1·77	1·67
May	2·03	4·65	2·00
June	3·66	2·03	1·18
July	1·59	3·39	·94
August	1·65	1·97	1·59
September...	3·70	3·43	3·44
October.....	5·19	5·73	2·54
November...	2·71	2·74	1·23
December ...	2·10	4·57	2·61
	30·45	38·63	22·34

Southside, Wilmslow. G. Pearson.

For the information of your readers I send you the rainfall at Wilmslow for last year.

Month.	Inches.
January	2·39
February	·53
March	1·56
April	1·65
May	2·985
June	1·15
July	·80
August	1·71
September	4·69
October.....	2·29
November.....	1·265
December.....	2·27
Total	23·61

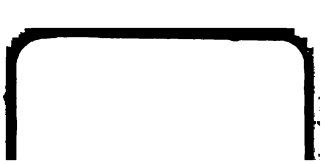
Rainfall for the previous four years:—

1883	37·045
1884	27·795
1885	29·952
1886	36·211

Jno. Holden, F.R. Met. Soc.

Poplar House, Wilmslow.

END OF VOLUME II.

SWAIN AND BEARSY, PRINTERS, ADVERTISER BUILDINGS, STOCKPORT.

MAR 1 0 1931